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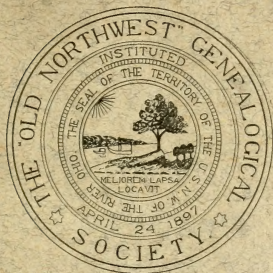
THE "OLD NORTHWEST"

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THE "OLD NORTHWEST"

GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JANUARY, 1907.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ALLEN TRIMBLE.

(Continued from page 287, Volume IX.)

I spent the winter pleasantly, visiting my relatives some ten or twelve families principally on mother's side of the house; my father having but one half-brother, Colonel Moffett, in that country. Some three or four weeks before my intended departure for Kentucky, a retired merchant from near Lexington, Ky.,—a man of great wealth—was returning from a trip to Maryland. He called at my grandfather's, Colonel Allen's, a short distance from the road. The tavern was only a short distance off. He had with him a negro boy and a very ugly animal, a jackass he had purchased in Maryland. He was entertained hospitably but I saw that it was thought that he might as well have stopped at the Tavern. The next morning when he was about to start it was discovered that the Jack was badly foundered. He had been travelled the day previous without stopping to feed. The animal was hungry and being full fed at Colonel Allen's this was the consequence.

My Kentucky acquaintance, for I happen to know him, was in trouble. He had been some time from home and was anxious to return. He could not wait for his foundered animal and how to get the negro boy and the Jack back to Kentucky was the question. As I intended returning in a few weeks he proposed leaving his stock with Colonel Allen, to be sent out when I returned and agreed to pay me fifty dollars for my attention and furnishing a horse for his boy to ride. I accepted his offer. He paid me \$60, ten of which were to defray the boy and Jack's expenses, and so he left for Kentucky.

In ten days "Moses" for that was the animal's name was able to walk, and in a month so far recovered as to justify putting him on the road. I had promised a horse for the black boy to ride, and concluded that I was ready to start for home, but hearing that there was in Winchester, Va., a celebrated mathematical instrument manufactured by Goldsmith Chandler, I determined to obtain if possible, a surveying compass and chain to take

home with me. The mail was carried from Staunton to Winchester on horse back by a man of the name of Bocket. It was carried but once a week. I saw Mr. Bocket and employed him to bring me a compass the very next week, which he did. The money paid for this compass was the first I had obtained for my services and I set it down as the starting point of my earnings.

Whilst I was waiting for my compass a new care sprang up that greatly increased my responsibility. A certain man had removed from Augusta, Va., to Kentucky, leaving a son, a minor apprenticed to a cabinet business. When this son John came of age he concluded to remain in Virginia. Col. Allen built a shop and set young John ——— up in business. During the first three or four years John did a profitable business, but falling in with a young man who was a professed gambler, John was soon stripped of his earnings and poor John "took to the bottle," and soon became a decidedly intemperate man. His father had frequently written to him to leave Virginia and come to Kentucky, but John had not money to bear his expenses and no one was willing to trust him. The father had written to Colonel Allen, requesting him if any opportunity offered to send his son to Kentucky. The Colonel concluded if I would take charge of the young man he would furnish a horse and other necessities for the journey. I had heard so much of this young man's profitless and desperate character, that I felt unwilling to carry the funds for his expenses. He was a very stout man, six feet two inches high, strong and active, about thirty years of age, a man of high temper, and when intoxicated quite ungovernable. I was a boy only eighteen years of age, in delicate health and even when well, not stout. But what could I do? My grandparents, their son and family, with whom I had spent so much of my time and had so enjoyed myself during my visit with them, were all anxious that John should be taken to his father and family, and they thought I could manage him even better than a man of years and strength, in the event he was disposed to drink or gamble.

I told my relatives to bring John in and we would decide the question. He was sent for. He was sober but looked as if oppressed with melancholy thoughts. Colonel Allen told him he had concluded to have him take the journey to Kentucky in company with Allen Trimble if matters could be satisfactorily arranged. "But," said Colonel Allen, "John, you know your besetting sin: If you had your pockets full of money and should see a pack of cards and a bottle of whisky you would not rest while a dollar remained. Now, if you start to Kentucky with this boy (for he is only a boy), you must consent to let him carry the purse, and promise to keep sober during the journey. He held up his head and with a forced smile said it was quite common with gentlemen travelling together for one to carry the change and pay the bills and that he would cheerfully agree to

that arrangement. I remarked that I felt more than willing; that I was anxious to render service to my friends and relatives whenever in my power, and that it would give me great pleasure to be instrumental in restoring him to his family in Kentucky. And now if you will promise me, Mr. —, on your Honour, that you will submit to this arrangement (which your friends think absolutely necessary), take no exception to it on the way, and keep sober and avoid cards until we land at your father's house, I will pledge to you, my Honour, that I will treat you as a gentleman and equal and as a travelling companion, make your trip as pleasant as I can. He rose from his seat, the tears dropping over his ruddy cheeks, took me in his arms, and said in a tremulous voice, "I do pledge to you, Allen Trimble, my honour and my life, that I will be governed in all things by your counsel and advise."

We set out about the first of April. I had not calculated much on the black boy as a waiter. In fact, I did not desire it for I had learned to wait on myself but I did not expect to have to wait on the negro. I had mounted him on a fine young horse owned by a Captain Kirk of Kentucky who had left the horse with Colonel Moffett, his father-in-law. It was to be sent out by some friend from Virginia. John, the negro, boy could ride but could not for the life of him mount the horse without assistance. We travelled on pleasantly, Mr. John — conducting himself with great propriety. When we arrived at the crossing of Clinch River, the water was high. I reined up my horse and was pointing out to John — the ferry above the circular ford and the place crossed by my mother in 1784, when she carried me and my brother in her arms. It was a warm day and Moses, who has been mentioned, pushed into the stream, took "the straight shute" soon disappearing, all but head and ears. The current carried him down to a large rock projecting out of the water upon which he was thrown by the waves. Recovering his feet he shook himself and looked as composed as if nothing had happened. The rock was about fifty or sixty feet from the shore. We called but he heeded us not. We then rode up to the ferry, hoping he would follow, but he kept his position. We consulted the ferryman. He said a skiff or canoe could not safely venture into that part of the stream. John — said he would try to drive him off the rock by pelting him with stones. He made the trial and as he was strong he threw stones with great precision and force. Moses shut his eyes at first, threw back his ears and bid defiance to the assault. At length he began to shake his head but continued to bear the stones most patiently. I told Mr. ——— to aim at his head. The second blow upon the wisdom organ brought Moses to his knees, threw him off his balance, and he slid from the rock into the water and swam to shore on the same side of the river he went in at. We had no more trouble in keeping him out of water the rest of the journey.

We reached Claybourne Court House, Tennessee, that evening at nightfall. The villagers had probably never seen a long-eared animal and Moses was a sight. Mr. John ——— discovered the anxiety of the people to see the stranger, and soon as he rode up to the Tavern, Moses was hurried into the stable. John ——— and the negro John, as usual, attended to the horses, whilst I was making arrangements for supper. I had not suspected John ———'s object. He had found that something could be made by gratifying the curiosity of the men and boys who had run after us to the Tavern and others to the stables to see the wonderful animal. I told Mr. ——— when I discovered his purpose, that it would not do to make the people pay for looking at a Jack. He said he wanted to make a few ninepence for John, the negro; that he would take the responsibility.

I went to bed and left John ——— and the negro boy to carry on the exhibition which they did quite to the satisfaction of all. I have now forgotten the amount they made but it was enough to keep John the negro smiling and exhibiting his ivory for the rest of the journey, when the subject was mentioned. Some of the people followed us quite a distance on our journey the next morning in order to take a farewell look at Moses.

Nothing worthy of remark occurred during the remainder of the journey. John ——— kept his word, drank no spirits and behaved himself like a gentleman. His family received him with great joy and when John related to them the interest I had taken in his behalf their kindness and gratitude was warmly manifested—with tears running over their cheeks and prayers offered to the Most High for His choicest blessings to accompany me through life and death. I never saw one of them afterward.

The thirteenth day after leaving Colonel Allen's in Virginia I arrived at my home in Kentucky. I had been absent over four months. It was a joyful meeting. All crowded around me and after the "shaking hands" all around on such occasions was over my mother inquired for the health of her parents and family of relatives in Virginia and having learned that they were in good health she said she hoped I had a pleasant and profitable visit. I answered in the affirmative. "O yes," said a little brother (Cary), "I see Mother, Allen has brought another nigger, another horse and the awfulest looking thing you ever saw!" They all exclaimed, "What does Cary mean?" and ran to the porch to see what it could be that Cary had discovered.

John, the black boy, and "the Jack" I had purposely left at the outer gate and had slipped into the house unperceived by the family. The darkey and horse were familiar sights, but to all but father the Jack was a great curiosity. I was soon required to give an account of how and where I got John and those animals. Having done so I opened the saddlebags. (Some one of the family had felt the weight of them and looked very closely to see what I had to take out. I first drew out some presents from

the Virginia friends to mother and my sisters, but they were light articles. I next drew out the surveying instruments before mentioned. The compass was a large and heavy one for those times. I unwrapped it and handed it to father, who examined it, inquiring in the meantime if I had bought it for myself. I said I had, adding that as it was possible I might go to the new country—I concluded I would when I had so favorable an opportunity to get a set of instruments. I discovered that my father was much gratified, and he said that I had acted very wisely. I was very happy to feel that nothing I had done during my absence was a disappointment to my parents, but that they approved. A knowledge of this fact I have often thought strengthened my purposes to so conduct myself as to look for and expect their further approval. Nothing had occurred during my absence to occasion a painful thought. My own health had improved and the family were in usual health upon my return.

Mother had always expressed a wish that I should obtain a good education. She was a reader of good books. When fifteen years of age she had committed the four Gospels to memory, large portions of Milton, Young, Cowper, Thomson, and she was a beautiful letter writer; and she was ambitious for her children, as was father. But as he could not spare both brother William and myself from the farm—there were six sons of us, and two daughters—I being fond of farming and having lived now at ease for so long, (work was agreeable), it was decided that William should go to school, and I assist father.

I related to him that I had met in Virginia a Mr. Steinberger who resided on the south branch of the Potomac, an extensive farmer and engaged in feeding, marketing and fattening cattle in Richmond and Baltimore, and perhaps Philadelphia; and that at the suggestion of one of our relations, Mr. Bell, Mr. Steinberger proposed forming a partnership with me, the object of which was to purchase cattle in Kentucky and drive to Virginia. I should make the purchases and drive or cause them to be driven to Virginia, where he would receive and market them and give me a share of the profits, to be agreed upon, etc. I had informed Mr. Steinberger that I was a minor, had no capital, was unacquainted with the business and could not enter into such an engagement without consultation with my father.

Whilst we were in conversation on this subject, Mr. Nicholas Lewis and his wife, who was a sister of my mother, paid us a visit during which the Steinberger proposition was mentioned. I had become rather anxious to impress my father favorably in relation to this matter. I told him of the fact that beef and pork had commanded in Virginia ten dollars per hundred, when in Kentucky pork was a "drug" at two dollars and beef only saleable on the hoof at even a lower price. My father's objection was that partnerships were dangerous and required the utmost

probity and strictest care, even when the parties were united in the oversight of their business; and separated as Mr. Steinberger and I were—over five hundred miles apart—the dangers and difficulties of such partnership would be too much, that he could not consent to it. This told the whole story—a firm, decisive man my father was.

Mr. Lewis remarked that there was more money to be made by driving hogs to the eastern market, than cattle. We were all surprised at this remark, supposing it was altogether impracticable to drive hogs so great a distance, but Mr. Lewis said that they travelled as fast and carried their flesh better and on less feed than cattle, and as proof of this fact he told us that he was connected with the contractor for the supply of General Anthony Wayne's army in the Indian campaign of 1794-5. And that they were compelled to rely upon hogs in part for the supply of the troops from Cincinnati to Detroit; that the hogs were less trouble, traveled better and although they had no grain to feed them they kept their flesh better than cattle; that a part of those hogs bought in Kentucky, near Lexington, had been driven to Detroit. If Mr. Lewis had not been a man of character his statements would not have been believed.

I at once suggested to father that he loan Mr. Lewis and me the money necessary to purchase a drove and make the experiment of driving hogs from Kentucky to Virginia. (Mr. Lewis said yes, he would join me with pleasure). Father hesitated, and said he did not altogether approve my suggestion. Mr. Lewis had been in very affluent circumstances but had failed in business in Frankfort where he had lived and had consequently retired to a small farm given him by his father and the title retained, for Mr. Lewis had been extravagant and suspected of gambling. So although he had united with the Presbyterian Church a short time before, father thought he would not be a very safe partner. But after consultation with mother and Aunt Lewis,* who, by the way, was a remarkably sensible woman, and a great favorite with our family, father yielded to our importunity, and Mr. Lewis and I commenced engaging hogs to be fully fattened and delivered by the 15th ult. at \$2 per hundred lbs. net. This was in July. Having engaged the number he wanted, about four hundred, we made preparation to start by procuring "hands," pack horses and equipments.

Knowing that from the Crab Orchard to Beans Station, one-half the distance to Richmond, we would be in a country almost uninhabited and destitute of provisions for man at least, we provided as for a campaign of thirty days—bread, cheese, coffee, sugar and cooking utensils, etc. 1803, about the 25th of Octo-

*The Lewis family of Nicholasville, among whose letters I find aunt Mrs. Polly Lewis', are dated from Poplar Hill, Jassamine Co., 1814; an uncle, Nicholas Lewis, Martha Mitchell Frazer, 1819, from Frankfort, Ky.; Mrs. Susan Allen, 1818-19, written to her dear nephews, William H. and Allen Trimble, and from William Allen, Jr., Lexington, February, 1815.

ber, we collected our drove and began a march for Richmond, Va., some 600 miles distant. The subject of driving fat hogs to Virginia was new and produced in the neighborhood quite a sensation, and many were the predictions as to the result of our enterprise. Some of Mr. Lewis' acquaintances who knew his fondness for a game of brag said a certain man would brag A. Trimble out of his hogs before a week and then swap them for a race horse. Others wondered that Captain James Trimble would furnish money for a speculation where there was so little hope of the principal being saved, etc.

Amidst all these unfavorable auguries I started with high hopes of success. Up to the fourth day (during which time we passed through a rich settlement), we obtained corn for our hogs, but on the fifth day we left Crab Orchard and entered the wilderness. That night we camped in the woods for the first time. We had some fears that the hogs would scatter, (as we had no corn for them), but we had travelled through beech and chestnut woods the latter part of the day and so slowly that our pigs had without much delay satisfied their hunger and lay down as contentedly that night as if they had been in their own sty. In East Tennessee and Western Virginia we found oak and beech sufficient to keep the hogs in good condition, but when we left the mountains and entered the pine lands we had to purchase corn, from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, until we reached James River and Carter's Ferry and on to Richmond we paid only 50 cents per bushel.

Mr. Lewis had a relative, a wealthy farmer, residing on the north side of the river and near the road we were travelling, upon whom he said he must call and left us for that purpose. The next morning Mr. Lewis and his uncle, Colonel Curd, met us and the Colonel informed me that he had laid an embargo (a very common and significant word then in old Virginia), upon Mr. Lewis and the drove must be driven to his farm near the river, and that I must bring the boys to his house. It is unnecessary to say the order of the Colonel was obeyed to the letter, the Colonel guiding to where on the farm the drove was to be put up. And then on to his mansion. I soon discovered that Colonel Curd lived in a style indicating not only wealth, but taste and refinement. When dinner was announced we were taken into the parlors by the Colonel and his two sons and introduced to Mrs. Curd and her two daughters and then conducted to the dining room where we partook of an excellent dinner—bacon and cabbage were served as one course.

It was about the 20th of December. I was anxious to get to Richmond (thirty miles off) before Christmas, so I inquired of Mr. Lewis after dinner, in presence of the family, how long he intended to remain with his friends. He said not more than a day. "A day, indeed," said the Colonel, "you must stay a week at least." "Oh, yes, yes," said the old lady and her daughters,

"cousin Nickey, you must stay until after Christmas anyhow." I remarked that I would go on next day with the drove and Mr. Lewis might remain two days and overtake me at Richmond on the third day. The Colonel said: "Boys, that will not be a wise arrangement. One of you ought to go to Richmond one or two days before the hogs arrive in order to ascertain the state of the market and make arrangements for slaughtering or selling on foot, as may be best." I admitted the Colonel had a sensible view of the subject, but there seemed difficulties in adopting his plan. Thomas Lewis, a brother of Nicholas, who had spent his fortune in early life at cards, etc., had accompanied us. He remarked in his waggish manner, for he was a great wag, that he would arrange the matter so as to accommodate all parties. If Nicholas let him have his horse he, Tom, would go on with the drove to Richmond, make sale of the hogs and return to Col. Curd's, allowing his brother in the meantime to finish his visit. Nicholas laughingly said: "Brother, I fear you might meet some of your old friends in Richmond such as George and Frederick Straws, who would soon relieve you of the drove and the price of it." "There might be some danger," replied Tom, "but would there be more safety for money in your hands than mine? The last time we were in Richmond together old Straws got more money from you two to one than he did from me." Tom's repartee (but for the kind feeling of the family toward these relations), would have produced a hearty laugh at Nicholas' expense.

Colonel Curd said after a suppressed laugh: "Boys, I can settle this matter for you. It seems that cousin Tom and Nick have some acquaintances in Richmond whom they wish to avoid rather than renew their acquaintance, and I think it would be prudent to do so, and as a stranger can do what is necessary to be first done in the city start your drove so as to be at the five-mile house. Mr. L—— tavern, on the evening of the 25th, Christmas. Let this young man," (he should have said boy), laying his hand upon my head, "leave you so as to be at the five-mile house on the night of the 23rd. These arrangements should be made for the hogs and the hands to remain until a sale is effected, and it would not be amiss to call on Major —— who resides in sight of the five-mile house. He owns a large farm, works fifty hands and might slaughter your hogs and haul them to Richmond at a less price than would be demanded in the city. Then go to Richmond, hunt up the Winegarner and other butchers and you will soon be able to decide what else to do." This proposition was agreed to.

"My consort," said the Colonel, addressing himself to his wife and then to his daughters, "you must get up a little party for our friends tomorrow night," which was at once agreed to. I then remarked to the Colonel that as we all were in rather ludicrous trim to be quartered in a gentleman's family and



THE HOMESTEAD.



THE LILACS AND CEDARS.

totally unprepared to be seen at a fashionable party I hoped he would allow me to take the hands to a tavern a mile or two distant. He said, "No, sir, no! You are as welcome to the hospitality of my house as my nephews and your 'hands' can be taken care of without trouble. They must not leave you. We are not surprised to see you in drover's costume, so I beg you, sir, to make yourself perfectly easy as if you were at home." I endeavored to do so.

"When the next evening arrived the carriages began to drive up and before dark quite a large number of young ladies and gentlemen appeared. The house, a very spacious one, was filled with guests. The Colonel's oldest son had but recently commenced the practice of medicine and the second had returned from College but a few days before. They were very polite to me and gave me an introduction to the young gentlemen as they arrived. I took care to keep at a distance from the ladies and requested Dr. Curd to make a suitable apology for my declining the introductions which he did. After the dancing commenced Colonel Curd came into the room where I was sitting alone (the hands had retreated to Dr. Curd's office) and insisted upon my going into the dancing hall with him. I told him he must excuse me that I was not fond of dancing and to attempt to dance in my heavy boots was what I could not consent to do. The Colonel laughed heartily and said he would send some of the boys to keep me company. I told him not to do so that I did not desire to deprive any of the young men the society of the ladies. Soon, however, Dr. Curd and three of the young men came into the room and the Doctor gave me a more particular introduction to a Mr. Polk and Mr. Randle and Mr. Shelton, graduates of Williams and Marys College or some other college.

After some common place remarks the subject of farming, planting, stock growing in Kentucky was introduced. I think they believed if I knew anything it would be about stock, and planting corn. I answered their questions which was not a very difficult matter, and when Dr. Curd invited me to the sideboard to take a glass of wine, having obeyed the summons, one of the young gentlemen turned to me and said, "Mr. Trimble, is Kentucky in the United States?" Without much reflection, for I supposed he intended to insult me, I stepped back and shut my fist ready to defend my State. But when I looked him in the eye I saw he was in earnest and knew no better. My muscles relaxed in a moment and I replied that Kentucky was not only one of the States of the American Union but the first born of the fifteen and claimed Virginia as her mother. Dr. Curd seemed mortified for the young graduate and said in rather an undertone, "Did you not know Kentucky was one of the States of the Union?" "I had forgotten it," the young man said. Tom Lewis came in at that moment to join in a glass of wine and hearing my reply, tried to change the subject by inquiring:

"Can you tell me, gentlemen, who has the best breed of game cocks in Goochland County?" "Oh yes," said one, "Tom Pemberton has the best in the State." This was doubted by one of the company who thought Paul Carrington's breed was the best blood.

So we had quite a discussion upon the subject of breeding and fighting chickens. Then upon fox hunting and horse racing in which our wag, Tom Lewis, took a full share. "Uncle Lewis," said Dr. Curd, "I noticed in your drove today a small pig. He looked old enough to be a hog, but no larger than a common pig a day old. Where did you get it?" "Oh, yes," said Lewis, "that was Tom Thumb, as we call him." "He was going on three legs," said the Doctor. "Yes," said Lewis, "well, I will tell all I know about the pig. He got into the drove near Danville, Ky. We caught him several times as we travelled on the first day and put him in fields by the roadside, but the little devil would get out and follow, and we concluded to let him go as far as he could and here he is! having travelled near six hundred miles." "Was he lame when you started?" "No. He met with a sad accident in the wilderness when the hogs had to live on mostly chestnuts and acorns, as we could get no corn to feed them Tom Thumb soon learned (for he is the wisest of his kind I ever saw except the learned pig they had in Kentucky for a show); as I said, Tom had learned that he was in danger of being tramped to death when in the crowd of large hogs, and for a while he kept upon the outskirts of the drove. That position sometimes forced him into places difficult to pass over. He then fell in the rear that would have suited him best but for the fact that the mast was so cleaned up by the front hogs that poor Tom was likely to starve, so I picked him up one day and carried him forward and sat him down in the road several hundred yards ahead of the drove where there were plenty of nuts and there they left him. After that the pig kept ahead when the drove would overtake him. He would scamper on like a kitten and gain time to eat and rest if he needed it."

"On one occasion he got hold of a horse chestnut. He gouged a hole in one side, and had eaten the kernel nearly out when the front of the drove came up. There was a large hog, a monster that we had to sell at Lynchburg, he weighed over 600 lbs. His feet were worn out and he could not travel farther, but when he came up to the nut shell in which Tom Thumb was at work. Not knowing the pig was inside he took hold of the pig in his tremendous mouth and Tom found himself in a bad box. He squealed but it was too late. One of his forelegs was broken. It happened one of the hands had gone ahead to turn the drove off the road to camp for the night, and saw what had befallen the little pig. He took him in his arms and carried him to camp where we got some splinters and set his leg. So we carried him a few days until he was able to keep up and now, although he

limps, he can outtravel any hog in the drove. And if you had seen him swim James River yesterday at Carter's Ferry you would admit that he could not be beat." "James River!" ejaculated one of the company in astonishment, "I never heard of such a pig."

"But," said the Doctor's uncle, Tom Lewis, "you spoke of a learned pig exhibited in Kentucky as a show. What could he do?" "He could spell any word," said Mr. Lewis, "you would name." "Could he talk," inquired some one." "No, but his owner and keeper had cards with the letters of the alphabet printed on them separately. These cards were placed in a circle on the floor or platform. The pig was placed in the center of the circle, and his keeper kept outside of the ring. Any bystander could name a word to be spelled—say, Henry Clay. The pig was then directed by his keeper to spell Henry Clay. He would throw up his nose look around the ring of letters and march to 'H', pick it up and lay it down on a chalk line; then go to 'E,' take that up and lay it down on the chalk line to the right of the 'H' and so pursue this process until "Henry Cla", eight letters, were laid on the line."

"Did you see this thing you describe, sir," asked the Doctor.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Lewis, "and a dozen other words spelled in the presence of a hundred spectators. By this time our room was about filled with young men from the dancing hall, listening to Tom Lewis' pig stories. I had taken no part in the game-cock, fox or pig subjects, but Dr. Curd asked me if I had seen the learned pig described by his cousin Tom. I said I had not seen it but I had met several persons who had witnessed those feats of orthography. "Well! Well!" said someone, "you must have a superior breed of pigs in Kentucky to our Virginia pigs."

"No, sir," said Tom, "they are better educated. The learned pig I have been telling about was raised in Connecticut where children are all educated, rich and poor alike, and the pig I have told you about was a pet, went to school with the children and there was taught to spell. Your pigs in Virginia run with the little niggers and of course know nothing. If I had a Yankee schoolmaster I have no doubt my little Tom Thumb could be taught to spell or do anything that any other pig could do."

The company all seemed deeply interested in Lewis' pig stories and parted from him reluctantly when the hour arrived for the invited guests to leave the house.

The occurrences of the evening opened a new chapter for reflections: The question of negro slavery had been so frequently discussed by our family that the arguments pro and con came to my mind that evening and I had the truth of some of my father's positions fully demonstrated. He maintained that great as the wrong of slavery was, the negro was not the only sufferer wherever it existed but that its tendency was to enervate the white race and that it would not only produce idle, dissolute

men, but that it would be unfavorable to moral or intellectual progress, and prove a curse wherever it existed, especially to the rising generation. On that evening I had seen and heard young men (my seniors) conversing on various topics, common to the country and not beyond the reach of common intellects even of ordinary cultivation, and although some of them were graduates of Colleges they were as ignorant of the extent and the history of the country in which they lived as the aborigines of the West and some of them more so.

And this in Virginia! My native State, the history of whose brave and superior people and their gallant traditions I had learned from nursery tales that made deep and strong impressions upon my youthful mind. The names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Lee, Marshall, etc., and their great achievements, had been household words and their memories that have been cherished with a feeling for greatness, their characters held up as models of intellectual worth and moral fulfillment. It was not strange that I should have felt the great pride I did in my native State. But the mortification to find in this Old Dominion, among the wealthy and educated, such unmistakable evidences of a decline in mental vigor and aspirations among the youth of this great and renowned commonwealth. I came to the conclusion that slavery made its impress upon the character of the people where it existed, and that the evils of African slavery would be cumulative and keep pace with the progress of the system.

I left there for Richmond, reached there the five-mile house mentioned by Colonel Curd that night, and early the next morning mounted my horse and rode to Major ——'s mansion. Nicholas Lewis admonished me to be on my guard if I called on this gentleman. He said he knew him well and that he was one of the most pompous aristocrats in Virginia. I rode up to his stile ten paces from his dwelling and seeing no one, I dismounted, stepped to the door, and, upon knocking, a black boy came and opened the door. I inquired if Major —— was in. He said he was, but he wasn't yet out of bed. "Tell him," I said, "there is a gentleman here on business." I did not give him time to inquire my name but said I was cold and asked if he had a fire. "Yes sir," he said, "take a seat." He then went to tell the Major. I could hear the conversation between them: "Master, gent in room wants to see you." "Who is he?" "I don't know, sir." "What the devil did you let him in before he told you his name and business? Go and stay in the room until I come." It was fully a half hour before the Major entered, exhibiting one of the most austere, haughty looking Virginians I had ever seen. I rose, bowed slightly, a horse whip and my hat in hand. I said, "You are Major ——, I suppose. I am Allen Trimble, a young drover from Kentucky. I have a fine drove of hogs, and have been directed to inquire of you before

going to Richmond. Having understood that you had a large family of negroes and an active overseer, I thought that you might possibly have made some arrangements for slaughtering of hogs at your farm and deliver them dressed in Richmond on better terms than I could get it done in the city."

I kept my eye on his countenance while I made my statement, and I saw that as soon as he comprehended my object his expression changed and before I finished my short address the Colonel had relaxed his features and come down to the attitude of a Virginia gentleman. "Why, sir," said he, "a drove of hogs from Kentucky! Come, sir, take a chair, astonishing! astonishing! Why, yes, sir, I would like very much to have your hogs or a part of them slaughtered for the offall. Tom, go tell the overseer to come here instantly." Mrs. ——— then made her appearance. The Colonel gave me a very formal introduction, adding, "my dear, this young gentleman, Mr. Trimble, has a drove of fat hogs from Kentucky that will be here tonight." Mrs. ——— had learned the value in the ns. She remarked, "that she hoped the enterprise would be profitable and that the trade would increase and raise the price of pork in Virginia." By this time the overseer was at the outer door with his hat under his arm, to learn the will of the Colonel who inquired of the overseer if he could make arrangements to slaughter a large number of hogs, stating where they were from, etc. After a few moments of reflection the overseer said, they would slaughter a portion of them and perhaps all but he would not say positively how many. I told the Colonel I did not wish to make a positive engagement until I went to the city that I would return that evening and let him know whether it would be most profitable to butcher in the city or country and prepared to leave but Mrs. ——— said breakfast was ready and I must stay to breakfast. I did so. I have mentioned these occurrences at Colonel ——— as an illustration of the character of a class of Virginia gentlemen as they were called, so opposite to that of Colonel Curd who was much the wealthiest man.

I proceeded to Richmond and found it would be most to our interest to drive our stock there. I concluded, however, that I was under some obligation to Colonel ——— for his second thought, hospitality and gentlemanly bearing, and consequently I left a small lot to be slaughtered at his farm.

After selling our pork for \$9.00 per head Mr. Lewis left immediately for Kentucky, leaving me to settle and raise the money for our pork, and to follow him at my leisure. Mr. Lewis was sensible of his weak points of character, and to avoid meeting his old companions left Richmond as soon as possible. I remained in Richmond about ten days. During that time I met a Mr. Bell, originally from Augusta County, and an intimate acquaintance of my family. He was a bachelor and engaged in speculations in cattle, etc. He was very polite and kind to me; and

called one evening at my lodgings and asked me to walk with him to the Baron as it was called, the terminus of the James River Canal, nearly a mile from our quarters. After strolling around the Baron, and dark approaching, I spoke of returning. He said he wished among the curiosities of the city to show me Geo. Frederick Straw's establishment, after which he would accompany me to my lodging. Not suspecting the character of the house he was about to enter I followed Mr. B.— to a large three-story building. We were admitted at the door by a porter and I followed my friend up two flights of stairs. He rapped at the door which was opened by a second porter or sentinel. Mr. B.— was known and passed me in as his friend. There were probably thirty or forty well dressed men in the room standing round a table at least thirty feet long strewn with cards. There was a superior gentlemanly looking man richly dressed sitting at the head of the table shuffling a pack of cards. I discovered at once the character. That it was Geo. F. Straw's gambling house, the same George referred to by Lewis at Col. Curd's. I felt very uncomfortable. Mr. Bell saw I was disposed to leave but took me aside and said that I need not be alarmed. Mr. Straws was a gentleman and would not allow any improper conduct in his room and said we would not remain late and that he would accompany me to my quarters.

The game, "faro," as I learned, proceeded. Money in larger and larger sums was placed by persons around the table upon cards that had been distributed. Mr. B.— placed one dollar upon a card and won an equal amount. I stood near him. He said to me, "Put a dollar upon this card," pointing to it, and I obeyed him, not knowing whether it was his, Bell's, venture or mine. Straws shuffled his pack of cards and played out the game. One of the gamblers, for there were three of them, walked around the table, taking up from the losing cards the money deposited upon them and won by Straws and adding to the winning cards the amount won by adventurers (as I soon learned) for I did not yet understand the game. My card was winner and a dollar was added to my stake on first venture. Mr. Straws again shuffled his cards and played the second game. The same process of taking up and putting down on losing and winning cards as in the first game, two dollars were added to the stake on my card making four dollars. The game or games continued until the sixth hand had been played, my card doubling each game, producing sixty-four dollars. Mr. B.— seeking a more lucky card, had changed his position at the table and was some distance from me but discovering the pile of dollars on my card, and supposing, which was the fact, that I did not know I was winner, came to me and said you had better take up your money. I inquired of him in a low tone if it was mine. "Certainly," said he, "your card has been ——— from the beginning," and deliberately pocketed the specie, stepped back and

took a seat. Bell came to me and explained his reason for advising me to lift the money. He said he saw from Straws' eye that he would change my luck and probably the next game would be his when I would have to double the stake and in place of taking up I would have to add sixty-four dollars to the pile. I thanked him for his advice and proposed leaving, for I was satisfied that not only Mr. Straws but the company looked upon me as a "green horn", as I was in such associations. And I felt some uneasiness when I contemplated my situation, surrounded by gamblers with the proceeds of a drove in bank notes buttoned round my body and a total stranger except to Mr. B—who, I discovered, was using brandy freely and I feared would soon be incapable of taking care of himself. At this moment a great noise below and numerous footsteps ascending the stairs caused a dead silence and the extinguishing of the lights in the room in which Straws and his guests were. Within, everything was as silent as death and dark as a dungeon. The officer with his paper (for it was the police in search of gamblers) tapped at the door which was locked and strongly barred and demanded entrance but no response was given. The owner of the house expostulated with the officers, swearing that Straws and his party were not there, and invited them down to the bar. Then they retired but left us in *durance vile* until the party below got their carousal for the landlord would not allow any quarters to be lighted until the police had retired. I think we had been one hour in the prison (an hour of deep reflection), when lights were brought. I determined to leave and took B—— by the arm and requested him to accompany me. He did so with great reluctance for he had been loser and hoped to regain his losses. We left at eleven o'clock in a darkness which I never witnessed. We had not gone more than a square until he met a patrol who hailed us. We continued in silence. Bell in front. The officers ordered us to halt. A second patrol arrived meeting Bell on the sidewalk, attempted to take hold of him, but missed him, when B—— knocked him down and ran across the street, the other patrol after him. I was in the rear and stepped into an alley, losing sight or sound of B——. I found my way alone to my quarters. I went to bed but sleep had departed from my eyes. A thousand thoughts rushed through my mind. The escape I had made from loss of character (which would have resulted from being caught by the police and locked up as a night rambler in the round house among thieves and robbers), the loss of money which would have ruined Mr. Lewis, my partner, and myself, and last though not least the danger o. ruin to soul as well as body by such improper acts and associations. I thought of my family and friends, especially my mother, how they would be pained to know what had occurred that night, and the impression was deeply made on my mind that my mother was praying at the very time I was in the

gambling house; praying to the Most High, for my preservation from harm and crime. I was melted into tears and believing as I did, that through her prayers I had been preserved I made a vow that I would never again enter a gambling house, or other immoral establishments, and I can now say* that vow has had its influence upon my whole life.

Mr. B—— called to see me the next morning and apologized for his conduct. I told him it was the first adventure of the kind I had made and I had determined it should be the last.

My business affairs were closed that day and I left the next day for Augusta County where I spent a few weeks with my relatives and then travelled to Kentucky in February. The roads were very deep and water high. I had no company. It was a lonely trip and one incident only seems worthy of remark. I rode from Kentucky a very uncommon looking horse, black as a crow, short necked, and cropped or foxed ears. I carried a brace of pistols in holsters on the front of my saddle, under a very black bear skin cover. I was therefore, recognized when I reached the road upon which we travelled our drove as "the little Kentucky drover," and one occurrence on the journey had given me and my horse additional notoriety. A few miles south of Abington, Va., on Holston River, passing a farm house a furious dog sprang out and stopped the drove, seizing one of the hogs and tearing it severely. One of the hands ran up and struck the dog a severe blow two men who stood in the yard looking on with perfect indifference until the dog was stricken, sallied out with clubs and attacked Lewis. At that moment I rode up, drew a pistol, cocked it and told the foremost man who had his club raised, and my pistol cocked when the three other hands came up with rocks and clubs, the dog and his masters said they were overmatched and retreated, the men pouring out curses and threats of a prosecution for threatening to shoot, etc. We gathered up our scattered drove and travelled on without further detention. We understood through travellers who passed us and had heard of the affray that those men followed us to Abington for the purpose of having us arrested but were advised not to attempt it.

As I have stated Mr. Lewis and the hands left me in Richmond, and preceded me some weeks on their way to Kentucky. They lodged at a country tavern where we had the difficulty with the dog and his masters and the affair was spoken of and inquiry was made as to what had become of the little fellow who drew a pistol. Mr. Lewis said he was left in Richmond to close up the business, etc., and would be on in a few weeks. The landlord said it would not be good for him to fall into the hands of the men referred to, especially if he had money. Well, on my way out I stopped for breakfast at Abington. I offered to the landlord

*Governor Trimble must have been seventy years of age when he wrote this manuscript.

a five dollar bill, out of which he took price of my breakfast and horse feed. He looked at it slightly and handed it back saying it is a counterfeit. I told him I thought he must be mistaken, but took it and handed him another of same amount. He said, "Why, sir, this is also counterfeit," (handing it back) and adding, "You seem to have plenty of counterfeit notes." I told him I doubted the correctness of his judgment, that my paper money had been examined by the cashier of the Bank of Virginia and pronounced good. He said the notes I offered him were not Virginia paper, and that he would take no other. I felt somewhat embarrassed and much provoked, but concluded that I would take a Virginia note from my belt, not having one in my pocket. I unbuttoned my vest and took off my bandage or belt, opened it, and took out a ten dollar bill, and handed to him, and asked if that was counterfeit. He looked at it, muttering that it might be; as I seemed to have a good supply, he would like to look at another. I made no reply, but tied up my belt, took the note out of his hand and stepped across the street to King & Co.'s store, and asked the clerk if he would change a ten dollar bill for me, handing him the bill. He said they were scarce of change. I told him what had occurred at the Tavern, that I was a traveller and stranger and would take it as a great favor if he would change that, or one of the \$5.00 notes which I showed him, repeating that the Tavern keeper had pronounced both counterfeit. He said they were not counterfeit, but on Northern Banks, and not so current as Virginia paper, and he changed one of them. I thanked him, returned to the Tavern, ordered my horse, paid my bill, and in the midst of a crowd of rough looking men and boys who had collected to see the boy who had offered to pass counterfeit money, of which he had a great quantity, (for that was the news spread through the town), I told the Tavern keeper I thought it probable I would travel that route again, and if I did, I would know where *not* to stop.

My horse was at the door, so I mounted and proceeded on my journey. It was Sunday. Reflecting as I rode, solitary and alone, upon the occurrence of the morning, the thought struck me that I was breaking the Sabbath and would perhaps suffer additional punishment for the crime. Whilst I was meditating and hunting for an excuse, two men rode at a rapid pace past me, and their appearance and manner increased my apprehensions that the end was not yet. I felt that I had been indiscreet in opening my belt of bank notes in such a place as the Tavern, and thought it not improbable that the men who passed me, had knowledge of the occurrence, and were going ahead of me in order to select a suitable place to rob me. I was so deeply impressed with this idea, that I examined my pistols and prepared for an attack. The delay at Abington of near half a day, broke in upon the day's journey and would prevent me reaching my desired lodging place that night by some twenty miles; and

the fact that nightfall would bring me near the place where the occurrence with the dog and his master, on our way from Kentucky, took place, added to my keen apprehensions of danger. If there had been a suitable place to stop, I would have put up at once, but there was none, and I travelled on, increasing the speed of my horse, hoping to reach before night, a house some five or six miles beyond the house where the row with the dog took place, but the road was intolerably bad, and I only reached this ever-to-be-remembered place about sundown. The road passed near the house, through a long lane, at the end of which the road made a bend to the right almost at right angles, and soon entered a thick forest with much underbrush, and I had a presentiment that I would be attacked in this thick brushwood, which continued for several miles.

As I approached the house referred to—a large log building with a front porch—I saw several persons on the porch, looking at me as I passed the house. They recognized me, and two men stepped around the house with guns in their hands, and soon were seen going at a rapid walk or half-run through a field, in the direction of the thick wood I have mentioned, which they could reach in going half a mile; whilst I would have to double the distance to reach the same point. I felt my heart beat quicker, I put my horse to a lively trot until I reached the edge of the wood; when I put him at the top of his speed. It was getting dark and I proceeded at this gait, as near as I could judge, about half a mile, when I heard a noise on my right hand like animals or persons running through brush. I spurred on my horse, expecting every moment to be intercepted or fired upon. After gaining about two hundred yards I reigned up my horse and looked back, and saw a man enter the road, near where I heard the noise. The thought then struck me that the other person was attempting to head me, and I again, for a mile, rode rapidly, when I regulated the speed of my horse to the condition of the road and his ability to carry me all right, for I had determined not to stop, unless forced to do so, short of the stand twenty miles in advance, where I had intended to lodge if I had not been detained at Abington.

It was a dark and cold night, but feeling that I had made a providential escape thus far, and that, additional effort was necessary to insure safety, I rode without suffering, and I thought my noble horse was animated by the same spirit of endurance, for he had never travelled more freely. We reached the stand referred to, about two o'clock in the morning. The landlord was much surprised, to be aroused so early, and when I told him I had travelled all night, and mentioned some of the reasons, (withholding the relation of my imprudence in exhibiting my belt and money), he said I had made a fortunate escape.

The following Winter I travelled the same road in company with half a dozen persons. I stopped at Rosses' Iron Works,

ten miles south of Abington, for the night, and met an old friend and acquaintance, Mr. Hopkins, Rosse's agent. I mentioned the occurrence that happened the year before, at Abington, and my night ride to reach a place of safety. He said I was very indiscreet in exhibiting my money to such a company of ruffians, and he thought my escape was a marvelous one, adding that there had been more robberies committed on that road between B Station and Staunton than on any other road in the U. S. of same length, and added that although they had some rough characters about the Iron Works, they were far superior to the population along the road I had travelled the day referred to west of Abington. It comprehended a part of the border country of Washington, Va., and Hawkins, Tennessee, settled especially along the road with hunters and trappers, who since the game disappeared, were stinted for the necessities of life and made a precarious living by selling whiskey and oats to travellers, and robbing when they could, and might properly be called border ruffians.

It may be that my apprehensions of danger were not well founded, but I have never doubted, that I was recognized at Abington, as the young man who drew a pistol upon the owner of the dog; that the men who passed me went in advance to give notice of my approach, and that a plan was concocted at the house from which the two men started, to intercept me in the forest and rob me. Let that be as it may, the occurrence deeply impressed upon my mind the importance of remembering the Sabbath Day, for although I felt justified in travelling rather than to stop at any house upon the road, yet I had a relative some miles from Abington and only five or six miles from the road, with whom I could have spent the day, but my desire to get home was so strong that I reasoned myself into the propriety of travelling on the Sabbath, I also learned the folly of letting strangers, especially ruffians, know that I carried money on my person.

Nothing worthy of remarks occurred during the balance of my journey. When I arrived at home, April, 1804, I learned that father had set his slaves free and had gone with a wagon loaded with farm implements and some laborers, to build a house. I remained a few days, during which time he communicated to me fully his purpose, and plans for the settlement of his family in Ohio, and directed me to return to the family and prepare for removal in the fall of the year. The first assigned was to go to Tennessee and sell a tract of land he owned in that state, then employ myself in attending to the family, and preparing the farm stock for sale in the fall, as he designed selling as much stock as would, with the sale of the Tennessee land, pay for the land he had recently purchased from General Calmes, amounting to \$3,600, which was to be paid in one year. When I arrived at the homestead in Kentucky my first thought was to examine the

stock of horses, cattle, etc., and make an estimate of their value in order to see how far it would go towards paying the debt to Calmes. The horse stock was the most valuable. There were about 25 head, some of them very fine, among which was a brood mare worth \$200; and some very promising colts, for one of which \$300 had been refused. I estimated the stock of horses to be sold, say 21 head, (leaving four to go to Ohio), at \$2,000. Twenty head of cattle, principally steers from two to four years, at \$300. Leaving \$1,300 to be raised for the Tennessee land and other sources. I felt confident the engagement with Calmes could be met, without difficulty. I mounted one of the finest horses on the farm and started to Tennessee. On the morning of the second day I found my horse travelled badly, was dull and sluggish. I soon discovered that he was taking the distemper; after riding five miles I was satisfied he would not perform the journey in a reasonable time. While reflecting whether I would hire a horse or turn back, I discovered a man on horseback approaching me. I immediately when he came up, enquired whether he would sell, hire or exchange his horse? He hesitated. I told him I was on a journey, my horse was taking the distemper and I feared he would not be able to travel; he dismounted, examined my horse and remarked very coolly that my horse had the glanders, but if I would give him a little boot, to buy medicine to cure him he would exchange, although my horse if well, was worth \$190 and his not more in appearance than \$75. I gave him \$6, the boot required, and pushed on my journey. I found my new horse a fine traveller. I rode him that day 40 miles, and the next 42 miles. I examined the land the third day, riding over it the fourth day, started homeward, and rode my new horse 87 miles, from Carry's settlement on Green River to Danville. He turned out to be the best traveller I ever owned, and I am confident he could have carried me 100 miles in one day.

When I got home I found several of our young horses diseased, running at the nostrils and swelling of the limbs. In a few weeks a very fine colt died, then another and another, until the stock was reduced to five head. The distemper proved to be glanders of the worst virulent character and was caught from a glandered horse of a travelling friend being kept in our stable during a single night.

My father, when I left him in Ohio, instructed me not to plant corn on the home farm, as it was only a profitable crop when used on the premises, and as he was determined to remove in the fall, we should not need it; but as it appeared from the loss of our horses, the sale of which was relied upon mainly to raise money to pay the debt to Calmes, that we might not be able to leave Kentucky that year, I determined, after consultation with my mother to plant a field of fifteen acres in corn. Fortunately our work horses escaped the glanders. I was, therefore, enabled to raise a good crop of corn which turned out to be a very fortunate thing for us.

Father had left special instructions, that on my return, I should visit him without delay, for the purpose of receiving his instructions, for the future. I only rested a few days before I set out for Ohio. I found my father in the midst of a dense forest, encamped on a tract of land, purchased from General Calmes of Kentucky. He had several men at work, preparing timber for a house, and clearing a spot for an apple orchard. The trees for planting he had taken out with him. This was among the first orchards planted in Highland County, from which numberless grafts were in a few years furnished to Mr. Murphy, a nurseryman, who supplied the emigrants to Highland County and adjoining counties, with the celebrated Never-fail apples, then called Robinsons, for the man in Kentucky who was celebrated as an orchardist, and first introduced this unsurpassed Winter apple in that State.

Father had for many years before he set his slaves free, refrained from hard work, and exposure. When he went to Ohio to prepare a residence for his family he worked more than he had been accustomed to do, which, with the exposure, brought on an attack of bilious fever, from which he recovered so far as to be able to return to his family in Kentucky. But, alas! had a relapse and died on the — day of September, 1804.

This sad event seemed to derange all our plans, for the future. My mother, although a woman of much firmness of purpose, and possessed of a capacity for the performance of all the duties which appertained to her province, had never troubled herself about her husband's affairs; she was therefore unprepared for the position she was then forced to occupy. No will having been made or provision for the payment of the debt to Calmes, it became a serious question, how and from what source this debt could be met.

I was yet a minor, and it was understood that General Calmes desired to administer on the estate; this I determined to prevent. I therefore visited my mother's brother, Wm. Allen, and prevailed upon him to take out letters of Administraton, in order to prevent Calmes, pledging myself, so soon as I became twenty-one years of age, to relieve him, and take upon myself, the settlement of the estate. Not anticipating the disaster that had befallen the family by the loss of its head, I had, with my father's consent, engaged with a Mr. Bell, our neighbor, to purchase (with him), a second drove of hogs, for the Richmond market. The purchases were made before father's death. I had made money on the first drove, and felt confident of doing better on the second, and as we were left in a situation to require all the money we could raise, mother and the family united on me, complying with my engagement with Mr. Bell. Brother William, who had been absent at school, returned and remained with the family during the Winter.

* I find letter from Marquis Calmes, the old General referred to, among the correspondence of Governor Trimble.

About the 20th of October we started our drove, 500 head of fine hogs, for Richmond by the Kanawha route, striking the Ohio River at the mouth of the Big Sandy, then through Lea's Valley, to the mouth of Coal, then up the Kanawha to the mouth of Ganley, where we took the mountains, Ganlo, Albanya, Warm Springs, north and south, via Lewisburg, Staunton, and Charlottsville, to Richmond. I left the drove with Mr. Bell, at Staunton, and proceeded to Richmond, where I met Mr. Wm. Bell, (to whom I have before referred), the brother of my partner, who was of much service in effecting sales. After the arrival of the herd, we were detained only three days in making sale, and on the 4th was on our way homeward. We each had relatives in Augusta, with whom we spent a few days.

Mr. Bell had, in consideration of the estimate he put upon my experience and activity as a drover, agreed to furnish two hands and a horse to pack our provisions, requiring me to furnish but one driver; he took two of his slaves and I hired a man, who had been freed by father. While in Augusta, on our way home, Mr. Bell bought a third horse and mounted both his servants. I had but one horse for myself and boy, but as Frederick was strong and active, and I was a pretty good walker, I concluded we would take it "a-foot" by turns and keep up with our company. I, therefore, resisted the importunity of friends to buy another horse, alleging as an excuse, that we would have use for every dollar I could make or save to pay our debt to General Calmes.

The night before we started there fell a heavy snow. We, however, met in the morning at a brother's of Mr. Bell's, four miles from Staunton. This brother, David Bell, was added to our party. We started, the horsemen in front, (five in number), breaking the snow, and my man, Frederick, in the rear on foot. We were near Staunton where Major Crawford, (whose wife was my mother's sister), overtook us. He said he had concluded, that in the condition of the road, it would be impossible for me to get my boy to Ky. afoot, and he had ordered one of his servants to follow with a horse for Frederick, adding, that he appreciated my motives for saving my funds, and he could very well spare the animal furnished. I might sell it or keep it, as I pleased, and not trouble myself to return the animal or its value. I need not say, that I felt my heart warmed towards my Uncle Crawford, and his noble wife, (for he said, "Becky would not think of letting me go home on half-a-horse"), and he lost nothing by this act of kindness.

Frederick was therefore mounted, and on we went through snow knee-deep, in many places, to our horses, for the first sixty miles, after which the road became smooth and slippery. At Ross Iron Works, on Holston, I exchanged Major Crawford's animal for another that proved unmanageable. Frederick could not ride him. I thought I could, and mounted him. I had ridden but a few miles when he attempted to take the bridle bit

in his teeth, and dart off. I gave him a sudden and severe jerk, which threw him off his feet (it was on an icy piece of road, and he was smooth shod). He fell suddenly and caught my right foot and leg under him, putting my ankle out of place, and breaking one bone of my leg. This accident happened fifteen miles east of Beans Station, in Tennessee, to which place I was compelled to ride before my limb could be even examined; pulling off my boot, a new and strong one, brought my ankle in place. The foot and leg were much bruised. The first application was cold water, afterwards vinegar and salt. I slept none that night. The next morning my companions and the servants left me and Frederick at Gowens, where I remained some four weeks before I was able to sit upon my horse, and when I started it was thought I would not be able to proceed more than a day without rest. But I kept company with some travellers from Beans Station to Kentucky without further accident, for although the road over this mountainous region was like a lake of ice, and extremely dangerous, my own riding horse never missed a foot, or made a false step.

When we arrived at the Kentucky River the ice which had formed a bridge over the river, had broken up and was running. The ferryman refused to attempt crossing, but said there was a ferry kept some two miles above him, at a bend in the river, where we might possibly cross. With much difficulty we reached this point, but the ferryman here also, was afraid to venture. I sat upon my horse, watching the floating masses of ice. At length there appeared an opening, and I urged the ferryman to make the attempt to put us over, and he consented. Several of the onlookers came to his aid, and with great effort, they landed us on the opposite shore. The next day I reached home. The family had suffered much uneasiness on my account, not having heard from me from the time Mr. Bell left me at Gordens'. My foot and ankle were much swollen and inflamed; I had suffered much from pain, losing sleep, and exposure, and was much emaciated. But good nursing and rest, enabled me soon to lay by one crutch, and to walk with the aid of a staff only.

I had only been at home a few days, when Gen. Calmes paid me a visit. During my absence he had sent messages to my mother, calculated to discompose her mind and annoy her, at which I felt provoked and blamed him mildly. He said he was aware that Capt. Allen had obtained authority to sell our home farm, but had refused to do anything until my return, when he expected (as I was then of age), to surrender the business of settling my father's estate, to me, and he wished to know by what means I expected to raise money to pay his debt which would soon be due and which he would expect to be punctually paid, etc. His manner was in harmony with his conversation, from which I understood we were to have no indulgence. I told

the General that as soon as I got a few days' rest, I would write to the administrator, Captain Allen, and make arrangements to call a court, and relieve him at once, and take upon myself the labors and responsibility of settling my father's estate; that I had not examined the law authorizing the administrator to sell lands, but would do so; but as I understood Capt. Allen had acted, (so far as he had progressed), in accordance with the advice of Mr. Clay, I would in my actions be governed by Mr. Clays' counsels. The General said he did not know what the devil we wanted with a lawyer: it was a plain business, we owed him \$3,600, and the Legislature had authorized the administrator to sell lands in Kentucky and pay the debt. He said he had concluded, in order to save us the trouble and expense of selling the land, (the home farm of 500 acres), he would give us up father's bond for the farm. I told him I would think of his proposition, but that I hoped to do better than accept it, and added, that I was strongly inclined to make an effort to raise the money due him, without selling our home farm, that I had made some money during the two past years, and I thought my experience and the credit I had gained for punctuality would enable me to do better in the future, than I had done. He said, he hoped I would be punctual in the payment of his debt; I told him I thought I would have a double duty to perform: first, to consult the interests of the estate, and secondly, the legal rights of creditors'.

The latter to be represented and secured, but not at a sacrifice of the former. That he might rest satisfied that his debt would be paid, but at what time, was a question I could not then answer. He became much excited, swore most profanely that he would sue out a writ of mandamus, to force me to sell the lands, and pay his claim when due; I told him that he would not find that a single-handed game; and he left in bad temper.

This was in February. On the first Monday in March, being March term of Woodford County Court, Captain Allen resigned, and I was appointed administrator and guardian for my brothers and sisters, seven in number. I immediately gave notice that the tract of land of which we had 500 acres, highly improved, was for sale, and that time would be given for the deferred payments of three-fourths the purchase money.

As soon as General Calmes saw this publication, he visited me a second time. I gave him no satisfaction, and informed him when he left, that the messages he had sent to my mother during my absence were unnecessary, and that judging from the past, I had concluded his further visitations would not be desirable; that when I was prepared to make a proposition to him, I would call on him, etc. He requested me to call on him at as early a day as possible. I determined to plant as much corn as I could possibly have worked, and to purchase with Mr. Bell another drove of hogs; and succeeded in raising an extraordinary crop of corn, and fattening a fine lot of hogs.



THE SOUTHERN PORCH.



THE HALL OF THE OLD HOME.

I had during the Spring, several applications for the purchase of our farm, the question of interest on deferred payments prevented a sale. Calmes became alarmed for he was anxious to get the farm; and sent me word, that he would rather than have payment of his debt, take our farm at \$5,000, provided I would take the difference, say \$1,400 in land, which he still held in Ohio, and requested me to call and see him. I did so, and made him a proposition, to-wit: To give him our home farm for \$5,000 to be paid in the bond he held for \$3,600 and the balance to be paid to us in lands in Ohio, to be equal in sale and value, per acre, to the lands sold to my father in Highland. After a good deal of hampering, he agreed to consider my proposition, and give an answer in ten days. I was satisfied he would accept, as he did, about the 1st of August, and by the 1st of September, I collected all the hogs I had, engaged and turned them out on my corn. My mother then insisted that I should start on my trip to Richmond, Va., sell my drove, and then remove with the family to Ohio, so soon as we could make ready. Mr. Bell was not willing to venture alone with the drove, and we sold out at home, to Mr. Thomas Hart, of Lexington.

The removal of our family from Kentucky to Ohio, had always been, until my father's death, of questionable propriety with mother, but after she became a widow, she often said she felt that Divine Providence had punished her for not yielding a hearty assent to the wishes of her husband, upon the subject, and now she felt that it was her duty to carry out his purposes as far as in her power and no inducement could have been offered that would have tempted her to remain in Kentucky.

I had, until the death of my father, entertained the hope that our Kentucky home farm would not be sold, but reserved to retreat to, if Ohio should prove unhealthy, or otherwise unsatisfactory to the family; but after father's death I came to the conclusion that as mother was determined to remove to Ohio, it would be to our interest to preserve our Ohio lands, sell out in Kentucky, and leave nothing to fall back upon. And that in this view of the matter, it would be my duty to accompany the family, to the new home prepared for us, in Ohio and remain with our mother as long as she desired we should. In this sentiment the entire family concurred. As soon, therefore, as the contract was made with Mr. Calmes, we went to the work of preparation, and by the — of October, 1805, were on our way to Ohio. (Brother William and James remained in Kentucky at School.)

We reached Maysville, 75 miles from our late residence, on the evening of the third day and the teams and our riding horses crossed the Ohio, at and to Aberdeen, leaving mother, sisters and myself, in Maysville, for the sake of better accommodations. We were to be put over in a skiff early the next morning. I rose early and found Maysville enveloped in a dense fog. Anxious to

join our company I prevailed on the ferryman to launch his light vessel, and endeavor to put us across the river. It was as dark as a thick fog could make it. After rowing fifteen or twenty minutes I saw the oarsman was frightened. He had taken in his oars, and our little barge was floating as we all thought, up stream, and we were lost. We heard dogs barking, and cow bells ringing; but could not tell to which side of the river they belonged. After rowing and floating for three hours, we landed two miles below the Ferry, on the Kentucky side of the river. By the time we got to the point from where we started, the fog had been so far dissipated, that he succeeded in reaching the opposite shore at Aberdeen. Our teamsters and part of the family had waited for us, wondering what had happened. When they saw the skiff approach the shore they all ran down to enquire what the matter was. Cary, after seeing that his mother, sisters and myself were safe, enquired "Where is Turk?" (a favorite dog.) We supposed he had crossed with the teams, but he had not. One of the teamsters said he saw him follow us up the bank to the tavern. We requested the ferryman to make enquiry, and if the lost dog was found to keep him until Mr. Allen one of the teamsters returned, but "Turk" was not there, but we afterwards learned that the morning of the 4th, after he left our farm residence this dog was found at daylight upon the door step of our nearest neighbors and brother-in-law's, Hugh Allen, having travelled in the night from Maysville, 75 miles. There was no doubt as to the time he left us, but I supposed it possible Mr. Allen and family might have been mistaken as to the day he was first seen, at his door, but when I afterwards saw Mr. Allen and family I was satisfied they were correct. We left our old home on Monday morning, arrived at Maysville, Thursday evening, the dog with us, and on Thursday morning he was at Hugh Allen's door.

We arrived at our new home in Highland County, on the fifth day from the departure from our old one. The country from the Ohio in Aberdeen to Highland County was thinly settled by immigrants, principally from Kentucky. The houses on the road were few and far between, and the country, compared with Kentucky, poor and cheerless. Our ride from the Ohio River presented nothing to inspire our hopes of improving our condition. Mother, sister and myself were on horseback, and in advance of the teams. I fell into a train of thought about the condition the sisters would be placed in—the want of society, and schools, the privations, and exposures, to which they would be subjected. I mentioned the subject to mother. She said we ought not to despair, and make ourselves unhappy with such thoughts. There was a promise to the fatherless and widow, upon which she relied with an unshaken faith. "Let us do our duty, my son, and fear not, and all will be well. We have our Bibles, and a little library of choice books. We can improve our

minds at home, and have a society of our own, should we find no other." Mary,* the younger sister, who had been in favor of our removal from the moment the subject was first discussed in the family, joined mother, but Margaret, the older, concurred with me in opinion.

We were disputing the matter when we arrived in sight of Clear Creek Valley, our future home. It was the first rich land of any extent we had seen in Ohio. The lofty sugar trees, walnut and ash, which covered the lowlands, reminded us of the growth on our rich Kentucky lands. The transition from poor looking oak ridges to rich land, was so sudden that mother (although she had heard father and me speak of Clear Creek lowlands), reigned up her horse to take a bird's-eye view and survey of the valley. She exclaimed: "Why! my son, this is equal to Kentucky. This is a beautiful valley. I am delighted with its appearance, and now feel more than ever how much we are indebted to the wisdom of your father, for the selection he has made of a home for his family, and although we have been led to it 'by a way we knew not,' and against our will, and at what we have regarded as a great sacrifice, we should now not only cease to murmur, but cultivate a feeling of gratitude, and rejoice in the wise dispensation of Providence, which has led us to this free country, and this lovely spot, selected with so much judgment for our future home."

By this time we arrived near Mr. Thos. Swearingen's Cabin, on the road to our own, which was in sight. The family recognized me, and ran out hailing us as their future neighbors and friends, and insisted on our dismounting and remaining with them until our cabin was emptied (for it was used as a crib for the corn raised on the land cleared by father). The teams drove to our corn crib. Mother and the family remained all night at our neighbor Swearingen's, whose wife was one of the best, if not the very best house-keeper in the county. Everything bore the appearance of comfort. The cabin was neatly furnished, the logs hewed, floored with boards of blue ash, hewed smooth on the upper side, and white as split brooms, sand and water could make it. A large chimney made of lathes, clay and wood, and apparently capacious for a log-fire that would warm the whole house; and around which a dozen persons could sit or be seated, leaving a corner for cooking operations.

Mrs. Swearingen soon demonstrated her superior skill in getting up a hearty meal, for a large family. I shall never forget the supper she and her daughter prepared for us. And how much it was relished by the hungry travellers. The bill-of-fare deserves to be rendered: Fried ham and eggs, Irish potatoes, boiled with the skins on, butter, corn-bread, home made molasses,

* Dr. Thomas Nelson of Richmond, Va., brother of the Mr. Nelson who married General Trimble's sister Mary, wrote in the years 1835-38 about political matters in Virginia in a very clever and interesting fashion, and in speaking of other matters he refers to the fact that he had recovered his health from the use of boiled milk, arrowroot and toasted bread, and could now walk miles.

and coffee, each article the very best of its kind. A clean table cloth, bright pewter plates, and dishes—all in keeping with the furniture, including the wardrobe of the family. When the unaffected hospitality of the family, and kindness was added to the unmistakable evidence of comfort, and thrift, we could not but be favorably impressed with the value of our new acquaintances, as future neighbors. They proved themselves all we would desire as neighbors, and an intimacy and friendship then commenced that has been perpetuated between the families to the second and third generation.

The cabin was emptied of corn that night, and prepared for our entrance the next morning. We were visited the next day by other settlers: Mr. Hill, Wilson, Evans, etc., all of whom expressed great regard for father; and that they were much pleased to see the family in Ohio, and pledged their good offices as neighbors.

After arranging matters for the comfort of the family during the winter, I left to close and settle a land transaction, between my father and Jas. McNair of Tennessee. On my return through Kentucky I concluded to attend to another matter that I had for some time contemplated; and in January, 1806, I married Margaret McDowell, daughter of Gen. Joseph McDowell, of North Carolina, deceased, whose widow and family then resided in Kentucky. We arrived at our Highland home in January, and I continued to live with my mother, who received and treated her daughter-in-law, as a valuable accession to her household.

We lived together as one family, having a common interest, and we lived happily. The want of Society such as we had enjoyed in Kentucky was the greatest privation we had to endure. Mother would frequently say: "Have patience, dear children, we have the Bible, let us improve the blessings we have, and the Lord will send us such other aids as we may stand in need of." Not long after this conversation took place, James Hoge (now Dr. Hoge), a young clergyman, the son of a school-mate, and dear friend, of my mother, (a Miss Rose), came to see us. I had met him in Virginia, in 1802, and recognized him, although he was much altered, by ill health. We were all delighted to have such a visitor; and although he was unable to preach, on account of bad health, his society, although an invalid that required nursing, was highly prized. He owned land in Highland which he wished to improve, some ten miles from us, but he spent a good share of his time with our family.

And during this year the Rev. James Quinn, a talented Methodist preacher, whose circuit comprehended the quarter part of Southern Ohio, called at our cabin, and made himself known to the family. He said he had heard of us and had seen mother at a meeting at Fitzpatrick's and had called to make our acquaintance. I was absent and mother had gone to a neighbor's, but

soon returned and welcomed this Gospel messenger to her home. She had heard him preach at Fitzpatrick's, seven miles distant, and was pleased with the simplicity of his manner, and the good sense and deep piety manifested in his sermon, just such a character as she desired to have visit her family. In the evening after I came home our family (including some work hands), was collected and mother decreed her brother Quinn to give us a religious lecture. He read a chapter, gave out a hymn which was started by mother, who was a superior singer, and joined by my wife, and sisters, all of whom sang well. The minister seemed to inspire the little family, and the music also seemed to impress the little gathering agreeably, especially the preacher who, after an earnest appeal to Almighty God, (in which the widow and her orphan children were referred to), for the pardon of our sins, and for the enlightening and purifying influence, of the gospel to be extended to "Earth's remotest bounds," gave an exhortation of perhaps half an hour. The family were all deeply affected. My wife had, with her mother, and one or two of her sisters, joined the Methodist Church seven years before we were married; but had withdrawn for the purpose, as I understand, of uniting with the Presbyterian Church, but which she did not do. She now felt that she had no religion, and was in great distress of mind at the thought of her hopeless condition, during the greater part of the night.

In the morning, while Mr. Quinn was engaged in family prayer, she shouted "Glory to God, he has pardoned my backslidings, and received me again to his favor. O, what love! Glory be to His name forever, and ever!" This visit and its results made a deep and lasting impression upon us all, and endeared this holy man of God to our family while he lived; and to his memory as a wise and pure man, who had not lived in vain, but accomplished that for which he was sent. And he died in triumph.

It may not be out of place to add, that I had travelled from Chillicothe some six miles with Mr. Quinn some time before he came to our house. We were strangers, but engaged in conversation. I admired his horse, and asked him if he was not afraid to ride so good and fine an animal in a new country? He said it required a good horse to carry him, and he supposed there were few horse thieves mean enough to steal a horse from a poor Methodist preacher. We soon learned each other's names. He said he had heard of our family and regretted very much the death of my father. The fact of his setting his slaves free had given him a wide-spread reputation, especially among the Methodists. But he said this to us apparently severe dispensation of Providence, might result much less injuriously to the family's welfare than we apprehended. He asked me if I professed religion? I told him, No. He said I must not neglect so important a matter, adding that he felt quite sure, there was a large stock of prayer laid up for me, and I ought to improve such a precious legacy.

We now had Methodist preaching every four weeks, and Mr. Hoge's company occasionally, which rendered our situation quite tolerable, as to religious privileges.

I had commenced clearing land with one or two hired hands; I soon discovered that I could not make rails and grub with the hands of this country. I had been raised to work, but our slaves in Kentucky had the heavy, rough work on our farm, (clearing land), done before I grew up. At harvesting, plowing, and securing the crop, I had made a full hand, when able to work; but as before remarked, I was unmatured several years. About this time I found some employment as a surveyor, at \$2.00 per day; this suited me much better than making rails, which I could hire hands to do, at fifty cents (\$.50) per day; in addition to which it gave me an opportunity of gaining an acquaintance with non-surveyed lands and their owners, which proved to be of great service to me, in a pecuniary point of view.

During this year William and James made a visit and in a family consultation it was concluded that we would take steps to effect a division of our Ohio lands, our mother having relinquished her dower in our Kentucky lands, without any consideration. We agreed to lay off 240 acres, including the house she then occupied, and convey it to her in fee simple, in lieu of her dower, in the residue of the lands, some 4,500 acres.

As most of the heirs were minors, it was necessary to obtain the passage of a law authorizing such proceeding. We therefore petitioned the legislature of Ohio, and obtained the passage of such a law. In the mean time, William, James and myself, with Carey as Surveyor chain man, and marker, I surveyed all our lands, set off 240 acres to mother, and divided the balance into eight lots, and anticipated the passage of the law, prayed for. We drew lots, those of age for themselves, and the minors by their guardians, making a division to be submitted to Commissioners, appointed afterwards, by the Supreme Court, on a Petition for Partition under the Statutes of Ohio. The Commissioners were Colonel Dunlap of Ross, Highland; and Mr. Reese of Highland, and after viewing my survey and subdivision, and allotments to the heirs, as aforesaid, reported the partition which we had made, as the most equitable Division that could be made. We, therefore, had the satisfaction not only of making an equitable division, but of saving a considerable sum in expenses of the survey.

I have before remarked that Gen. Calmes, gave me his obligation for \$1,500 worth of land in Ohio, equal in soil and value per acre, to the lands which he sold to our father.

In the Spring of 1806 he came to Ohio to fulfill this contract. I had seen the land he designed for us, and considered it inferior to the land before purchased, and upon which we then lived. The General and his son, Missica, a young man who had finished his education, had learned surveying, and had his compass and

chains, etc., in his saddle bags, came to our cabin on Saturday, and insisted on my starting with him and his son to Adams County where the land lay, that he intended to convey to us in payment of our claim. I declined leaving home before Monday, and invited him to remain with us, which he did, as I have before remarked. The General was not a favorite of our family, but we felt it our duty under the circumstances, to tender the hospitalities of our cabin to him and his son. Mother, uniformly, no matter who was her guests, had family prayers, night and morning. It was somewhat of a trial to perform this duty before an unbeliever. But at the usual hour, for retiring, she remarked to the General that she usually had prayer with her family before retiring to rest. That if he would prefer it, she would excuse him from remaining, that his bed was ready in the adjoining cabin. The General was much confused, but collecting himself, said "Madam, it is as you please." She said she would not desire him to retire, he might exercise his own judgment in the matter. He said then he would remain. A chapter was read from the Bible, a hymn sung, and mother offered up one of those feeling and thrilling petitions, which she often uttered. When the exercise was closed, I took the candle and lighted the old General and his son to bed. Sabbath morning we had prayers before breakfast. After breakfast the General asked me to take a walk with him. He said he wished to talk about our land transaction, but was afraid to do so before my mother, as he had learned from her prayer that morning that she would be hurt at what she would regard a breach of the Sabbath. "Sir," said he, "your mother is an extraordinary woman. I never heard such a prayer as she offered last night. It drove sleep from my eyes. I have not met with such a lady. "But," said he, "we can talk about our business here without wounding her feelings." He said he was anxious to start early on Monday so as to reach the land in Adams—eighteen miles—and lay off as much of the tract of 800 acres as would be due to us.

He supposed I would require but little time to examine it, the survey, as it was decidedly superior to the land he had sold father, and that I would have to take a less quantity than 500 acres. I told him I had seen the Adams County land, and considered it inferior to the land purchased from him by father. And if I was correct in my judgment, I doubted whether I would as administrator, do otherwise than to require the amount in cash. The General forgot that he had heard a good prayer, and swore by his Maker that the Adams land was far superior to the Highland land sold to father.

"Then," said I, "General, differing as we do, as to the quality of the land, how are we to settle the question?"

He said he would settle it, by laying off the quantity of land, designated, 500 acres, and I might take it or let it alone; adding, that I had given him more trouble than any man he had ever

dealt with, and was now disposed to annoy him more and more. I told him I was not acting for myself alone, and had done nothing, and intended to do nothing but what was honorable and just. That I would make him a proposition: That we should each select a man, who should be judges of the land to examine, and settle the question, in dispute between us. If his Adams County land, in their judgment, was equal to the Highland County land, I would take it; if not equal, I would exercise my own judgment as to the course I would pursue.

After consulting with his son he agreed to submit the question to two men, upon condition I would take land on Brush Creek even if less valuable than the Highland County land, which I declined doing.

After a good deal of blustering and swearing, he chose Mr. George Wilson, and I chose Mr. Richard Evans, of Highland County, both of whom were judges of land, and well acquainted with the Highland Survey. On Monday morning we called upon those men, and they accompanied us to Adams County. After viewing the land in question they desired to know what portion of the tract was lowland. The General directed his son to make the Survey as desired. He proceeded to run the lines around the lowland, meandering the hill and Brush Creek, making some twenty or more angles. When the young man made his plat and announced the quantity of bottom land. The General swore, that although the quantity of bottom land fell short of his expectation, there was a larger proportion of it than the Highland contained, and the Adams Survey was most valuable. This I did not admit, and the arbitrators were called upon to settle the question, which they did without hesitation, in favor of the Highland land being more valuable. This decision released me from my obligation to take the land, and made Calmes liable for \$1,500 cash. The General gave way to his passion, cursed the locator, Gen. Mosses for not laying his warrant on better land, and turning to me, said: "What is to be done now, sir?" I answered that I was ready to receive the money for his bond, or would, in order to settle the matter, make him a proposition; but before doing so, I wished to examine his son's calculations of the amount of bottom land, in the survey. That I thought he had made a miscalculation. He took fire in a moment at my suggestion, that his son had committed an error. He said he was one of the most accurate surveyors of his age in Kentucky, and he would not allow me to make any imputation against his ability or honor. I replied that if the survey made by his son contained (as I thought it did), more acres than he reported, it would save his honor, and the error, if any existed, might have happened to any, the most experienced and capable surveyor measuring by scale and dividers. But as it was late in the day we had better return to our lodgings, examine the matter, and then I would make to him a proposition. The case was altered

and the General agreed to at once reverse his son's words. We spent that night, until a late hour, examining his son's work, and discovered an error of some twenty-five acres in 200, which ought to have been 225 acres.

The General brightened up, and said this addition would bring the tract upon an equality with the Highland land. But our referees, who were still with us, thought otherwise.

I then made my promised proposition, that if he would add 50 acres, proposed to be given by him, and allow me to lay it off, so as to include the bottom land, and exclude the hilly part of the survey of 800 acres, I would take it for his bond. He said he would not do it, and thereupon the subject closed for that day.

In the morning after an early breakfast, he ordered his horses, paid his bill, and prepared to start to Kentucky. Mr. Evans, Mr. Wilson and myself, also prepared for a start. I requested Mr. Wilson, who lived near my mother, to inform the family that I would not be at home for a few days, perhaps for a week. Young Calmes asked me which way I was going? I answered that I had concluded to accompany his father to West Union. "For what purpose?" said the General, who overheard our conversation. "Why, sir, to put our business in train for settlement. It is evident we cannot settle. I have no alternative but to appeal to the law, and I prefer to do so in Ohio rather than in Kentucky. I give you fair warning, sir, I intend arresting you before you leave the State."

He swore no man should arrest him. He had fought through blood and carnage for seven years, to aid in achieving the liberty we enjoyed, and all he got for it was these damned poor lands. And now when endeavoring to realize something from them in his old age, to be threatened with a prosecution by a beardless youth, was not to be endured. "I give you notice, sir," he said, "not to attempt anything of the kind. If you do, remember I will not be responsible for consequences."

I told him he did not state the case fairly. I would admit he was a brave soldier and had fought the battles that secured our liberty, and that his Ohio lands was all he got for his services. He had sold a part of these lands at his own price, \$3,600 to be paid in cash, in payment of this debt he had obtained a highly improved farm, in Kentucky, worth \$5,000, \$1,500 over his debt, for which he had agreed to give 500 acres of land in Ohio, equal in value per acre, to the first purchase. He was now in Ohio, to comply with his contract, the parties disagreeing as to the quality of the land proposed to be given in payment of the \$1,500. Men were chosen to settle the question. They had done so, against his opinion, thereby relieving the other party from any obligation to take the land, yet that other party had proposed to take an additional quantity to make up for quality, and this proposition was righted with apparent indignation, although the gentlemen chosen to value the land thought it a reasonable and fair proposition.

Now Gen. Calmes is about to leave Ohio without closing this matter; and the opposition party representing the administrator of the original obligor, now deceased, gives him notice, that he will resort to the law, for the settlement of this matter. And the General works himself into a fury, defies the law, and threatens the administrator with something he declines to name.

Now I appeal to these men of our own choosing, to say who is in fault? I feel that I am not. And I would have General Calmes to know, that although a beardless boy, and he a gallant General and veteran-soldier, I have my rights, and I will maintain them, regardless of his threats, or the consequences. Mr. Evans and Mr. Wilson were called aside by the General, and after some fifteen or twenty minutes, he returned and said he had concluded to accept my proposition, and the matter was arranged accordingly.

I continued to work on our new farm as I was able, missing no opportunity, however, to be in the woods with my compass and chain, a business I much preferred to clearing land, during the year 1807.

The seat of our county was removed from Newmarket, then a small village, to Hillsboro, where a town was laid out in an unbroken forest.

David Hays, the clerk of the court, who laid out this town, met with an accident, riding from the town site to Newmarket, which caused his death. The election of a new clerk became necessary, and I succeeded in getting the appointment. The law required the office to be kept at the seat of Justice. I therefore in 1808 removed to Hillsboro, leaving mother and her family on the farm, where they remained until 1810, when James A. Trimble, my brother, failed in health, and as he was our mother's principal reliance for carrying on the farm, she proposed to James and myself to take the two hundred and forty acres of land she held in her own right, and pay her such sums per annum as would support her and her younger children, which we agreed to do.

I was so unfortunate on the 21st day of January, 1809, as to lose my wife. She had on the way to church on Sabbath, got one of her feet wet, and apprehending no danger, she sat out a long sermon, at the church, but found on her return home that she had taken cold, which increased and threw her into a fever, and resulted in inflammation of the brain, and consequent death.

This sad event seemed to derange all of my plans, from apparent prosperity and as much happiness as mortals could expect in matrimonial union, in the brief space of ten days, from perfect health, she, dear partner, (as I had flattered myself for many years), was taken from me, leaving two motherless babes, Joseph and Madison, aged three and one year, to be cared for and reared by whom, we knew not.

The only consolation I felt, was, in the evidence she left of being prepared for death. My mother took the children to the farm, and I remained, as my office required me, in Hillsboro. The Fall or Autumn before this sad event the Woodrow family removed from Culpepper County, Virginia, to Hillsboro. After an acquaintance of two years with Rachel, the youngest daughter of Joshua Woodrow, deceased, we were married on the 10th day of January, 1811. We went immediately to housekeeping I brought home my children, and in the Autumn of 1811 I brought mother and her family, including James and the younger members, to Hillsboro, and we lived together, or they lived with me. The farm was rented and the rents were in support of the family. Our little house stood on Inlot No. 36, on the corner of High and East Streets, and was among the first houses in Hillsboro. In it, James M., Wm. H. and Carey A. Trimble were born. Joseph McDowell Trimble was born at his grandmother's in Woodford County, Kentucky, and Eliza Jane Trimble, my only and dear little daughter*, was born in the Brick house on the corner opposite the new court house, Hillsboro, Ohio.

We were all now fully engaged and employed. When not engaged in the office of Clerk and Recorder of Deeds, which latter office I also held, I was engaged in surveying and selling lands, either on my own account or as Agent for others, and brother James' health now allowed him to undertake a business.

Mother had made a visit to Virginia, and took Margaret our elder Sister with her, who married James McCue a lawyer, and remained in Virginia. She afterwards made a similar visit with her youngest daughter Mary, who married James M. Nelson, who removed to Ohio, and settled in Hillsboro.

William A. Trimble, after studying law in Kentucky, with our friend and relative, Robert Trimble†, afterwards Judge of the

* COLUMBUS, OHIO, 23 Dec., 1828.

My Dear Daughter:

I received your letter of the 18th, yesterday. I am much gratified to hear that you are pleased with Mr. Picket. I hope you will continue to be pleased and that you will improve your time in giving instruction that will be useful to you. You must not suffer your attention to be drawn from your studies by company, however interesting it may be. I am pleased to hear that Mrs. Jones called to see you, and also that Doctor Drake and his daughters paid you so much attention. The Doctor is one of my most particular friends, and when you see him give my respects to him. It will not be expected that you can return visits generally. It will be proper, however, for you to see Mrs. Jones and Doctor Drake's daughters, but not frequently. You have gone to Cincinnati to study your books—to study the useful branches of learning, and not people and manners. I would very gladly be at your examination, and if it does not take place until after the Legislature adjourns, I may attend it. I had a letter from Cary this morning, he says the revival continues in Hillsborough; upwards of thirty have joined the Society. Last Sabbath Joseph was there. I hope it may continue until all, yes all our friends and relatives and neighbors are converted to God. You must never forget, my dear child, that we are born to die and that without religion we cannot be happy hereafter. We must forsake our sins and live virtuous and holy lives if we wish to die happy and obtain immortal felicity. I hope you will preserve and cherish the morsel of God's love you have felt in your heart. He will give you more if you desire it—yes He will fill your soul to overflowing if you are faithful in the performance of your duty. I never offer a petition to our "Father who is in Heaven," but I think of and pray for you. And you must not forget

YOUR FATHER.

P. S.—Give my best respects to the girls—tell them not to lace too tight. A. T.

†A fine sketch of the character of the Hon. Robert Trimble, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, written by Judge Joseph Story, LL. D., appears in the volume of Judge Story's "literary, critical, judicial and political" writings.

United States Circuit Court, returned to Ohio, and took Carey and John A. Trimble to Philadelphia, and left them at the Peztalostian School, taught by Mr. Neff, and continued his tour to Litchfield Law School, Connecticut, where he attended a Course of Lectures.

Then he returned to Ohio and entered the law office of William Creighton, Esq., of Chillicothe, where he remained until 1811, when he was licensed and commenced the practice of law, making my house his home, and writing in the office as occasion required. Cyrus whose education remained to be provided for, was sent to Mr. Stubb's of Newport, Kentucky, who kept a Classical School of high character.

When the call was made for Ohio Volunteers, in 1812, two full companies were raised in Highland County. I then commanded a battalion of militia, and I had determined to turn out as a private, in order to encourage others to volunteer. A company of fifty (50) men was raised. Before it was organized I was prevailed upon by my brother, Wm. A. Trimble, to allow him to take my place. He insisted that as I had the care not only of my own but our mother's family, and he a young man, that it was more proper he should go into the army for me.

The family also urged me to give place to William, and I did so. The Company was organized: John Hawes, Captain; T. Rodgers, Lieutenant; and James Patterson, Surgeon. The other Complement, commissioned by Gov. W. Barre, a Rifle Company, turned out in mass.

Brother William went to Dayton, Ohio, as a private soldier. I accompanied him. There he met General McArthur and other acquaintances, and friends. The two companies from Highland County, one from Adams, under the command of Captain Lockhart, and one from Franklin, under Captain Kinny, and one from Green County, united into one battalion, and elected Wm. A. Trimble to command it.

A second battalion was formed of companies from the Scioto Valley, and Major James Denny, elected to its command, and Gen. McArthur chosen to command this Regiment, composed of those Battalions. Cass and Finley were elected to command the other two Regiments, and General Hull took command of the whole.

Gen. Hull did not arrive at Dayton, the place of rendezvous, for several days after those volunteers met and organized.

As before remarked I accompanied the Highland companies to Dayton, and remained until William A. Trimble and James Denny were elected Majors, and McArthur, Colonel of the Regiment. When I returned to Highland to collect blankets, of which there was a very limited supply among the soldiers. I again arrived at Dayton with the blankets I had collected a horse load, (I do not remember the exact number).

The next day Gen. Hull arrived, with his son, a young man, say twenty-five years of age; and also Major Morrow, of Gen. Cass' Red's, with a small Company of mounted officers, met, and escorted the General to his quarters. The contrast between the General and his aid-de-camp, upon their New England ponies, and also Morrow's Guard, in their parade dress, and elegantly mounted, was too striking not to be observed.

A general order was issued for a review of the Army on the day following. The General took lodging at Mr. Reid's, the principal hotel, and had been waited upon by the officers, and a few distinguished citizens, such as Judge Burnett, Gen. Gano, Col. Davis, Major Oliver, etc., from Cincinnati, and others of like character.

The soldiers, and the citizens of Dayton, and the surrounding country, who had not seen Gen. Hull, learning there was to be a grand review, determined to embrace the opportunity it would afford, to see the far famed General. As I quartered at the same hotel, and belonged to Gen. McArthur's Mess, I had been introduced to Gen. Hull and his son, and on the morning of the review was invited to their room, where I found McArthur, Capt. Finley, Gano, and Judge Burnett. Judge Burnett was soliciting the appointment of aid-de-camp for his brother-in-law, Captain Wallace, and he succeeded in obtaining the desired appointment. I was a listener to the conversation, which was general but pointing to the object of the campaign, and its probable results. We are apt on the first sight of distinguished men, to form some opinion of their character. In the first place I was disappointed in the appearance of Gen. Hull, for he was a short, corpulent, good natured old gent; bore the marks of good eating and drinking, but none of the marks of a chief, according to my notions of a great general. In a word, he did not strike me "as a man born to command."

The drums announced the hour for parade, and the Colonels left to take charge of their respective commands, leaving the General and his aids, his son, and Col. Wallace, to prepare for the review.

I walked with Mr. McArthur, with whom I was on intimate terms, to his room. He asked me what I thought of Gen. Hull. I replied: "It would be treason to give expression to my thoughts." He smiled. I then asked him if he would dare to give his opinion. "Not publicly," said he, "but I say to you, he won't do. He is not the kind of man we want, and I fear the result of our campaign; 'twill be disastrous. But as you say, it would be regarded as treason for me to express this opinion publicly."

The Regiments were soon paraded in line, on the beautiful common north-east of the town. The want of uniform was visible among the officers, many of them being in citizen's dress, but they all looked as if they would fight, if need be; Col. Cass

was in full uniform and wore the highest plume of an officer in the Army, but Major Munson of his right, was the observed of all observers: six feet, two inches high, straight as an arrow, trim and well proportioned, the best horseman and upon the finest horse in the army. But it was admitted on all hands that McArthur looked more like a go-a-head soldier than any of his brother officers.

The line being formed and the officers formed and posted, Gen. Hull and his Aids commenced their review. The General and his son were in old state or style. They rode what was called New England ponies: short jointed, compact, trotting horses, about fourteen and one-half hands high. Wallace was richly equipped with epaulettes, etc., mounted on a fine, splendid gelding.

They commenced the review at a walk, but the musick, drum and fife seemed to give life, even to the General's ponies, fatigued as they were, from the long journey they had just made from New England; but Wallace's horse pranced and snorted like an old buck. As they passed the head of the Second Regiment, the display of the colors and the roar of the drums frightened Wallace's horse, and he ran at half speed in a wrong direction. The horse of Captain Hull dashed off at a rapid trot after Captain Wallace's. The General's pony followed his aids, and he was a hard trotter, throwing his rider up, until you could see daylight between his seat and the saddle. Well balanced as they all were for a review, with splendid swords, at their sides, they were not so well adapted to a race, especially at a trot. The consequence was, that the General's feet lost the stirrups, he lost his balance, his hat flew off, and to save himself he seized the horses mane. The frightened animal going at the rate of a mile in four minutes, at a hard trot. By this time the yells of the spectators and some of the wild volunteers, rendered the scene one of the most amusing I ever witnessed at a military review. The General and his aids, having fallen in with a cavalcade of citizens on horse-back who occupied a position at some distance as lookers-on, were unable to learn the true cause of all this peculiar commotion.

After a parley of some fifteen minutes whether true or not, it was a subject of merriment among the soldiers, that Captains Wallace, and Hass planned the only Mad Review, before their youthful aid-de-camps could take him up. So they concluded not to attempt again to pass the army in review, but to take a position and require the army to pass them, then in the usual military style. This order was announced, (I think), by Gen. Cass, and executed with a good deal of life, a non-commissioned officer holding Gen. Hull's horse the while, to keep him from bolting. After the review, the army was brought into close column by command, and formed a hollow square. The General and his Staff, and field officers, took position in the center, and

the commander-in-chief made a speech to the first army of Ohio. It was well made, delivered, and atoned in some measure for the failure at the review.

After aiding brother William in an outfit for the campaign, I returned to Hillsboro. The subject of war with England was the engrossing topic all over the United States, and particularly in the West, where a long line of frontier was exposed to Indian depredations; and as a large majority of the citizens of Ohio was in favor of the Government declaring War, and the State was called upon to furnish the first regiment of volunteers, it was natural that our people should feel deep solicitude for the success of Hull's army, at it was called. The public ear was quick to catch everything like suspicion. That General Hull was not the man for the occasion; those suspicions soon assumed the form of opinions, and nothing occurred on the March from Dayton to Detroit, to weaken those conclusions; but the surrender of the army to the British General, Brock, at Detroit, removed all doubt as to the correctness of the opinion, that Gen. Hull was totally unfit for the command assigned him by the President of the United States.

When the army arrived at Detroit, Michigan, the General issued a proclamation, calling upon the Canadians to capitulate for their safety, and pledge themselves not to take up arms against the United States, threatening in case of refusal, to invade the country and the overthrow of the government, etc. If he had in pursuance of his declared purpose, crossed the river at once, and attacked Malden, the garrison, a small one, would have surrendered, or been captured, and with it, upper Canada, with her host of Indians would have been subjected to the control of the United States army; but he waited until Gen. Brock, the British General, entered, and in the meantime, showed such a lack or want of Generalship, as to encourage Brock, to demand the surrender of Detroit.

Gen. Hull was charged with treason, and acquitted by a courtmartial. Brother William was a witness on the trial. I know his opinion and have reason to believe his opinion was correct. He often told me he had no confidence in Gen. Hull's judgment or integrity on military subjects. If he ever had talents upon any subject (which he doubted), they had become weakened by age, and beclouded by free living, eating and drinking. That however brave he had proved himself to be in early life, (as it was said he did), his conduct at Detroit exhibited unmeasurable evidence of timidity, and a total want of confidence in himself or his army. "In a word, he proved himself destitute of those great qualities that fit a man to command: a sound judgment, large intelligence, true courage, and self-reliance, that would gain the respect and obedience of the soldier."

When the news came to Hillsboro, that Hull's army had been surrendered, its truth was doubted. Joseph, Jasper Hand and

myself determined to know as soon as possible, whether the report was well founded, and immediately mounted our horses and set out for Urbana, 67 miles distant. Here we found several persons who had left the northern settlements and fled to Urbana for safety from Indian depredations. They confirmed the report of the surrender of Hull's army. We learned that the northern Indians were preparing to let loose their combined forces upon the frontier settlements of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and that the British Canadians and Indians of Upper Canada were preparing to strike at the northern settlements of Ohio.

After hearing those rumors Dr. Hand and I concluded that the Governor of Ohio would probably make a requisition of militia to defend the frontier, and that our services might be required at home, so we returned. Governor Meigs took immediate steps to protect the frontier. General Winchester was ordered to Ohio to take command of the regulars and militia, raised and to be raised in Ohio.

The disastrous result of Hull's campaign was all attributed to the General's want of courage, or patriotism. To sustain the latter charge it was alleged that the army, instead of being at once actively employed against the enemy, as threatened in the proclamations, remained idle for weeks, the General sending out small detachments to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and ascertain their strength, giving time to collect and concentrate their forces, and subjecting those small parties to loss of confidence in their commander; and the further fact that McArthur and captains, and regiments, the strength of their army, were a day's march on the road to Browns-Town, the River Raisin, to meet an escort of prisoners from Ohio.

The surrender of the garrison at Detroit, including all the absent detachments, gave colour to the idea that it had been under contemplation; the General knowing full well that McArthur and Cass would not consent to a surrender without a fight, was evidence of what would have been the opinion and action of those two officers, had they been in the fort when its surrender was demanded. When they were overtaken by a messenger from General Hull, with an order to return to Detroit, as prisoners of war, a counsel was held by the officers of those two regiments, to determine whether they would return to Detroit and surrender or fight their way to Ohio.

I have often heard William A. Trimble, who commanded a battalion of Gen. McArthur's regiment, and was present, (have heard him say, that on the first announcement of the surrender the whole detachment—officers and soldiers—expressed their determination to disobey the order to return and surrender as prisoners of war.

Gen. McArthur swore he would never disgrace his sword by tamely surrendering it to a British officer without giving his brother officers and soldiers an opportunity of showing their

countrymen that they were not cowards, and accompanying the action to the word, dashed his sword to the ground, and said he: "I would rather break it in a thousand pieces than disgrace it by such an act." This pathetic outbreak of indignation has been attributed to Gen. Cass, but Gen. Cass, as I always understood from Major Trimble and other officers who were present, took a different view of the subject. He shared to the full, the indignation of his brother officers and soldiers, at the disgraceful surrender; but as Finley's Regiment, and some soldiers of the other regiment, were prisoners of war, if his and McArthur's command referred to, returned, would it not place those prisoners who were in the power of the enemy in a situation to suffer for their disobedience of Gen. Hull's order? It was after reflection, admitted, that the situation of their soldiers required them to obey the order and submit to be prisoners of war.

Captain Brush's Company from Chillicothe, with the provisions for the army under their care, were met at the Maumee River, by the news of the surrender of the army, of which they were considered a part, and included in the articles of capitulation. Captain Brush submitted the question of surrendering or fighting, on the way homeward, to his company, (composed of the first characters in Chillicothe), and they unanimously agreed to take the responsibility of disobeying Gen. Hull's order; and they succeeded in making their escape, notwithstanding a British Vigil with a regiment of soldiers was in the Maumee bay, with orders to cut off their retreat. That no attempt was made to execute this order by the British officer, was at the time a matter of surprise, but afterwards explained. It was not known at the time by that officer whether McArthur or Cass would or would not obey Hull's order. If they should not, and an attempt be made to cut off Brush's retreat, McArthur and captains might be in position, not only to save Brush, but to cut off the retreat of the British detachment, which might be thought wise.

It was not strange that the people of the North-west, particularly those of Ohio, after the failure of General Hull, should look with fearful apprehension to danger in the future, from committing the command of the North-west army to inexperienced or incompetent hands. Gen. Winchester, accomplished as he was admitted to be, as an officer and general, was unknown to our people. He was not one of us, and there were murmurs and complaints. That Eastern men were sent to lead our armies, who knew nothing of the Indian mode of warfare, and but little of western character; that we had men in the West, pioneers, possessed of more physical and mental power and more perfect knowledge of the theater of the war to be carried on upon our border, than any specimen of an Eastern General that had been sent to us from beyond the Alleghenies.

The comparison was frequently made between those Generals and some of our own; whose shoulders were more accustomed to

the rifle than the epaulette, and who wielded the tomahawk and scalping knife with the dexterity of a Potowatomie; and the question was frequently asked: "What would have been the result of the late campaign, if McArthur had commanded in place of Hull?" That it would have been different no one doubted, and Captains Cass and Finley were equally popular in their respective districts, but in this district, McArthur was looked upon as the man for the times.

While the public was thus agitated and perplexed, Kentucky took ground in favor of General William Henry Harrison, and appointed him to command her troops, raised or to be raised for the North-western Army. Two regiments were immediately raised and marched to Ohio. General Winchester was then in the field with a few regulars and the militia of Ohio, drafts and volunteers. Gen. Harrison, at the head of the Kentucky troops, marched to St. Marys, where he was met by many of the prominent citizens of Ohio, including several of the officers who had been with General Hull. After consultation those officers returned to their respective districts to raise additional volunteers, under a proclamation issued by General Harrison, calling for mounted men, armed and equipped for a thirty days' tour of duty. McArthur took the Scioto Valley up to Circleville, Denny the upper Valley, and William A. Trimble the Highland west of Scioto, including Adams, Brown and Clermont Counties.

Those officers being prisoners of war, were bound by the parole of honor not to bear arms against the English or their allies, until exchanged; but as the British General Brock had declined to claim the North-west Indians as allies, and the troops to be raised were, as it has been supposed, for the defence of the frontier against the North-west Indians, those officers felt no hesitation in raising troops, and if need be, accompanying them to the Indian country.

A regiment was raised by McArthur and Denny, and one by Trimble. The first organized at ——— and chose Gen. Finley of Chillicothe, to command it. The second organized at St. Marys, and on William A. Trimble declining to take the command, lest he might be considered violating his parole, I was chosen to command. I reported to Colonel Barber who commanded the Kentucky militia then at St. Marys. From him I learned that Gen. Winchester's spies had discovered a party of British and Indians marching up the Maumee River; supposed to be from the fact that they had a piece of artillery in the advance of the British Army; and intending to surprise Winchester, then at or near Defiance. An express informing Harrison of those facts induced him, with some light troops from Kentucky then at St. Marys, to proceed without delay to Winchester's headquarters. It had been ascertained, soon after this discovery, that the British and Indians, whatever had been their first object, had retired to the mouth of the Maumee River.

On application to Col. Barber, for rations and forage for our horses as procured by Gen. Harrison, he informed me, that the supply on hand of provisions would not justify him in supplying my men with rations, and that forage for horses was out of the question, as there was none. I had made Col. Barber's acquaintance, before I left Kentucky; and therefore took the liberty of talking to him as an acquaintance and friend. I told him that no man knew better than he did, the difficulty of keeping militia, even when well fed, in subjection, and the utter folly of attempting it, if they were deprived of their rations. That if our services were needed, and Gen. Harrison thought they were, or he would not have called for them, would it not be advisable to supply us with rations, until Gen. Harrison could be counseled upon the subject? He referred me to the quartermaster, Mr. H. Piatt, and said if he would give me an order for rations, I could get them. I immediately called upon Piatt, and informed him for what purpose. He made a remark that explained the whole matter. He said he would not only give me an order, but go with me, and see that I got my provisions return filled, which he did. I prevailed upon Barber to send an express to Gen. Harrison, asking for orders for my regiment.

The want of forage for our horses caused much murmuring, and we had to cut beech brush for them. I happened to be riding out from the encampment and met a teamster with a waggonload of oats, and I secured the whole of it for our horses.

General Harrison arrived the next day. William A. Trimble called upon him immediately, and informed him of our number and condition. He told my brother that he had contemplated collecting all of the force that could be raised on short notice, and making a forced march to Detroit, and if possible, surprise Gen. Brock, and get possession of the place, but recent events had changed his views as to the propriety of risking an attack upon Detroit, whilst the British had control of the Lake by which they could cut off the communication with Ohio, etc.

I was sent for, and being introduced to the General, he informed me that he regretted the state of feeling, which he learned from my brother, existed in the regiment under my command, in consequence of not raising forage for the horses, and the difficulty of procuring provisions; that although he had changed his mind with regard to the object to be accomplished by the mounted men, he had invited to join him, yet important services could be performed by those under my command, if I could prevail upon them to continue in service some twenty days. He said he had learned by an express from Fort Wayne, that the small garrison, (a southern command), was in constant apprehension of being attacked by a large Indian force, from the Miami and Potowatomie towns. That Col. Barber had sent that morning a small detachment of Ohio militia under Maj. Jenkins for the relief and protection of that place; but if, as he had reason to

believe there was, an attack contemplated by the Indians, the force sent would be insufficient to do more than defend the garrison. That he regarded it as of great importance to not only relieve the fort, but to disperse the Indians if they were collecting and had collected, in considerable force, and to pursue them to those towns on Eel River, and the upper Wabash, and destroy their provisions, etc.

I told the General we had turned out under his proclamation, with the expectations that we were to follow him, wheresoever he might lead us; that few of the men or officers had seen any service; I had not. And I felt some reluctance to urge the regiment to volunteer to perform a tour of duty under my command. But if he would address them and explain why he could not command them in person, give them some information of the service he wished them to perform, and submit the question, whether they would or would not volunteer to perform the required duty, under my command, I would be governed by their decision; and if they consented to undertake the tour of duty, I would receive his orders, and execute them as far as in my power. He told me to parade the regiment. It was soon done. The address was made and but one man declined to volunteer. We prepared for a march, drew rations and set out for Fort Wayne in a few hours. The officers and men seemed highly pleased with General Harrison, whose address to them was well calculated to make a favorable impression; as well for the evidence it afforded of his correct and comprehensive knowledge of the exposed parts of our country, as his thorough knowledge of the Indian character, and the best means of controlling their savage forays upon the frontier settlements.

We encamped the first night, midway between St. Marys and Fort Wayne. Our encampment was laid out by Major William A. Trimble, who acted as Adjutant. (He was the only man in the regiment who had seen much service, and accompanied us at the request of General Harrison, whose opinion upon the subject of his parole, he relied upon). Our lines, inclosing about four acres of ground, forming a hollow square, with our horses tied within the lines. Fires were made in front of each line, to cook our rations. Four sentinels were stationed some forty paces in front of each line, to be relieved every two hours.

These arrangements being made, and our suppers disposed of, we were startled by the noise of a rifle on the line of sentinels. The fires were ordered to be extinguished, and the men to be under arms. Immediately the report of another rifle facilitated this movement. The Adjutant and myself were soon on our horses, and hastened to the sentinels that fired the first gun. He was reloading his rifle. We inquired what he fired at. He said he heard the footfalls of persons very distinctly for several minutes before they came near enough to be seen, that they had made several halts, and then walked on, again, and again, until they approached so near that he saw the eyes of the foremost,

when he fired. I knew this man to be a marksman and successful hunter, and had no doubt of his courage. Then the sentinels were doubled and we proceeded with the officers of the guard to the place where the second shot was fired. The sentinel said when he heard the first gun he looked in that direction, and although he could not see, he heard very distinctly footsteps in the leaves (which were very dry), and brush cracking as though a number of persons were passing through the woods near him, and he fired in the direction of the noise, saw nothing, however, but heard men, as he supposed, running off from his position. The sentinels were instructed not to fire again without being positively certain of doing execution, as well as to create an alarm. After half an hour's suspense, the first sentinel that fired called the attention of the soldiers near him, to what he supposed to be men walking on the road leading from Fort Wayne to St. Marys, and approaching him. The walking was very distinctly heard, but they concluded to obey orders, and not to fire until the enemy approached near enough to be distinctly seen. They stood their ground until eyes were seen as before, when one of the men cocked his gun, but the other man whispered "hold on," "I see horns as well as eyes."

A few moments enabled them to see that it was a gang or drove of cattle. The Indians had for ten days been hovering around Fort Wayne, and had killed as many of the bullocks that had been driven there for the use of the garrison, as they wanted, and the balance took fright and started back to the settlement from where they had been taken. When they approached the encampment and were fired upon they retreated a short distance, and when all became quiet, they again took the trace for St. Marys, which passed near our encampment. This incident enabled me to judge of the material of my command. John W. Campbell, afterwards a member of Congress, and Judge of the U. S. District Court, who acted as Quarter-master, told me the next day on our march, whom I might depend upon in an emergency, and I soon found that he had formed a very correct and reliable judgment.

On the evening of our second day's march when within five (5) miles of Fort Wayne, the front guard discovered two Indians in the road before us, apparently examining for the tracks of horses, or men. Notice was immediately sent back and a detachment of fifty men ordered under Captain Lewis to advance and ascertain the number and position of the Indians.

The front guard, one of whom was Col. Washburn, an old Indian campaigner and scout, concealed himself, and ordered the others to retreat or fall back upon the front column of the regiment. They soon met Captain Lewis, and filed in with him. Washburn remained in his position, and was enabled to form an opinion of the number of Indians, in the party and their object. The two first seen in the road discovered the front guard retreating, and they gave a signal to those of their party who were in

ambush near the road. Then some twenty-five or thirty made their appearance, and started off at right angles a short distance and made a halt. They saw Lewis' detachment approaching, when they dashed off easterly. Washburn raised the war-whoop, and pursued. Then Lewis soon joined with his men, but the underbrush was so thick that the Indians had the advantage of the horsemen, and made their escape.

We then examined the ambuscade, and found it was well selected, just behind a large black oak that had fallen parallel with the road, twenty-five steps distant and screened from view by thick underbrush. It was evident from the fact that it had rained during the previous night, and the leaves upon which the Indians lay were perfectly dry, that they had been there all night watching for an opportunity of attacking small detachments which they would have done best, from the march of our regiment.

Two young men from Kentucky, each of whom had a brother at Fort Wayne, (who were sick), left St. Marys before it was known that I was ordered to Fort Wayne. They had missed their way and we overtook them a short distance from where those Indians were posted. Had they passed on they unquestionably have been killed. They said their mishap in losing the road, and being delayed, seemed to be a Providential interposition to save their lives. They were fine looking, intelligent young men, of good faculties. I felt that if we rendered no other service, the preservation of those young men was a sufficient reward for all our toils.

We arrived at Fort Wayne about 2 o'clock P. M. and encamped on what had been Captain Well's farm, in the forks of the St. Joseph and St. Marys Rivers. Nothing of the improvements remained but a few apple trees, the Indians had destroyed all else.

I immediately called upon Lieut. Ostander, who commanded the fort, and informed him of our number and object. He said that Indians of the Miami Tribe in considerable numbers had been in the neighborhood for some two weeks, and that parties of from ten to thirty had been daily within view of the fort, had killed and driven off all their beef cattle, and kept the little garrison in perpetual alarm, and that two of their number had been killed within sight of the fort, etc.

I had learned from General Harrison that the Miami tribe, residing at Mepissinwa, on the Wabash, in Indiana, professed to be friendly, but he doubted their sincerity, and suspected that they and a few straggling Potowatomies, were the real disturbers of all the frontiers and settlements, and at Fort Wayne. Then I returned to our encampments, for we were without tents, except our saddle blankets, and were threatened with a heavy, cold rain. We prepared for it as well as we could by cutting long Prairie grass, and spreading it over poles, but it was a poor protection against such a storm as we experienced that night;

for it rained and blew exceedingly hard until 12 o'clock, when it cleared up cold, and in the morning the frost looked like a snow had fallen. There was not a dry garment in the regiment, and our ammunition and provisions also were damaged by the terrific rains, and events seemed to conspire to cool the ardour of our men. We were encamped on, or near, the battleground between the Indians and Gen. St. Clair, when the latter was so signally defeated. (So said one of our men who said he was in that defeat, and also our guide, a white man, named Ash, whose wife was a Miami Squaw, and recommended to us, at St. Marys as a reliable man, and well acquainted with the Indians and their customs and country, and had been busily communicating to some of the officers and men, the danger we would have to encounter, if we executed Gen. Harrison's orders.)

I also learned that he had dissuaded Captain Lewis the evening before from pursuing the Indians whom we had routed on our march, alleging they were Miamis, and not unfriendly—which I knew to be a lie, from my own native instinct, and from their actions. So I had Ash arrested immediately and sent in post haste to the garrison with a request that Lieut. Ostander would keep him under arrest, and if he had a reliable man in the Fort, with a sufficient knowledge of the country, to act as a guide; to send him to us at once, as we were sorely in need of someone to act in that capacity. So the Lieutenant promptly sent a Frenchman, by name Loungua, whom he recommended as a suitable guide.

The Quartermaster, Mr. J. W. Campbell, had mingled with the men from Adams and Brown Counties, composing Major Edward's Battalion, during the morning, and informed me that Major Edwards was much discouraged and had imparted his feelings very generally to his men. That Ash, our former guide, had told them that he would not be willing to risk himself as guide to the Potowatomie towns, and that it would be a very dangerous enterprise, etc. After a brief consultation with my brother and Campbell, I issued an order for a march, satisfied that a mutiny was brewing. When the line was formed, Maj. Edwards at the head of his Battalion, signified his purpose to return to St. Marys. William and Campbell both addressed the men, and urged them to obey orders, but the Major contended that Gen. Harrison had deceived them, not furnishing forage for the horses as promised, etc. I would have arrested Edwards, but found that the arrest would have to comprehend two commanders, which was an impracticability.

So with Maj. Wilson's Battalion and a few men from that of Edwards' we marched to Turtle Town on Eel River, which had been destroyed some short time before. Here we found where potatoes had recently been dug, and corn gathered, and a number of moccasin tracks going in the direction of Charley's Town, on the Wabash River. Our guide Loungua, supposed, (and correctly),

that Charley's Town was the headquarters of the Indians who had been committing depredations at Fort Wayne, and also the other frontier settlements. We therefore steered for that point. Then we passed through an unbroken wilderness of very rich, level land, and on the third day approached within five miles of this town before night.

We encamped and I sent Loungua and one of our best men that evening to reconnoitre the position and place where it was supposed the Indians were encamped, (for the Indian huts or tepees had been destroyed). They returned and reported that there were Indians, supposed to be fifty or sixty encamped on the north side of the River, and from the fires on the south side, they supposed there might be an equal number encamped on that side of the River. We determined, although it was a dark night, to attempt reaching the Indian camp before daylight but we did not succeed. So we suspected our guide, whose wife was also a Miami squaw, of leading us a circuitous route. At this time we reached a point where we could overlook the valley of the beautiful Wabash River where the encampment was represented to be, just about sunrise. And then dividing our detachment, consisting of 160 men in three divisions, one to strike above, one below, and the third to strike on the back of the encampment. Then we proceeded to attack them with as much expedition as possible.

The Indians on the north side of the River, under cover of a bluff or bank, very near the water, were eating their breakfast. One of the party stepped to the top of the bank to a fire, where they were roasting potatoes and pumpkins, and spying our men at about 400 yards distance, above, below, and in the rear, he saw they were surrounded, except on the river side. Then he ran down the bank, raised a loud Indian yell, and they all sprang into the River, and made good their retreat, swimming and wading to the arm pits, across the Wabash River, before our men succeeded in approaching sufficiently near to make a successful charge or a definite attack. We crossed the River at a ford a short distance above, and pursued for a short distance those we saw retreating, but finding they had reached the thick, bushy woods, and had the advantage of our horsemen, we returned to the camp which they had left, and took our breakfast using the potatoes and pumpkins that were roasted by the Indians.

Our guide, Loungua, said those Indians belonged to the Miamis at Mapominee, and were of the party that had been lurking about and doing mischief at Fort Wayne, and committing depredations on the frontier settlements. Then I took Loungua by himself, and told him squarely, that I suspected his integrity; that he had led us a circuitous route in order to prevent our arrival at the encampment of the Indians in time to attack them; and this before daylight, and that I was confident he overrated their strength; that my suspicions were strength-

ened by remarks he had made to the soldier who accompanied him in making the reconnoiteur on the previous evening. But he protested against leading us a circuitous route purposely, and that he judged the number of Indians by their fires, and what he said to the soldier, he believed to be true: That the Miami Indians, and some Potowatomies were collecting their warriors to the number and amount of from 500 to 800; and although the Miamis proper professed friendship to the United States they would embrace the first opportunity of joining the English, or making a break on the frontier posts. Fort Wayne first and then St. Marys, and lastly or finally Piqua. That those we were in pursuit of, would avoid a fight with us or our men, unless they got the advantage. He admitted that he dreaded the awful and terrible fate of falling into the hands of the vengeful Miamis, for he knew the warriors would put him to the torture and burn him slowly, and more slowly to death, but he said he would go with me wherever I went, and do his duty, but he would die before he would be taken a prisoner; and, he added, that he was quite sure those Indians we had routed would now return to Missinawa immediately, and join the main body of the great Miami Tribe.

We concluded, as the provisions at this town, were, or would be, before we left it, all consumed, that those Indians would do as Loungua supposed, namely: retreat to their towns below, and thus avoid a contest with us, which their knowledge of the country would enable them to do. We then concluded to pursue them no farther, and returned to Fort Wayne by St. Marys and were discharged, making a tour of twenty days' service.

General Harrison, in reply to my report of our tour, approved the course I had pursued, and very severely condemned Major Edwards and his party.

(To be continued.)

From Gov. Trimble's Papers.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT S. MARYS, 6th Oct., 1812.

SIR: As the Senior Officer of the mounted Volunteers from the State of Ohio, assembled at this place, you will please to take command of them. The object for which I wish to employ them at present is to surprise some Potawatomie towns about seventy-five or eighty miles beyond Fort Wayne and about twenty or thirty beyond the towns on Elk Hart, lately destroyed by a detachment of the army under my command.

You have a guide furnished you and you will use every means in your power to reach the towns undiscovered by the enemy. In which case you will attack them as soon as you can make a disposition for the purpose. The women and children will be made prisoners and brought off, and the houses and all the provisions destroyed. It is believed that there are several towns in the same neighborhood, all of which may be within the reach of your operations. There is another object that will engage your attention of no little importance. A few days ago I sent Capt. Smith with a troop of dragoons to bring from Fort Wayne a piece of artillery that was left there by Gen'l Winchester.

By an Express from Capt. Smith I am informed that it is believed by the garrison, that there is a party of Indians in the neighborhood, which are superior to Smith's troop. In consequence of this information, he (Capt. Smith), determined very properly to remain there until reinforced. I cannot believe that there are many Indians near Fort Wayne because they have nothing to subsist on, but as there may be, you will approach that place by taking a route which shall bring you to the rear of it in the manner which I shall more particularly explain to you, and endeavour to cut them off. Upon your arrival at Fort Wayne, Capt. Smith will immediately commence his march to this place, and you will send with him two full companies to continue with him until he is met by Major Jenkinson's Battalion, which will start tomorrow for that purpose. Your two Companies will then return to join you, and you will proceed with all possible expedition to the accomplishment of the object mentioned in the first part of this letter. Having succeeded in which you will return to this place and dismiss the Companies composing your command to their several Regiments. Wishing you complete success.

I am Respectfully Y^r Hb'l Serv.

WILLM. HENRY HARRISON.

COL. TRIMBLE, Com. 8th Ohio Volunteers at St. Mary's:

P. S. Since writing the above I have determined that Major Jenkinson shall go all the way to Fort Wayne, you need not therefore send any men back with Capt. Smith, but proceed immediately from Fort Wayne to the Potawatomie towns.

W. H. H.

ST. MARY'S, Oct. 20th, 1812.

GENERAL HARRISON:

SIR: That part of the Regiment under my command which continued with me from Fort Wayne after the shameful retreat of a part from Fort Wayne, have returned to this place, and agreeably to your order and the advise of Colonel Barber, have given them a discharge. And the most painful part of my duty now is, to give you a history of those facts which combined to defeat the expedition on which I was ordered. You will recollect, sir, the difficulty of marching a part of the Regiment from St. Mary's, and although after your address, they marched off with apparent cheerfulness, it was but a short time before the same disaffected part, both officers and soldiers were harping about the danger of the expedition, and on our arrival at Fort Wayne, their suspicions were strengthened and confirmed by a soldier, taken at Chicago by the Potawatomees, and escaped from their town to Fort Wayne. I must here add, sir, that those persons given for guides (particularly Ash), used their influence in discouraging the men, both of whom I believe to be men in whom confidence ought not to be placed. During our stay at Fort Wayne, from the 10th to the 12th, owing to constant rain, considerable murmuring was heard in camp about the impropriety of pursuing the rout prescribed any farther, having first ascertained from consulting, that a majority of the officers were willing to march in a direction to the Potawatomie towns. I issued an order for the Regiment to march in that direction at 6 P. M. of the 12th, by which time to my mortification and astonishment the Regiment was reduced from 407 to little upwards of 250 men, a number of whom were left without officers. This alone would be saying enough of those officers, but to this and that the commandment of a battalion (to-wit: Major Edwards of Adams), proposed a credit each man of his battalion of a tour of duty that would return with him. This man, with a Captain Morrison, of the same county, as I have been informed, used every exertion in their power to reduce the regiment, and among other round statements, false assertions and absolute untruth, hesitate not to say, that in your address you assured them that the towns to which I was ordered were not more than 15 or 20 miles from Fort Wayne. But the dastardly wretch who would desert his men in the hour of danger, regardless of the shame and disgrace which he brings on

himself and country, mortification and probable dishonor of his superior officers, would do or say anything but what becomes the officer and gentleman.

On the morning of the 12th, Major Jenkinson's battalion arrived at Fort Wayne, and was solicited, if agreeable to his orders, to accompany us to the Indian towns, to which he agreed, provided provision could be had for his men. This detained me to the 13th, when it was found Major Jenkinson would not accompany us. I then ordered a march, and it being nearly in the direction, proceeded to an Indian town on Eel river, which had been destroyed, where we got corn for our horses. It was then determined by a large majority of the officers, that as we could march but about 250 men, and had no confidence in our guide, it would be imprudent to go to the Potowatomie towns. I then proceeded toward a town on the Wabash (where it was supposed by the officers of Fort Wayne, the Indians who frequently were seen about the post, got provisions and encamped.) I reached this town on the 15th, after passing and destroying a small village on Eel river. At the town on the Wabash, there were about 12 or 15 Indians that might have been killed or taken, had the spies not deceived us by falsely representing the distance when near the town, and approaching in such a manner as to be discovered by the enemy.

From the manner in which they acted I am confident they did not intend that we should either kill or touch an Indian. We then returned to Fort Wayne, and our provisions being exhausted, determined to return to St. Mary's. When agreeable to your order, and Col. Barber's advice, I dismissed the company. It is lamentable that such troops as I commanded, cannot, on short tours, be reduced to that subordination and discipline, which is necessary and are generally better calculated to ensure their commander mortification and disappointment than success. But in justice to those of the regiment who remained with me, I must say, they evidenced a willingness to go where there was danger, and were generally anxious to have accomplished the object of the expedition if the officers had thought proper, with so few, to have attempted it—the men would have marched even to Morrowtown, if in their power. As it is not for me to say whether I have acted properly, I hope you will do me the honor to answer my letter, although unceasing business of more importance requires your whole attention. I have the honor to be

ALLEN TRIMBLE, Col. Commanding
a Regiment of Ohio Mounted Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS, FRANKLINTON, Nov. 18th, 1812.

SIR: Major Trimble delivered to me two days ago, your letter of the 12th, ultimo. I had previously been informed of the failure of the expedition under your command. It gives me pleasure, however, to say, that all accounts which I had received acquit you of any participation in the blame which justly attached to those whose conduct obliged you to return without accomplishing the object for which you were sent.

Your exertions on this occasion, sir, as well as those belonging to your command, who were willing to do their duty, merit my thanks, and I beg you to communicate it to them in such manner as you may deem proper.

Major Trimble informs me that he has been censured by the mutineers for the non-performance of the promise he made them upon the score of forage. I had supposed that this matter had been fully explained by me at St. Mary's. I did not, it is true, authorize the Major to promise forage, but from the exertions which we were making to throw in a supply at St. Mary's, when he left it, he might very reasonably have formed the conclusion that it would be furnished.

The causes of disappointment were explained in my address to your regiment, and they then appeared perfectly satisfied. In fact, they had not the least reason to complain, as they fared as well in every respect, as the

six and twelve months' Dragoons of the Army. I can therefore view their clamours against Major Trimble in no other light than as a feeble pretext to cover their own disgraceful conduct. With great Regard and Respect,

Colo ALLEN TRIMBLE.

I am Sir, Yr. Hum. Srvt.,

WILLM. HENRY HARRISON.

CHILLICOTHE, July 11, 1813.

DEAR SIR: Absence delayed my answering yours sooner. I this day give orders to Gen. Foos, Commandant of the 2nd Division to order an Election for the first Brigade thereof. I cannot longer consider General McArthur as Commandant of that Division. I shall not give any Commission for Brigadier in consequence of any Elections held under his Orders. I am Sir,

ALLEN TRIMBLE, Esq.

Yr. M. Ob. St.

RETURN J. MEIGS.

FRANKLINTON, July 22, 1813.

DEAR SIR: I have taken the liberty of troubling you with a request to write and put up at the proper place, a sufficient number of advertisements, copies of the enclosed, be careful that the time, number and place is equable to law.

Jos. Foos.

MAJOR TRIMBLE.

In pursuance to instructions, from His Excellency, the Governor of this State—the commissioned officers of the Regt in the first Big'd, 2d Division, are notified to meet at the.....on the.....Day of engagement for the purpose of electing a Bigd. Gen'l to command said Bigd.

July 22, 1813.

Jos. Foos, *Bigd. Genl, 4th Bidg, and*

MAJOR ALLEN TRIMBLE,

Commandant of 2d Div., Ohio Militia.

Hillsborough, Hiland County.

Mailed fram Franklinton, July 23, 1813.

HEADQUARTERS, UPPER SANDUSKY, August 6th, 1813.

DEAR SIR: Your Excellency's letter of the 1st inst., was delivered to me yesterday morning by Col. Brush. The exertions which you have made, and the promptitude with which your orders have been obeyed to assemble the Militia, to repel the late invasion of the enemy, is truly astonishing, and reflects the highest honor on the State.

Believing that in a formal interview I could best explain to you the intentions of the Government, and my own views, I determined to come on to this place to see you. I have now the honor to repeat to you, in this way, the result of my deliberations upon the employment of the Militia, and most of the facts upon which my determination is founded.

It has been the intention of the Government to form the Army, destined for the operations upon Lake Erie, exclusively of Regular troops, if they could be raised. The number was limited to 7,000, the deficiency of Regulars was to be made up from the militia. From all the information I at present possess, I am convinced that there will be a great deficiency in the contemplated number of troops, even after the militia now in service (and whose terms will not expire immediately), has been added to the Regulars. I have therefore called upon the Governor of Kentucky for 2,000 effective men, with these there will still be a defect of perhaps 1,200.

Your Excellency has stated to me that the men who have turned out upon this occasion have done it with an expectation that they would be effectually employed, and that should they be sent home, there is no prospect of getting them to turn out, should it be hereafter required. To employ them all is impossible with my utmost exertions, the embarkation cannot be effected in a less time than fifteen or eighteen days; should I even determine to substitute them for the Regular troops, which are expected. To keep so large a force in the field, even for a short period, would

consume the means which are provided for the support of the Campaign, and which are only collected for the number of men stated. Under these circumstances I would recommend a middle course to your Excellency, viz: To dismiss all the militia but two Regiments of ten Companies each, of one hundred men, and a legal proportion of field and platoon officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians. That this corps be encamped at or near this place until it is ascertained whether their services will be wanted. A short time will determine this question.

Permit me to request your Excellency to give your countenance and support to the exertions which General McArthur will make to fill up the 26th Regiment of twelve months troops.

It appears that the venerable Governor of Kentucky is about to take command of the troops of that State, would your Excellency think proper to follow his example, I need not tell you how highly gratifying it would be to,

Dear Sir,

Your Friend, WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

His Excellency,
Governor MEIGS.

Headquarters, Ohio Militia.

A true copy of the original.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOSEPH N. COUCH *Aid-de-camp.*

HILLSBOROUGH, OHIO, August 4, 1814.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, OTHNIEL LOOKER:

SIR: Although I have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your Excellency I am nevertheless disposed to ask the interposition of your authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this State—in a matter which to me is of some importance; and that you may see the propriety of my demand I shall make to you the following statement, i. e.: In the Fall of 1812 I was chosen at Fort St. Marys to command a Regiment of Mounted Volunteers and was ordered by General Harrison to some Indian Towns west of Fort Wayne. When we arrived at Fort Wayne a meeting took place among the men of the 1st Battalion who were headed by Major George Edwards who faced to the right about with the greater part of his command. I proceeded with the balance of the men to Turtles Town on Eel River and Charleys Town on Wabash. It was then thought by every officer there with me (one only excepted) that it would be highly imprudent to proceed to the Potowatomie Towns the object of the expedition with the few men I then had under my command; I therefore returned to St. Marys and made a report to the General whose answer the bearer Lieut' M'Clain will show you. On my return home having counseled with the then Governor and General M'Arthur I preferred charges against Major G. Edwards and the officers who returned with him. Colonel Stevenson the then Commander of the Brigade refused to arrest them. I then sent charges to the Governor who appointed a Court but before they were cited to meet this the 2nd Division was ordered into service. On our arrival at Upper Sandusky Major Edwards appeared at the head of his Battalion. A number of the officers who had been with me at Fort Wayne were there and were unwilling to be commanded by Edwards until he should have a trial. I considered myself in duty bound to have his conduct investigated and demanded of the Governor a trial of George Edwards on the charges I had exhibited. A court was accordingly appointed, and on the morning of the day assigned for his trial he offered his resignation to the Governor who refused to accept it while charges were pending against him. Edwards then through Colonel Brush desired me to withdraw the charges. I thought it would be a bad precedent to set in the Army and refused, but finding it would be pleasing to the officers generally to get rid of him and he having stipulated with Col' Brush that he would not again be a candidate for or hold any office in the Militia of this State as high as Majority I withdrew the charges—His resignation was accepted and he left Camp. On his return he was again elected to command his old Battalion and demanded his commission from the Governor who issued it. Now Sir this very George

Edwards has preferred charges against me for improper conduct on the Fort Wayne Expedition and Josiah Lockhart the Commandant of the Brigade has appointed a Court a large majority of whom have partaken in the prejudices which Edwards and those who returned with him have excited against me and has appointed the place of trial in the County of Adams in the immediate neighborhood of those persons who so shamefully left Fort Wayne and whose prejudices against me know no bounds. General Lockhart has very improperly taken prejudice at me from the circumstance of my opposing him for the Command of the Brigade; this is evident from the circumstance of his appointing Colonel Stevenson to preside on my trial, a man who refused to arrest Major Edwards on the charges I preferred for no other reason that I know of only that my Brother had been chosen in preference to him (Stevenson) to the command of a Battalion of Hull's Army, which appeared to not only to mortify Stevenson but excite his resentment against the family which spirit he has I believe not only cultivated ever since General Lockhart has been very industrious to make improper impressions in the minds of some of the officers who are on the Courts (as I have been informed). I am therefore from all these circumstances convinced that it will be impossible for me to have a fair and impartial trial. And as I have no desire to avoid a trial even if in my power, under present circumstances I only desire of your Excellency to dissolve this Court and appoint one that can do me complete Justice. If I had a choice I would rather be tried in my own County and by officers who know my character but I have no hesitation in saying that I am perfectly willing to go any place and be tried by any intelligent officers, out of the County of Adams. I do know that there are some independent and intelligent officers in the County of Adams but there is an overwhelming majority of a different description and as my objection to any member will be decided by a majority of the Court I have no expectation of purging it of a single member, there being a large majority of those who would rejoice in ruining my reputation which to me is dearer than life. You Sir and no other person can give me a fair and impartial trial which is all I desire. Lieut. McClain who will hand you this letter and papers accompanying it, is an intelligent and respectable young officer on whose statements you may rely. Should you think proper to dissolve the Court and order Gen'l Lockhart to appoint another Court of the County of Adams who shall not sit in the 5th County it will give me relief. But I would prefer being tried by an intelligent Court appointed by your Excellency. Should you not have a Rank roll Lieut. McClain can give you the names of a number of officers in the Division.

Hoping that you will extend your authority to have Justice done me, I subscribe myself very respectfully,

Your most obt.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

I am desirous that a speedy trial be had—as some of my most important witnesses may be sent into service.
—A. T.

Extract from a letter of Lieut. Col. William Allen Trimble, later U. S. Senator, to his brother Allen Trimble, Major Ohio Militia, 1812:

"I received a few days since the 'Fredonia,' in which was published the proceedings of the Court Martial on your trial. The perusal afforded me no little amusement. I could not refrain from saying to myself, What stupid animals. Who ever heard in the Army of Captains (thro their Orderly Sergeants) reporting to Majors (unless they for the time being commanded the Regiment) or to any other person than to the Adjutant and Quartermaster to be by them laid before the commanding officer of that Regiment."

Wrapped in this same letter by same careful hand is the Morning Report of Col. Trimble's Regiment, Mounted Volunteers, Oct. 29th, 1812: Passed for duty; On duty; Unfit for duty; Absent with leave; Absent without leave; Total aggr; Remarks.

THOMAS DICKERSON.

May 19, 1764—December 24, 1852.

The Dickerson M. E. Church Society was organized at the close of the year 1802. It has had three church buildings, erected on the same spot, three miles southeast of Cadiz, Ohio, and since the clearing away of the forests it is in view of that village. The site was selected in 1806; the first log structure was built in 1817; its frame successor was dedicated in 1854, and the present edifice was dedicated October 7, 1888. The Centennial Celebration was postponed until June 24 and 25, 1905, when there was an attendance of perhaps two thousand people, and the fourteen addresses, delivered on the occasion, ran through the two days. The closing address, delivered by Col. J. T. Holmes, of Columbus, a grandson of one of the founders, contains so much of border history and genealogy as to entitle it to a place in *THE QUARTERLY*.

Some idea of the speaking fest may be inferred from the list: Rev. W. D. Stevens, of Scio, O., pastor 1885-'87; Rev. Dr. Joseph Gledhill, pastor in the '70s; Rev. W. H. Rader, Jewett, O., pastor '82-'85; Rev. N. B. Stewart, Adena, O., pastor '76-'79; Rev. Stephen Cummings, Tippecanoe, O.; Dr. D. H. Welling, Worthington, O.; Rev. Dr. C. B. Henthorne, Presiding Elder; Rev. Dr. W. G. Waddle, of the United Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. N. B. Kelley, President Franklin College; Rev. Dr. W. D. Starkey, pastor '79-'82; W. T. Perry, Esq., Cadiz, historical address; Rev. Dr. W. H. Dickerson, Kent, O., sermon; Rev. Dr. O. W. Holmes, Canton, O., sermon; Col. J. T. Holmes.

"Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year,
Without both feeling and looking queer,
In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth."

IN the golden month of October, 1728, a man child was born in heroic Monmouth County, New Jersey. He grew and prospered, for his surroundings were prosperous. When he was twelve years old, on March 14, 1740, another of a different name was born not far away in the same colony. A little more than twenty years later, they were caught, one after the other, in the tide of western emigration, which followed the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, and, trudging with their belongings along the line from Philadelphia toward the mouth of the Shenandoah, they finally "brought up," the younger man on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and the other on its Virginia side, not far, as distances were estimated in those days, from what was then and is still known as Harper's Ferry.

On the 19th of May, 1764, a boy baby first opened his eyes in the cabin of that adopted Marylander and his bride, Susanah Whitten, (Sept. 16, 1745-1832.) He is said to have been the first born of his family.

On the 27th of January, 1771, nearly seven years later, a boy and a girl came to the cabin of that adopted Virginian. They were eighth and ninth in that family.

The scenery about those homes is, not the most magnificent, nor the most gorgeous, but the finest in the world. There the Potomac breaks through the barriers and out of the Appalachian range of mountains and their beauty has never faded, nor has the richness of those valleys ever failed.

These fathers were—the Marylander—Joshua Dickerson, and—the Virginian—Obadiah Holmes. These two sons were Thomas Dickerson and Joseph Holmes.

As Joshua Dickerson had flown first from Jersey to the Potomac, so, with his family, he was first to scale the Alleghenies and settle down in what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on Dickerson Run, near what was later called East Liberty. This migration occurred in 1771 or 1772, presumably the former year, when the son Thomas was seven years old. The migration of the other family followed in 1773 or 1775, and it passed a little way beyond its predecessor, nearer the danger line, and settled on land which bathed and still bathes its feet in Chartiers Creek, in Strabane, now South Strabane, township, two and a half miles below what was then Catfish Camp and is now Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania, next west and separated from Fayette by the Monongahela River, only. Neither of these counties then had a local habitation or a name.

Joshua and Susannah Dickerson's sons and daughters were : Thomas, Eli, 1768-1834 ; Levi, Joshua, Rebecca, 1774- ; Ruth, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, John, 1783-1857 ; Nancy, Susannah, William, 1791-1875 ; Rachel, 1794-1851—fourteen in all—and all, save one, reared families.

Obadiah Holmes and his wife, Mary Clunn, (1732-1812,) had these sons and daughters : John, Oct. 9, 1756, d. on board prison ship in an English harbor, 1777 ; William, Sept. 8, 1758-1799 ; Obadiah, Jr., Sept. 18, 1760-June 5, 1834 ; Abraham, Aug. 10, 1762-Apr. 21, 1836 ; Isaac, Apr. 29, 1764-June 9, 1851 ; Elizabeth, Feb. 22, 1766-Sept. 26, 1838 ; Jacob, Dec. 8, 1768-Oct. 14, 1841 ; Joseph, Jan. 27, 1771-Apr. 20, 1868 ; Margaret, Jan. 27, 1771-1836 ; Samuel, Mar. 26, 1776-Jan. 1, 1856 ; and all, save one, reared families.



THE DICKERSON CHURCH.

In these families, it will be observed, there was a decided predominance of Scripture names. It may safely be said therefrom that with them the Word of God was in honor.

The latter family made one remove, in 1785, to which there is no corresponding movement in the history of the other. That was from the Chartiers Valley to the vicinity of what is now Wellsburg, first Charlestown, Virginia. It settled in the valley of Buffalo Creek, in full view of the Ohio at Beach Bottom. The Pan Handle pioneer went away in the spring, at the beginning of April, 1794; the Fayette County pioneer departed this life, at his Pennsylvania home, October 10, 1827.

In 1785, Thomas Dickerson married Mary Curry, born January 16, 1766, and they journeyed together as husband and wife more than sixty-seven years, and then they were separated three months only. He went away December 24, 1852, and she followed him on the 30th day of March, 1853.

In February, 1799, Joseph Holmes married Sarah McNabb, born August 26, 1783, and they journeyed together as husband and wife more than sixty-three years, and they were separated six years. She died March 5, 1862, and he followed her April 20, 1868.

And these are the names of the children of these couples :

“Names we loved to hear,
Which have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.”

Of the Dickerson family : Baruch, May 20, 1786–Oct. 20, 1824; Joshua, Dec. 26, 1787–Apr. 17, 1807; Thomas, Jr., Feb. 24, 1790–Sept. 10, 1845; John, Feb. 4, 1792–1850; Jane, Apr. 8, 1794–; Joseph, May 30, 1796–May 10, 1877; Susannah, July 17, 1798–; Eli, Nov. 10, 1800–186–; Levi, Aug. 12, 1803–; Hiram, June 17, 1806–Feb. 12, 1883.

Of the Holmes family : George, Oct. 24, 1799–June 29, 1886; Mary, Apr. 25, 1801–Nov., 1882; Elizabeth, Dec. 26, 1803–June 22, 1851; Cynthia, Jan. 6, 1805–Nov. 26, 1844; Asa, Dec. 4, 1806–Jan. 4, 1891; Abraham, Dec. 1, 1808–May 3, 1880; Martha, Jan. 8, 1811–Sept. 9, 1893; Joseph, May 12, 1815–Mar. 7, 1891; Sarah, Aug. 27, 1817–about 1875; Susannah, Feb. 19, 1820–Aug. 4, 1878; John, Dec. 6, 1821–July 20, 1829.

These names indicate that the Scriptures were still in honor among them in the next century. They bring the generations down until the memories of the elders of this day will recall the persons and estates of most of them.

The battle of Fallen Timbers, on the north bank of the Miami of the Lakes, August 20, 1794, made this side of the Ohio, as well as the other, safe from Indian incursions for all time, and the "great crossing" into the Northwest Territory began. No detail of men and times and movements in it is now and here possible. There can be the merest, partial outline.

In 1797, Joseph Holmes tramped over, and blazed trees on, the lands where he afterward lived for sixty-eight years. Those lands are just beyond our vision, over there to the southeast. He built his cabin by the great spring, in the latter half of 1800, and moved into it with his young wife and their first born, fifteen months old, at the beginning of February, 1801. It was his second settlement, this side of the river. The first was at what is now Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and its story will be told elsewhere.

Here is a picture substantially from the lips of a son and the pen of a grandson of Thomas Dickerson. My professional brother Perry referred to a portion of it in his excellent address yesterday.

"Thomas Dickerson and Joseph Huff"—wait one moment, please—none of the generation, in this part of the country, born before 1840, ever failed to hear the familiar name "Joe" Huff. There were three of the brothers, specially—the others, "Bill" Huff and "Lazar" Huff, as they were familiarly called—who took fearful vengeance against the red men, through these woods and through many years of border warfare, for the killing of a younger brother, John Huff, by the savages during the Indian wars. They never let a good opportunity to retaliate for that murder slip them. They hunted men and were said and known to be good hunters too, keeping their own counsel as to the kind and numbers of the game bagged. I have heard stories of them from the lips of two generations of men and women who knew them as well as neighbors ever know one another.

They were brothers of Elizabeth (Huff) Holmes, the wife of that one of the brothers, Jacob Holmes, on whose land the different successive structures known as the "Holmes Meeting House," near Adena, have stood for more than one hundred years, a pioneer woman, as courageous as any of her brothers and who, in the '90s, with her rifle, single-handed, with her two

little ones behind her, fought Indians from the portholes of their cabin in the Pan Handle of Virginia, while her husband, in the service of the government, was scouting and spying through these Eastern Ohio hills, sometimes with a Brady, sometimes with a Wetzel, or a Swearingen, again with Van Arsdale, again with a Dickerson, Kinzie or Vachel, cousins of Thomas Dickerson, to protect the families and settlements south of the Ohio. Mrs. Kinzie Dickerson—Mary—was another sister of the Huffs. Now for the picture :

“Thomas Dickerson and Joseph Huff met at Samuel Wilson’s tavern on the Salt Fork of Wills Creek, over in what is now Belmont County, in November, 1800, and then and there became fast friends. From that point they came together to the section of land on which the Dickerson Church is now located.

“On the 20th day of November, 1800, they lay out over night a little below where the Levi Hamilton house now stands.” The spot is in full view of this audience. “They were very tired, but kindled a fire, as the days and nights were quite cool in this region at that season of the year, and made preparations to spend a comfortable night. Huff had his dog along and presently the dog treed a coon close by. They captured and killed and dressed the coon and broiled the hams over their fire and had coon and biscuit for supper. Then they piled leaves in the fork of a fallen tree near at hand, and spreading their blankets over the improvised bed snuggled under them together among the leaves for the night.” There was no danger of their rolling out of that bed. “So soundly did they sleep that not until broad daylight of the 21st did they know that several inches in depth of snow had fallen on them during the night. And they had biscuit and coon for breakfast.”

Huff had been on the land some time before on one or more of his hunting expeditions—on one of them he had a battle-royal with a wounded deer just below where the barn of Samuel M. Dickerson now stands—and, when the friendship of the Wilson tavern was formed, advised his friend Dickerson to pre-empt the section and came with him to point it out and view it in that November, 1800. “Joe” Huff was one of the woodmen and perhaps the earliest of the hunters to make anything like a permanent “location” on this side of the Ohio.

His original hunting shack—erected in 1784, some say 1782—was on the north side of the little valley which puts down from Judge McFarland's old home, near New Athens, and not far from the McFarland and Chaney line. In my college days, I was accustomed to pass the site of his original cabin, a little higher up the valley and on the same side of the stream, in going to and from our homestead.

Section 25, Township 9, Range 4, was patented by the government to Joseph Holmes, January 22, 1806. Section 32, Township 9, Range 4, was patented to Thomas Dickerson, September 10, 1806. These are the dates of the patents, not of the pre-emptions and settlements. The southeast corner of Thomas Dickerson's mile square of land touched the northwest corner of Joseph Holmes's mile square, a long stone's throw northwest from the beautiful home of our lamented friend, Israel Thomas. From these two sections came the larger proportion of the membership and congregation of the Dickerson Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is not invidious to say that the two leaders in standing and influence in the original organization were the two men who entered and became the patentees of these two sections.

There were other men and women—he who forgets the latter deserves himself to be forgotten—bearing their names and of the same blood, respectively, and those bearing other names and different blood, who were their equals in zeal and earnestness, in God's cause, soon settled on various portions of those two sections and other sections, and members of the Dickerson Church. Time would fail me to name them all now. Many of them have been mentioned in these two centennial days. Being dead they yet speak, and the sturdy character of the red and white corpuscles which coursed in their veins has left its impress on the community and spread its seed—shall I say world-wide?—for more than a hundred years.

In passing, it may appropriately be noted that, after that century has passed, a Dickerson—Samuel M.—and a Holmes—George B.—with their minister, Mr. Eaton, are entitled to largest credit for the pending celebration.

“That reminds me,” and you will indulge a little genealogy:

Thomas Dickerson and Mary Curry;

Joseph Dickerson and Mary Jones;

Samuel M. Dickerson and Mary Ellen Holmes;

Gertrude Dickerson.

Joseph Holmes and Sarah McNabb ;
Asa Holmes and Mary McCoy ;
Samuel M. Dickerson and Mary Ellen Holmes ;
Gertrude Dickerson.

Come here, my boy (taking a bright-faced two-year-old child in arms, for a moment). I introduce to you Marcus Kerr, the son of Gertrude Dickerson and Rev. Harry Franklin Kerr of the Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ohio, the only great-great-grandchild of Thomas Dickerson and Joseph Holmes attending this celebration. May Almighty God, the Ruler of men and nations, prolong his life, as He did that of his great-great-grandfather Holmes, into his ninety-eighth year, and then shall he, mayhap, see the second Centennial of the Dickerson M. E. Church.

With that train of stalwart sons, one, who has seen them all and who has seen still standing half the original forests which clothed this goodly land, can, with the mind's ear, hear the axes and the crash of falling monster oaks and hickories and walnuts and their wooded "kith and kin"; the rasp of the cross-cut, which "logged up" their bodies; the crackle and roar of the heaps in which they were consumed by the fires; the primal strokes and sounds, which indexed an advancing civilization, the tuning fork, so to speak, of the pioneer's whole lifetime. Nay, let us not forget the early smithy, which stood by the tall maple on the right of the highway, about half way, from the present cross-roads, down the slope toward yonder Hamilton house, in full view of the original night camp of November, 1800, in front of which shop for many years ran the roadway from Cadiz to the mouth of Indian Shortcreek. All along this oldtime pathway, on the two sections designated, the scorings of the old wagon road may still be found. It followed the general line from the town—whose beginning was about five years after the actual settlements here of these pioneers—to the Dickerson home, then followed the general line to the Holmes homestead, thence directly onward, through the woods, to the junction of the streams just below what was the James Hanna residence sixty years—and more—ago, and thence down the stream—Indian Shortcreek—to its mouth, the site of Carpenter's fort, or blockhouse, on the north bank of the Ohio.

The children and grandchildren of these pioneers, through fields and woods, over logs and fences, preserved the beaten path along the route of the forest highway between these old homes and the church and the schoolhouse—which latter stood about as far from the Holmes residence as the church stood from the Dickerson residence—well-nigh one hundred years.

In passing, again, let me say that the log schoolhouse stood a little west of the highway between Cadiz and St. Clairsville, near a spring in the field next south of the orchard of uncle George Holmes, on the original Holmes section, and that, perhaps, very few of this generation recall the fact, handed down by parents or grandparents—not tradition, but history—that William McFarland taught Holmeses and Dickersons in that schoolhouse when he was thirteen years of age.

The anvil of that smithy rang many a day under the petty-hammer on the red-hot iron held in the tongs by Thomas Dickerson, the master, on the inside, and under the sledge-hammer, swung by first one, then another and finally a third, youthful Holmes—sons of William—as a “’prentice hand,” on the outside, of the anvil block. It was the music of industry, which rings on in the lives and labors of the descendants of these early foresters and of their neighbors, whatever the vocations, or callings, or stations, or attainments, wherever on earth you may find them.

It is not forgotten that as to the millions there is profound philosophy as well as impressive truth, in Rip Van Winkle’s exclamation, “How soon we are forgot!” i. e., forgotten of men. Let us watch the sunlight catch the mountain tops of this career a few minutes longer.

In the name of Thomas Dickerson, in the very air we breathe, in this presence, in the knowledge of the elders and in the traditions among the younger generations, here, are the pulsations of the man’s religious zeal and influence and of his character and standing as a citizen and civil official.

“And Enoch walked with God.”

When the Methodist ministers of those earlier days lodged in my mind the thought and the definition of so walking, the type and exemplar of that companionship was the grand old man, who went in and out before us, the hoary head, honored by all as the Sacred Word enjoins.

In October, 1824, his oldest son, Baruch, a veteran officer of the War of 1812, then the Sheriff of the county, passed away. Thomas Dickerson brought his daughter-in-law, a daughter of William Holmes, to his homestead. She had seven children, ranging in ages from fourteen years down. The log house, which succeeded the original cabin, had been built. Some of their children were still at home. In the winter which followed—1824-1825—the heating arrangements at the log church failed and preaching and prayer meeting services were held in the private residence, the log house, of Thomas Dickerson, which stood an hundred feet west of the present brick dwelling, which, also, he built. Think of it for one moment. The house fairly occupied by two families, perhaps fifteen people, great and small, and then made to accommodate the worshipping congregation of the Dickerson church, in midwinter! The quarters were small for so many, but Thomas Dickerson's heart embraced the whole world, in its charities, its justice, its love of God and of His people.

A photograph of that group would be priceless now. In it, on one of the Sundays, would be a tall, iron-gray haired man, who had seen and powerlessly voted against the massacre of Gnadenhutten, but whose courage then and there saved one of the two Indian boys not slain; who had signalized his soldierly qualities, his bravery and his humanity, at Crawford's defeat, in the rescue of a wounded comrade, at the peril of his own life, one of these events in March, the other in June, 1782. That was Obadiah Holmes, Jr., then visiting his brother, Col. Joseph Holmes. They are all in heaven save one and she is on earth "so far as I know."

If she will not take it amiss, I wish Mrs. Jane (Dickerson) Crumley, the widow of Ira Crumley of Freeport, the only surviving child of Captain Baruch and Elizabeth (Holmes) Dickerson, now eighty-five years of age, would rise from her seat for one moment that this audience may see and honor the only known survivor of the congregations which worshiped in her grandfather Dickerson's home through that winter, more than eighty years ago. (Mrs. Crumley complied with the unusual and unexpected request.)

In this address so far has been a sort of parallel, but aside from that there is to be but one character sketch; the other, or others, will come later on and in a different way.

The original church structure here was, approximately, thirty-three by twenty-seven feet ; it faced southwest.

In my "mind's eye," the great old pioneer—for I knew him only after he had passed the limit of four-score years—still moves from the wide double doors in the south end of that log building to his accustomed seat in the northeastern corner, one row of primitive seats in which faced the side of the high, narrow pulpit, to which the minister ascended from the altar by a winding stair, on each side, guarded by a steep hand-rail, and which pulpit he entered by a narrow little door at the north wall. The men and boys sat on the right, as you entered, and the women and girls, on the left side of the church. Most of the evening services were announced to commence "at early candle lighting," and each service—whether day or night—was reverently conditioned—"no preventing providence." Two posts stood on each side of the aisle and in the two ends of cross-pieces on the tops of the posts were two candles, and on the east and west walls, each, were two brackets, which held each two candles, and on the pulpit at the right and left of the book rest—each side—was a candle.

In these days, with brilliantly lighted cathedrals, it might be styled "a dim religious light," but, spiritually compared, a layman must be allowed the opinion and its expression that the spirituality of that homely religion was as a flaming fire beside the spiritual rush-light which burns in many an electrically lighted and fashionable modern so-called temple of the Most High.

But I wander from my theme again.

It has been impossible to bring to this place and this hour an enlarged, or any other, photograph, or painting, of the pioneer, or it would have graced the occasion. I could produce one of his leading co-laborer.

Time is apt to blur our memories more or less, but the only picture we have of him today is that on a few mental walls transmutable into feeble words, only.

The vision I have first is of a man of eighty-two, slightly bent or stooped at the shoulders ; you would say, round shouldered, under the weight of those years and their labors ; five feet and ten inches in height, doubtless a little taller in the prime of youth and strength and activity ; his hair grown thin on top of his head, but still quite full below and flowing over

his collar to his shoulders, with a clean-shaven face, slightly oval, full, even in old age ; deliberate in manner and action ; a musical voice ; strong, dark eyes, with prominent brow and heavy eyebrows ; strong bodied, heavy, muscular, powerful limbs, and of such fiber that age had not perceptibly withered or shrunken him.

Of the seven years during which I remember him he attended the church perhaps the first four, then his gathering or increasing infirmities forbade even the short trip—say seventy rods—to the church, and people missed him from his accustomed seat by the pulpit.

The very movements of the man exhibited the power that was in him, both mentally and physically. They were calm, deliberate, forceful, the index and token of a poise and breadth of character and soul which made and left his mark, in all these ways, on the times and the people in and among which and whom, respectively, he lived and moved and had his being.

If I had the cultivated artistic touch, with the brush or pencil, you might still see this aged founder on whose faith the church still rests, slowly wending his way, unsupported, with the hand slowly trembling on the top of the staff, at each remove, from the doors to his seat, or from his seat to the doors of that first log structure ; but the touch was never cultivated.

There are interesting sketches of some of the items of his history and phases of his character in the obituary written by his pastor, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, on the 3d day of February, 1853, and printed in the *Advocate*, and in the historical sketch printed in the Memorial of the dedication of the present church building in October, 1888, but they must speak for themselves. Time will not suffice even to condense portions of them, here and now.

He came with the opening century to the wilderness and the solitary place ; he left it peopled with Christians and blooming as the rose.

On November 5, 1845, ten months after I can first remember him, he wrote a long letter to his brother William and his wife, Elizabeth, at Liberty, Pennsylvania, which letter is still in existence. A paragraph or two will show the atmosphere of his mind, the thoughts among which he lived. Their son

Thomas had passed away less than two months before—killed by a runaway team of horses. I quote :

"Dear friends: I consider it a call to our family and friends, better to try to be ready, for in an hour when we think not the messenger death may be sent to summons us away, and, if we die in our sins, where Jesus Christ is we cannot come. I am now in my 82nd year waiting until my deliverer comes and wipes away his servant's tears and takes his exile home.

"Glory be to God, my soul feels happy while I am writing to you.

"Brother, sister, let me exhort you to hold fast whereunto you have attained that no one take your crown.

"I think my pathway seems to shine brighter as I draw nearer my journey's end."

He mentions his wife Mary, whom he afterward, during their last four years, when her affliction came upon her, was wont to call "My blind Mary." He says :

"She seems to be wearing away * * * cannot take food enough to increase her strength. She is also in her 80th year and according to the course of nature her days cannot be many in this world, for dust we are and unto dust we must return."

Yet she outlived him, as we have seen.

One more sentence and I must leave this strong, characteristic letter and close the view of its author. He writes to his nephews and his nieces a portion of the letter, and near the last says :

"I hope to meet you up yonder, where parting is no more, where we shall be so happy as to meet our fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, our children and our grandchildren and the noble army of martyrs and friends, that have gone before, that have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, but, above all, may be permitted to see Jesus as he is and praise him in his bright abode to all eternity. Amen."

Here was a minister of righteousness, non-commissioned of men, on whose tomb might appropriately be written two sentiments from the Word, which was a lamp unto his feet and a light unto his pathway for more than sixty-six years; he became a Methodist when Methodism was only nineteen years old in America.

The first of those inscriptions is from the Apocalyptic vision :

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

The other is among the promises of the prophet :

"And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."

ETHAN BANCROFT'S ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS.

MRS. L. BANCROFT-FANT.

JOHN BANCROFT, Chellaston, County of Derby, England, whose will was dated May 11, 1557, had a son William who lived and died at Chellaston, where the inventory is dated April 21, 1611, when we learn that he had a son Thomas, living at Swarkston, County of Derby, yeoman, whose will is dated Oct. 13, 1626. There is a tradition that three of his sons emigrated to America, but it is known that one, "John,¹ with wife Jane, sailed from London in 'The James' in April, 1632, arrived June 12, 1632, and settled at Lynn, Mass., where he died in 1637." "In 1638, 100 acres of land was allotted to widow Bancroft." Children:

1. ANNA² BANCROFT, b. —; m. at Windsor, Conn., May 13, 1647, John Griffin and settled at Simsbury, Conn. Ten children.

2. THOMAS² BANCROFT, b. in England.

3. JOHN² BANCROFT, b. —; was at Windsor, Conn., 1645; m. Dec. 3, 1650, Hannah Dupre. He d. Aug. 6, 1662, and his estate settled Sept. 10, 1662. Five children.

THOMAS² BANCROFT, b. 1625, in England; m. (1) Dec. 8, 1653, Margaret Wright, of Springfield, Mass.; m. (2) Hannah Gardner. He was a first settler of Freshwater Brook, now Thompsonville, Enfield, Conn. The Enfield records are in print and there appears an affidavit from Simsbury, Conn., made by "Thomas Bancroft, 36 years of age, March 11, 1662," in which is mentioned "brother John Griffin, who married Anna Bancroft, May 13, 1647." In 1668 Thomas Bancroft moved to Westfield, Mass., where he was a Selectman. Sold at Westfield in 1680 and moved back to Enfield, where he d. Dec. 14, 1684. His will, dated Nov., 1684, was recorded at Springfield, Mass., but could not be established because unwitnessed. The estate, however, was settled in 1703-4, thus placing considerable material upon the records. Widow Hannah Bancroft m. Dea. John Barber, and his name appears with hers on estate settlement, 1703-4. Children, all b. at Springfield, Mass.:

- i. LYDIA³ BANCROFT, b. "6:2 mo., 1655," probably d. young.
- ii. MARGARET³ BANCROFT, b. 16:8 mo., 1656; appears unm. 1703-4.
- iii. ANNA³ BANCROFT, b. 1:7 mo., 1658; buried 30:6 mo., 1659.

1. N. E. Hist. Gen. Regs., p. 84, Henry Lea.

- iv. THOMAS³ BANCROFT, b. 21:11 mo., 1659; was named in the will for a "double portion," this being the law in those days, for the eldest son; settled at Cape May, N. J., 1700.
- v. ANNA³ BANCROFT, b. May 5, 1663; m. James Sexton, and was living in 1703-4, as per estate rec.
- vi. LYDIA³ BANCROFT, b. 6:2 mo., 1665. As no further record of her is found, the next line may refer to her.
- vii. "JULIA,"³ dau. of Thomas and Margaret Bancroft, died July 30, 1666.
- viii. SAMUEL³ BANCROFT, b. Jan. 25, 1667. When of age he moved to So. Windsor, m. and has descendants. Was prominent in early Colonial history.
- ix. RUTH³ BANCROFT, b. Aug. 9, 1670; m. John Stiles of Windsor, had 13 children and died in 1714.
- x. NATHANIEL³ BANCROFT, b. Oct. 24, 1683, at Enfield, Conn.; was the son "of Thomas and Hannah Bancroft." There is a quaint record at Springfield which reads: "Nov. 20, 1708, Nathaniel Bancroft doth enter his intention of marriage with Ruth Haile, both of Springfield, and their publishment was posted the same day." She was the dau. of Gershom Haile, who on "Nov. 1, 1728, sold to Nathaniel Bancroft of Springfield, 4 acres of land west of the Conn. river and south of the Agawan." Again: "Nathaniel Bancroft and his wife Ruth, sold 3 parcels of land in Enfield, adjoining that of Thomas Bancroft, to Israel Phelps, Dec., 1714." He is mentioned in his father's will in 1684, and at the settlement in 1703-4. He lived at Springfield, where the births of his children are recorded; made a will, Dec. 3, 1752, that was probated Jan. 20, 1753, thus fixing the date of death about the Christmas time. "Ruth, the widow of Nathaniel Bancroft, joined the church, 1753." [Ch. Rec.] Children:
 - I. THOMAS⁴ BANCROFT, b. Dec., 1709, d. 1779, at Granville, Mass.
 - II. SAMUEL⁴ BANCROFT, b. July 8, 1711.
 - III. RUTH⁴ BANCROFT, b. Mar. 12, 1714; unm. at time of settlement.
 - IV. NATHANIEL⁴ BANCROFT, b. —, d. Aug. 25, 1763, at Granville, Mass., and his brother Samuel was appointed admr. of his estate, Sept. 4, 1764.
 - V. AZARIAH⁴ BANCROFT, b. —; mentioned in father's will in 1754; was a tanner by trade; private soldier in 2d Co., Capt. Williams, Eighth Mass. Regt., Col. John Choate, in the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. Tradition is that he remained in the service of the King.
 - VI. ANNA⁴ BANCROFT, b. —; m. Oct. 9, 1749, Luther Leonard. [See Pierce Gen.]
 - VII. JOHN⁴ BANCROFT, b. West Springfield, Apr. 5, 1731, d. May 7, 1759; m. Mable Bedorthie and had three children, John, Earl and Mable.

SAMUEL⁴ BANCROFT (*Nathaniel*³ and Ruth Haile, *Thomas*,³ *John*¹), b. July 8, 1711, d. July, 6, 1788, was the "first settler of Granville, Mass. He may be regarded as having been the patriarch of Granville. He was a facetious, kind-hearted and industrious man, slightly below the medium height, and some now (1892) may recall his appearance, especially on Sabbath, when in his antique dress, triangular cocked hat and bush wig, he inspired the reverence of all beholders. In 1735 he built his first rude log cabin near a small rill in the northeast school district, not far from the first schoolhouse. The cellar is still to be seen. A few years afterwards he prepared a large house of hewn plank as a refuge for his neighbors in case of Indian



MRS. LUCY B. HUNT.



MRS. MELISSA SLOUGH.



LEROY S. BANCROFT.



MRS. L. BANCROFT FANT.

invasion. This was some thirty rods south of the mansion where he and some of his descendants to the third generation subsequently lived and died. Some remnants of the plank, after the lapse of a century, are now in a state of preservation, but not a vestige of the locality of this early fort can be seen. Mr. Bancroft was one of the Board of Selectmen in Granville, and in 1775 was chosen representative to the General Court assembled at Watertown. In the first half of the present century as many as eighty-nine persons bearing his name were inhabitants of East Granville, whose characteristics were industry, intelligence and integrity. Samuel Bancroft went to bed in health and died before morning, July 6, 1788."²

He m. Dec. 16, 1736, Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah White, of Hadley, Mass., b. Dec. 26, 1718, d. Apr. 1, 1802. His will, dated Dec. 9, 1782, presented for probate in 1788, names wife, Sarah, four daughters and six sons. On the First Congregational Church Record of West Springfield is: "30 Apr., 1738, Samuel Bancroft baptized a man grown." From this it is inferred that there was no church established in Granville at the time. Children:

- i. SAMUEL BANCROFT, b. Apr. 22, 1737; Lieut. in the Revolution; m. and had family.
- ii. JOEL BANCROFT, b. July 28, 1739; is named in father's will.
- iii. LEMUEL BANCROFT, b. July 25, 1741.
- iv. SARAH BANCROFT, b. Dec., 1743; m. Nathan Parsons.
- v. SABRA BANCROFT, b. Jan. 17, 1745. m. Clark Cooley.
- vi. HANNAH BANCROFT, b. Apr. 18, 1748; single at time of will.
- vii. JOHN BANCROFT, b. Aug. 4, 1750; m. Grace Stiles, and the family later settled at Nelson, O.
- viii. ENOCH BANCROFT, b. Nov. 25, 1753; m. Sarah Stowe and the family lived at Granville, Mass.
- ix. RUTH BANCROFT, b. July 15, 1756; m. John Stickland.
- x. DAVID BANCROFT, b. Sept. 25, 1760; on will.

LEMUEL³ BANCROFT (*Samuel*⁴ and Sarah White, *Nathaniel*³ *Thomas*,² *John*¹), was b. at Granville, Mass., July 25, 1741. He farmed, yet took a keen interest in all the stirring events of the times. He marched to Bennington on an alarm, in Capt. William Cooley's Co., Col. John Mosley's Regt., in 1777, and was a delegate to the Convention held at Hadley, Mass., in April, 1782.³ His wife, Comfort,⁴ was a dau. of Ephraim and Comfort (Curtis) Munson and twin sister to Thaddeus Munson.

2. See Holland's Hist, W. Mass., p. 58.

3. See Soldiers and Sailors of Mass.

4. Munson's Genealogy.

She was considered very handsome, but also possessed all the commendable characteristics of the Colonial dame—public spirit, deep loyalty and dignity combined with housewifery. Upon the death of her husband, July 23, 1800, she was made “administrator of the estate and guardian of the four minor children.” She was b. Nov. 22, 1748, d. Dec. 18, 1824, at Granville, Mass. Children:

- i. NATHANIEL BANCROFT, b. Mar. 25, 1768; m. Charity Stowe, who was b. Aug. 1, 1774. Their first three children were b. at Granville, Mass.; then they “removed to Ohio.” Children:

- I. STATIRA BANCROFT, b. Jan. 3, 1793.

- II. BENJAMIN STOWE BANCROFT, b. Dec. 22, 1794.

- III. ARAL RAMOND BANCROFT, b. Oct. 16, 1796.

- IV. J. AUGUSTIN BANCROFT, b. Apr. 26, 1808; m. (1) Thirza Haswell, Sept. 14, 1831; she d. May 6, 1833; one son. J. Augustin Bancroft m. (2) Mary Haswell, Oct. 12, 1833; she d. May 10, 1835; one dau. Both the wives d. at Ravenna, O. He m. (3) Mary Pond, of Galena, O., Apr. 26, 1837. He was a carpenter by trade, but made and sold half bushels with Mr. Hoover, of Galena. Went to California in 1849, but returned after three years and went into the mercantile business at Galena, where he d. Jan. 6, 1892. Children:

1. BENJAMIN BANCROFT, b. Apr. 19, 1833, d. May 28, 1882, at Bellair, Ill.; m. Oct. 18, 1855, Sarah, dau. of Isaac Wilson, Findlay, O. She was living at Riverside, Cal., in 1903. Seven children:

- i. GEORGE BANCROFT, b. Nov. 10, 1856; m. Sep. 10, 1876, Sarah Michael of Greenup, Ill. He was a blacksmith by trade. Children: (1) Lincoln, b. June 20, 1877; m. Birtie Gouchenour, Oct. 20, 1903. (2) Roscoe, b. May 16, 1880, d. Apr. 28, 1881. (3) Ernest J., b. Mar. 27, 1882; m. Fanny Reeder. (4) Benjamin, b. Nov. 8, 1887, d. 1889. (5) Dorsey, b. Sept. 19, 1884; living in 1906. (6) Edith, b. July 7, 1889.

- ii. STEPHEN H. BANCROFT, b. July 12, 1859, at Toledo, Ill.; carpenter; m. Dora Griffin, June 24, 1890. His res., Martinsville, Ill. Three children, Wayne, Burnie and Chester.

- iii. MARY ANN BANCROFT, b. Jan. 16, 1863; m. Mar., 1885, Riley Steteler. She d. 1888.

- iv. LILLY BANCROFT, Oct. 19, 1867, at Greenup; unm. 1903.

- v. AUGUSTIN BANCROFT, b. Sept. 15, 1869; m. Verma Eaton, Oct. 18, 1891. No children.

- vi. CHARLES BANCROFT, b. Sept. 21, 1873; m. Lucy —, Sept. 6, 1903.

- vii. CENTENNIAL BANCROFT, b. July 1, 1876; res., Riverside, Cal.

2. THIRZA BANCROFT, b. Sept 6, 1834; m. Hiram Van Fleet, of Galena, O., Mar. 3, 1857; d. Jan. 18, 1902, at Galena, O. Children:

- i. LOUIE M. VAN FLEET, b. Sept. 30, 1858; lives at Riverside, Cal.; unm.

- ii. NELLIE VAN FLEET, b. Feb. 15, 1860, d. Nov. 9, 1882.

- iii. CLINTON C. VAN FLEET, b. Feb. 13, 1863; m. Helen Badger; lives at Riverside, Cal. Six children.

- iv. MARY VAN FLEET, b. June 5, 1865; m. William Cole; lives at Galena, O.

- v. ESTELLA C. VAN FLEET, b. Apr. 4, 1867; m. Edson B. Cole, of Galena, O. One dau.

- vi. ALMA VAN FLEET, b. July 18, 1859; m. Hoit Williams at Riverside, Cal. One son.

3. HENRY C. BANCROFT, b. Mar. 19, d. June 25, 1838.

4. ELI P. BANCROFT, b. Sept. 8, 1839; m. Perlina Nettleson, Mar. 27, 1862. Children:

- i. HARRY L. BANCROFT, b. Jan. 28, 1863; carpenter; m. Emma Davis, Feb. 8, 1893. She d. Feb. 27, 1902. Two children: Mira, d.; Earl Bancroft, b. July 16, 1897.

- ii. MAUD BANCROFT, b. Dec. 21, 1865; m. Chester Osborn, Jan. 17, 1891.

- iii. FRED. F. BANCROFT, b. Jan. 7, 1870; m. Mary Davis, Nov. 16, 1892.
- iv. NELLIE BANCROFT, b. Mar. 21, 1874; res., Casey, Ill.
- 5. JOHN C. BANCROFT, b. Mar. 19, 1842, d. Dec. 10, 1844.
- 6. Infant son, d. Oct. 13, 1853.
- 7. GEORGE W. BANCROFT, b. Nov. 22, 1846, d. Jan. 13, 1877.
- 8. ALMA J. BANCROFT, b. May 10, 1855; m. William Smith, of Casey, Ill.
- V. ELIZA ANN BANCROFT, b. Nov., 1816; m. Rollin Rose at Granville, O., and is buried in the "Old Cemetery;" stone marked, "Aug. 21, 1864, æ. 47 years 9 mo. 15 days." Rollin Rose was nephew of Lucy (Rose) Bancroft-Smedley. They had three children, but they d. in infancy.
- ii. JOEL BANCROFT, b. June 28, 1770; m.
- iii. COMFORT BANCROFT, b. May 25, 1772; drowned July 5, 1773.
- iv. COMFORT BANCROFT, b. June 4, 1774; m. Daniel Williams, Feb. 21, 1796; d. June 17, 1842. He d. Apr. 12, 1849.
- v. STATIRA BANCROFT, b. May 5 and d. May 27, 1776.
- vi. LEMUEL BANCROFT, b. Apr. 7, 1777; m. (1) Ruth —, (2) Salome —. Had family; Granville, Mass.
- vii. ETHAN BANCROFT, b. Sept. 26, 1779; m. Lucy Rose, Feb. 9, 1804, at Granville, Mass., emigrated to Ohio and is the subject of this sketch.
- viii. DAVID WHITE BANCROFT, b. Dec. 11, 1781; m. Mary Rose.
- ix. MALINDA BANCROFT, b. Mar. 22, 1784; m. Otis Dickinson.
- x. ATTAMIRA BANCROFT, b. Aug. 16, 1786; m. Horatio Forbes, June 12, 1815.
- xi. ROXANNA BANCROFT, b. Aug. 1, 1788; m. Abijah Church, Sept. 25, 1814; d. Dec. 11, 1832.
- xii. ANNA BANCROFT, b. 1789, d. Nov. 27, 1791.
- xiii. ANNA BANCROFT, b. Feb. 16, 1793; m. Milton Burwell.

After the settlement of Worthington by the Scioto Land Co., the "going West" movement became epidemic about Granville, Mass. A new and independent company was organized under the name of "The Licking Land Co.," with double the number of names of heads of families on its list. 29,040 acres of "Government Military Land" was purchased, and from April, 1804, to November, 1805, a continuous procession of little groups of pioneers wended their way along the blazed trail through the forest from old New England to the purchase in Ohio. The land had been paid for and the individual owners hurried to get their allotment and have the deeds recorded. Newark was not then the county seat, so the new settlers went to Lancaster, where a person could act as agent for any number of others. It is an errand of this kind that reveals the identity of the first person in Licking County, Ohio, by the name of Bancroft.⁵ Upon the records of Newark, O., is:

"State of Ohio, Fairfield Co., personally appeared before me Ethan Bancroft, for himself and agent for Horatio Forbes.

"March 8, 1806.

ABRAHAM WRIGHT." (p. 318.)

5. Ethan Bancroft arrived in Licking County in 1805, Judge Samuel Bancroft in 1806, and Azariah Bancroft in 1814.

On the plat is shown the location and amount of land taken :⁶

"Ethan Bancroft, lot 8, range 2, 42 rods 5 links.

"Ethan Bancroft, block 1, lot 4.

"Ethan Bancroft, block 1, lot 5.

"Ethan Bancroft, block 1, lot 11.

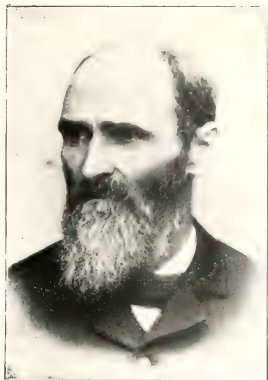
"Ethan Bancroft, block 1, lot 12."

ETHAN⁶ BANCROFT (*Lemuel*,⁵ *Samuel*,⁴ *Nathaniel*,³ *Thomas*,² *John*¹), was b. Sept. 26, 1779, and reared in the village of which his grandfather was instrumental in founding, i. e., Granville, Mass. On Oct. 7, 1801, he superseded his mother as administrator of the father's estate. On Feb. 9, 1804, at Granville, Mass., he m. Lucy Rose, dau. of Levi and Mary (Deming) Rose, and emigrated to Granville, O., in the fall of 1805. At that time the hills and lowlands of Licking County were clothed with the native forests and the pioneer's time was occupied with fatiguing labor. The land had to be cleared for a cabin and the domicile erected for use during the winter of 1805-6. Early the next spring he went to Lancaster to have the deed recorded, and a month later their firstborn, a son, was buried. It was the first child to be buried by the colony, and for fear that the wolves would disturb the little grave, logs were laid upon it. In 1807 Ethan Bancroft was Supervisor of Highways and a petit juror. In 1812 he enlisted in the volunteer company of Granville, O., and was surrendered by Gen. Hull. Soon after returning to Granville, O., a vicious colt which he was "breaking" kicked him and he died from the effects, May 14, 1814, leaving the wife with four small children. This date of his death differs somewhat from other publications, but is copied from the tombstone in the "Old Cemetery" at Granville, O.

In appearance Ethan Bancroft was a tall, quiet, dignified man of dark complexion. The farm land he selected, and upon which members of his family resided until about 1870, is on the north side of "Centerville Road" one mile east of Granville and is now owned and occupied by Mr. Louis Flory. She m. (2) William Smedley. They had three children: Mary Smedley, Martha Smedley and William Smedley. He d. Feb. 12, 1841. She d. Mar. 20, 1861. Children of Ethan and Lucy (Rose) Bancroft: 1. A son, d. Apr. 6, 1806.

2. LEVI EDWIN BANCROFT, b. May 22, 1807; m. (1) Hannah Copeland, June 29, 1831. She was b. Apr. 22, 1807, d. May 13,

6. Bushnell's and County Records.



ETHAN W. BANCROFT.



MRS. ETHAN BANCROFT.



LEVI E. BANCROFT.



ALVAH H. BANCROFT.

1859. He m. (2) Susan H. Bushnell, June 6, 1860. She was b. Mar. 27, 1813, d. June 29, 1890. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, having been apprenticed to Gerard Bancroft at the age of fifteen, and he followed the business until 1866, when he farmed for four years. At the end of that time he moved to Granville, where he remained until the time of his death, Jan. 19, 1894. Children :

- i. ELIZABETH BANCROFT, b. Apr. 10, 1833; m. Henry Reed, Apr. 6, 1852. He d. Jan. 25, 1892. Children :
 - I. CHARLES H. REED, b. Apr. 19, 1853, d. Oct. 31, 1880.
 - II. EDWIN A. REED, b. Dec. 21, 1860; m. Kate Kelvey, Oct. 21, 1891.
- ii. LUCY W. BANCROFT, b. Nov. 19, 1836; m. George Vance, Apr. 6, 1858. He d. Mar. 22, 1879. Children :
 - I. MARY VANCE, b. Jan. 27, 1859.
 - II. ANNA L. VANCE, b. Dec. 4, 1860.
 - III. RUTH E. VANCE, b. Dec. 27, 1863, d. June 22, 1887.
 - IV. JULIA VANCE, b. Mar. 8, —, d. young.
 - V. ALICE VANCE, b. June 30, 1874; m. Herbert Clark, Sept. 27, 1899. Child :
 1. JAMES V. CLARK, b. Mar. 15, 1905.
- iii. MARY M. BANCROFT, b. Sept. 24, 1838; m. (1) Lewis Rose, Nov. 6, 1861. He d., and she m. (2) Martin Rose, May 8, 1873. She d. June 4, 1899. Child :
 - I. HENRY B. ROSE, b. Feb. 6, 1877, d. Jan. 6, 1887.
- iv. MARTHA BANCROFT, b. Jan. 3, 1842; m. John Moore, Mar. 4, 1861. He d. Children :
 - I. EDWIN MOORE, b. May 31, 1862; m. (1) Fanny Roberts, June 28, 1886; m. (2) —, 1891. Children :
 1. KENNETH MOORE, b. May 14, 1890.
 2. HAZEL MOORE, b. July 8, 1892.
 3. PHILLIP MOORE, b. July 3, 1894.
 4. WILLIS MOORE.
 5. HEROLD MOORE.
 6. MARIE MOORE, b. Oct., 1899.
 - II. CLARA MOORE, b. July 7, 1864; unm. 1906.
 - III. J. WILLIS MOORE, b. Jan. 9, 1874; m. Anna Zeller, Mar. 30, 1902. Child :
 1. EDNA MOORE, b. May 31, 1903.
 - IV. HANNAH MOORE, b. Jan. 12, 1877; m. David Walker, of Newark, O., May 24, 1900. Children :
 1. WILLIS WALKER, b. Apr. 4, 1901.
 2. OSELER WALKER, b. July 18, 1903.
 3. GLADYS WALKER, b. Oct. 10, 1905.
- v. JULIA A. BANCROFT, b. Mar. 8, 1844; m. Horace Wolcott, May 8, 1873. She d. June 4, 1899. He d. —. Children :
 - I. HORACE WOLCOTT, b. June 10, 1877.
 - II. GEORGE WOLCOTT, b. Nov. 19, 1880.

3. LYMAN MUNSON BANCROFT, b. at Granville, O., Jan. 4, 1809; m. Emeline, dau. of Noah and Abigail (Hazelton) Hobart, Mar., 1830. He was a prosperous farmer; went to California with the "forty-niners" and died at Sacramento camp in 1850. She was b. Jan. 23, 1811, at Burlington, Vt., d. Aug. 28, 1894, at Gambier, O. Children :

- i. LUCY BANCROFT, b. Jan. 13, 1831, near Granville, O.; m. Daniel Hunt, Apr. 29, 1851; living in 1906 at Gambier, O. He published

the *Granville Intelligencer*, and later the *Gambier Argus*. He d. Nov. 29, 1891. Children :

1. AUGUSTIN HUNT, b. Dec. 6, 1852; m. Aug. 16, 1888. Children:
 1. HARRIET HUNT, b. June 22, 1890.
 2. LUCY HUNT, b. Mar. 19, 1892.
 3. HAZEL HUNT, b. June 8, 1895.
- II. CHARLES HUNT, b. Jan. 9, 1857; m. Oct. 25, 1888, Mary Stough. Children:
 1. ORIL HUNT, b. Mar. 8, 1885.
 2. LYODE HUNT, b. July, 1897.
 3. GOLDIE HUNT, b. July 27, 1899.
- III. EMELINE HUNT, b. Dec. 28, 1859; m. Nov. 28, 1888, Dr. O. B. Thompson, of Jersey, O. Children:
 1. CLIFFORD THOMPSON, b. Mar. 1, 1890.
 2. LUCY THOMPSON, b. Dec. 25, 1899.
- IV. RICHARD HUNT, b. Oct. 25, 1864; single in 1906.
- V. LYMAN HUNT, b. Sept. 1, 1871; m. Dec. 31, 1896, Bell Routeau. Children:
 1. GLADYS HUNT, b. Dec., 1899.
 2. HERBERT HUNT, b. Nov. 13, 1901.
- ii. ALVAH HAZELTON BANCROFT, b. Apr. 13, 1833, at Granville, O.; m. Fanny Smith, 1854; living at Columbus, O., 1906. Children:
 - I. DR. LYMAN BANCROFT, b. Feb. 4, 1855; m. Jessie, dau. of Dr. Norman Gay, of Columbus, O., 1876; grad. O. M. U.; d. Nov. 8, 1893. Children:
 1. GAY BANCROFT, b. Jan. 23, 1877.
 2. NORMAN RAY BANCROFT, b. Nov. 30, 1880.
 3. HARRIET BANCROFT, b. —, d. Nov. 16, 1900.
 - II. WARREN G. BANCROFT, b. Aug. 8, 1856; m. Katherine Wagner, Jan. 3, 1884. Children:
 1. KATHERINE BANCROFT, b. Nov. 6, 1884.
 2. ROBERT BANCROFT, b. Aug. 19, 1886.
 3. ETHAN BANCROFT, b. May 22, 1893.
 - III. CLARA BANCROFT, b. Oct. 15, 1857, d. Sept. 3, 1895; unm.
 - IV. HARRIET E. BANCROFT, b. Jan. 3, 1859; Principal of the Fair Avenue School, Columbus, O.
 - V. WILLIAM ETHAN BANCROFT, b. Sept. 15, 1861; m. Blanch Wilson, Oct. 10, 1885; res. at Vancouver, B. C.
 - VI. AUSTIN JEWETT BANCROFT, b. Apr. 22, 1863; m. Jenny Evans, Nov. 9, 1892. He is connected with the Columbus, O., mail service. A dau., Clara, b. Oct. 2, 1893.
 - VII. FANNY BANCROFT, b. June 15, 1865; m. Lester McCoy, June 18, 1884. Children:
 1. CLIFFORD MCCOY, b. May 5, 1885.
 2. HARRIET MCCOY, b. Feb. 17, 1888.
 3. DONALD MCCOY, b. Mar. 25, 1900.
 - VIII. ALVAH H. BANCROFT, JR., b. June 30, 1867; m. Florence Paul, June 25, 1895. A son, William Bancroft, b. Oct. 6, 1896.
 - IX. FRANK BANCROFT, d. in infancy.
- iii. ETHAN BANCROFT, b. Jan. 14, 1835, at Granville, O.; m. Sarah Taylor, 1855; d. Dec. 19, 1891. Machinist by trade, but was foreman of the Hocking Valley R. R. Shops, Columbus, O. Children:
 - I. MARY BANCROFT, b. Apr. 20, 1857; m. Albert Domoney, Oct. 12, 1881. Children:
 1. Died in infancy.
 2. Died in infancy.
 3. RAYMOND DOMONEY, b. Mar. 15, 1886.
 4. ALICE DOMONEY, b. Mar. 25, 1888.
 - II. ALICE E. BANCROFT, b. July 5, 1859; m. Thomas Johnson, Dec. 7, 1905.
 - III. PLUM BANCROFT, b. Feb. 8, 1867; m. Sept., 1889. Children:
 1. HARRIET BANCROFT, b. July 6, 1893.
 2. DOW E. BANCROFT, b. Feb. 6, 1896.
 - IV. FANNY BANCROFT, b. Dec. 8, 1868; m. Rev. Shane Nichols, June 30, 1892. Children:
 1. MORRIS NICHOLS, b. Oct. 8, 1893.
 2. MILERD NICHOLS, b. Jan. 11, 1895.
 3. — — —.

V. E. DOW BANCROFT, b. — 25, 1871; m. Anna Cowell, June 3, 1898. He is Secretary R. R. Y. M. C. A., Columbus, O. Children:

1. ROBERT BANCROFT.
2. FRANCES BANCROFT.

VI. REV. ETHAN WILLIAM BANCROFT, b. Apr. 7, 1873; m. Clara Vaughn, Oct. 5, 1898. Missionary for the M. E. Church in India. Children:

1. VAUGHN BANCROFT, b. July 13, 1899.
2. SARAH BANCROFT.

(Ethan and wife, Sarah (Taylor) Bancroft, had three children d. in infancy.)

iv. LEROY SWOMSTEAD BANCROFT, b. Nov. 12, 1836, near Granville, O.; m. Anna E., dau. of David and Margarette (Jones) Evans, Nov. 14, 1860, by the pastor of the Baptist Church, Newark, O., Rev. G. W. Gates. He enlisted under Capt. Marvin M. Munson at Granville, O., Aug. 24, 1862, 113th O. V. I.; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 6, 1865; was a carpenter by trade, but speculated in real estate. He d. Nov. 22, 1898; buried at Granville, O. She was b. Apr. 15, 1840, in New York City; living in 1906. Child:

I. LUELLA MARGARETTE BANCROFT, b. Aug. 27, 1861, at Granville, O.; m. Jan. 28, 1881, Wilbur C. Fant, son of Stephen and Hannah (Knapp) Fant, of Delaware, O. He d. Sept. 20, 1900. Child:

1. PAUL BANCROFT FANT, b. Aug. 17, 1888. Student at Denison University, Granville, O., 1906.

v. MALICSA BANCROFT, b. May 11, 1841; m. Martin Slough, 1866. He was a private in Co. D, 22d O. V. I. He d. June 23, 1905. Children:

- I. MARY SLOUGH, b. Nov. 22, 1867, d. Feb. 1, 1894.
- II. FANNY SLOUGH, b. Jan. 15, 1870; unm.
- III. IDA SLOUGH, b. Sept. 6, 1872; unm.
- IV. CHARLES SLOUGH, b. July 7, 1875, d. Mar. 22, 1900.
- V. CLARA SLOUGH, b. May 19, 1878; m. Arley Nesley.
- VI. ABIGAIL SLOUGH, b. Nov. 3, 1882; m. Harve Wells.

4. MALICSA BANCROFT, b. at Granville, O., 1811; m. Emmons Howe, of Granville, O. He d. at Pine Grove, O.

5. LUCY BANCROFT, b. Mar., 1814; m. Soreno Wright, Jr., of Granville, O., in 1830; d. Dec. 1, 1833. Upon the tombstone in the "Old Cemetery," Granville, O., is the following:

"She was kind and mild as Summer's eve
When not a cloud obscures the parting ray
Whose beams, still clear,
But not oppress our frame.
Thou sleepest in dust,
But in memorial lives."

Children:

i. E. MOSLEY WRIGHT, b. Oct. 24, 1833, at Granville, O.; m. (1) Frances Nichols, Dec. 24, 1854; she d. Oct. 20, 1857. He m. (2) Sarah Hend, Oct. 24, 1862. She was b. Feb. 14, 1841; living in 1906. Mr. Wright has been totally blind since his service in the Civil War. Address, Danville, Ill. One dau.:

I. CARRIE WRIGHT, b. Nov. 18, 1863; m. Dr. J. C. Oliver, of Cincinnati, O., Oct. 24, 1888. Children:

1. WADE W. OLIVER, b. Aug. 30, 1890.
2. SYMMES F. OLIVER, b. Mar. 18, 1893.
3. SARAH E. OLIVER, b. June 1, 1897.

NOTE.—The compiler is indebted to Mr. John M. Bancroft of Bloomfield, N. J., for much of the early records.

INTERESTING COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Containing Information Relating to the Families of Slocomb,
Metcalf, Smythe, Rocket and Others.

By D. E. PHILLIPS.

ONE morning in the spring of 1853, the writer (then a lad of ten years) watched with curious eyes the emptying of an old homespun linen bag of papers into the kindling box, and heard the remark that "they were good for nothing but to help start the kitchen fire in the morning." Actuated by no other motive than the gratification of curiosity he began a careful examination, and having leave to take them away, selected what appeared to him the most interesting and preserved them among his valued possessions. As some of these papers bear many family names, it has occurred to him that their publication might help some genealogist to find a "missing link" or verify a "doubtful date," and therefore begs to offer some abstracts and brief notes concerning them.

One of the most interesting is a *military commission** signed by the famous Gov. William Shirley, appointed by King George II as Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1743, and reads as follows:

Province of the
Massachusetts Bay.

[SEAL]⁷

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq.,
Captain-General and Governour in Chief, in and over
His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts
Bay in New England, &c.

To *Simon Slocomb*,¹ Gent., Greeting:

BY virtue of the Power and Authority in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission to Me granted, to be Captain-General over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid; I do (by these presents) reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and Good Conduct, constitute and appoint you, the said *Simon Slocomb*, to be an Ensign of the first foot Company in the town of Wrentham under the command of Barack Pond² Captain, in the first Regiment of Militia, within the County of Suffolk, whereof Francis Brinley,³ Esq., is Colonel.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of an *Ensign* in leading ordering and exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior *Officers* and *Soldiers*, and to keep them in good order and *Discipline*; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Ensign, and your self to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time or the Commander in Chief for the time being or other your Superior Officers for His Majesty's Service, according to Military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under My Hand & Seal at Arms at *Boston* on the Second Day of July In the eighteenth year of the Reign of His Majesty *King George* the Second—Anno Domini, 1744.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. WILLARD,⁴ Secty.

W. SHIRLEY.⁵

On the back of the above commission is an endorsement, Suffolk S. S., Medway, June 30th, 1753, and signed by Jeremiah Adams,⁶ Justice of Peace.

There is a bill dated at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia, June 30th, 1759, in which Capt. *Simon Slocomb* has bought of Abiel Richardson Several Cannisters of Tea and Coffey, some hundreds of Brown Sugar, besides Sope and Mustard, Sundry *Boals of Punch*, with sprinkling of *Wine* and *Flip*. In this invoice are mentioned purchases of Lieut. Eliss and John Bossoms.

A bond bearing the autograph of Simon Slocomb of Wrentham, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, dated also at Fort Cumberland, N. S., in which are mentioned the names of William Allen, Calvin Gay, James Power.

An invoice of stores on board the sloop "Three Friends," Capt. John Stimson, Master, Commissary Livermore, Esq.; these stores consist chiefly of clothing, hats, caps, shoes, etc.

Capt. Simon Slocomb died in Templeton, Mass., March 12, 1790 (46 years after the date of his commission). Here we have the manuscript inventory of his estate, which is interesting as showing the character and value of the property of the average New England farmer of 116 years ago, consisting of the homestead farm, meadow lots, garden lots and buildings, valued at £397 8s. 7d. The details of the stock consisting of cattle, swine, sheep, horses, farm implements, household goods, etc. Among the curious items illustrating the time are noted a "man's saddel," and "side saddel," "puter ware," "a gun," "sythes and tackler," "loombs," "quill wheel," "warpings," "thread," "shuttles," "spools," "old books," etc., etc. This inventory was taken and signed by Ezekiel Knowlton, Aholiab Sawyer and Simon Stone. His son Samuel, of Hubbardston, was executor.

Other papers in the collection bear the names in *autograph* or otherwise, Apelles Slocomb, Timothy Ruggles, Joshua Clap, Nath'l Paine, Thomas Fisher, Joseph Dorr, Silas Cutler, Benj. Shepherd, Susanna Whipple, Emmons Slocomb, S. L. Davis, Levi Baker, Job Coleman, Dan'l Clap, Norman Clark, John H. Falis, Elisha Woodward, Aaron Pond, Elisha Pond, Israel Davis, Geo. A. Cushing, Wm. Rice, James Slocomb, Eleazar Slocomb, Sam'l Osgood, Eunice Merritt, Geo. Metcalf, Josiah Haskell, Silas Hazelton, Widow Abigail Slocomb, John Coleman, Polly Baker, Jabez Bush, Francis Gates, Dr. Richardson (of Medway), Eben'r Mann.

The oldest manuscript in the collection bears date, Feb. 3d, 1671, and is a fine specimen of penmanship by Eleazar Lusher,⁸ the Clerk of Dedham. It is a deed signed by Christopher Smyth,⁹ linen weaver, and witnessed in autograph by Eleazar

Lusher and John Bacon.¹⁰ The following names also appear in the paper: Jonathan Metcalf,¹¹ Ensign Daniel Fisher, John Harvard, Andrew Durin, Daniel Pond. This interesting paper conveys certain *lands* and *rights* (described in detail) which had been granted to him (Christopher Smythe) by the town of Dedham from that tract called "Wollomonuppoag," which the town had acquired by deed from King Philip, the famous Indian chief, in 1669. This part of Dedham was set apart in 1673 and incorporated as the town of Wrentham.

Another paper is a deed (by gift) bearing date Oct. 12th, 1714, from Benjamin Rocket¹² to "my son Eleazar Metcalf," both of Wrentham, Co. Suffolk. This paper was executed, so it states, "in the first year of the rain of our Soverain lord George of great britain King" (George I) and is witnessed by Sam'l Fisher, John Maccane and Eben'r Fisher.

Still another is a quitclaim deed in favor of Eleazar Metcalf,¹³ dated Wrentham, Apr. 12, 1751, and signed by Daniel Thurston, Seth Jones, Esther Jones, Jonathan Whiting, Elioenai Whiting. The witnesses are Jehobia Pond, Deborah Pond. Other names mentioned in this paper are Abijah Thurston, Eleazar Metcalf (Miller), Samuel Metcalf, James Blake.

Another ancient paper, bearing date March 28th, 1698, is a certified copy of grants from Wrentham to Ensign Eleazar Metcalf,¹⁴ lots 12 and 38 containing some 82 acres near "Papennut-tick" hill. Other names in this paper are Benjamin Rocket, Nathaniel Rocket, Robert Pond, John Maccane, Antony Hancock, John Ware, Town Clerk, page 40 of the record book.

There are other MSS. that bear evidence of as great age but without name or date, among them a touching ballad about "beautiful Nancy of Yarmouth" and her sad fate, and an effusive billet doux in rhymes, curiously folded from the four corners; upon the folded side is a rude figure of a heart which the reader is told will break in pieces when the missive is opened. These old manuscripts were contained in an *ancient portfolio* in leather, with hand-made brass clasps and vellum lining, evidently two hundred or more years old. It undoubtedly was once the property of some Metcalf or Slocomb emigrant, perhaps it accompanied *Michael Metcalf*, the "Dornick weaver" of Norwich when he with wife and nine children, driven from his home through the tyranny of Bishop Wren, came over the seas in the "Rose of Yarmouth" in 1637, or perchance it went with Capt. Simon Slocomb on his voyages along the Atlantic coast in the middle of the eighteenth century, or with Shirley's New England army of yeomen to the siege and capture of Louisborg.

The pleasure derived from a contemplation and study of these ancient papers is well expressed by a recent writer: "He

only who has stood at the loom, can know the pleasure afforded in weaving together the fading dates, the quaint language, the autographs written by hands long crumbled in dust, with the traditions and historic associations that have survived sleeping generations, until the joy and the tears, the true and brave patriotism and early piety stand out upon the tapestry in the semblance of *living men*."

NOTES ON SLOCUMB PAPERS.

1. Simon S., b. probably 1700-3, appears (first) in records of Wrentham, June, 1736; name of first wife not ascertained. Children: John, b. about 1719; Sarah (Johnson), Wrentham; Mary (Thayer), Bellingham, Mass. Married second wife before 1732, and had issue, 5 sons, 5 daus. (From *The Slocum Ancestry*, by Chas. E. Slocum, M. D., 1882.) His second wife's name Abigail, family name not known, but from several papers in the writer's hands he feels sure she was daughter of Eleazar Metcalf. This belief is confirmed by the fact that two of his sons were named Eleazar and Metcalf. The commission granted by Gov. Shirley 1744, confirmed by other papers of a subsequent date to 1760, indicate that he was promoted in rank and an active participant in the expedition against Louisburg and subsequent occupation of the Province of Nova Scotia.

2. Abigail Slocumb (perhaps sister to Simon) married Dec. 5, 1728, at Wrentham, Barack Pond, who was Capt. of Wrentham Militia 1744, in same Co. with Simon Slocumb.

3. Who was Francis Brinley? (Here is a subject for research.)

4. Josiah Willard, who was Secretary to Gov. Shirley, was an Episcopalian clergyman. Prince and others criticised him for having "cut off a full head of hair and put on a wig," much to their offence.

5. The famous Provincial Governor, who began and continued for many years the war against the French.

6. He was a leading man of Medway, and of the famous Adams family of Mass.

7. The Seal, about 2½ inches in diameter, is a reproduction of the Shirley Arms.

8. Eleazar Lusher was an early emigrant and a conspicuous man in the Massachusetts Colony, member of the General Court for many years, Major of Militia, one of the first members of the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Co. of Boston, Clerk of Dedham for many years. His name appears in almost every record of importance in his time. His penmanship was the finest and most perfect of any of his contemporaries in the Colony, as this rare example attests.

9. Christopher Smythe, linen weaver, of Dedham; m. (2) Aug., 1654, Martha, dau. of Michael Metcalf (emigrant) [Gen. Reg. VI, 173]. Christopher Smythe (perhaps son of above) m. Mary, dau. of Jonathan Fairbanks, who in his will, 1668, names him as hus. of his dau. Mary.

10. John Bacon was son of Michael Bacon, first emigrant of that name. [See Bacon Gen. in Gen. Reg., by Leon Brooks Bacon.]

11. This *Jonathan Metcalf* was grandson of Michael, the emigrant, who, driven from his home in Norwich on account of his religion by Bishop Wren, came over in 1637 with family of eleven persons. Michael (father of Jonathan), eldest son, born in England 1620, m. (2) Apr., 1644, Mary, dau. of John Fairbanks [Gen. Reg. VI, 173]. The old Fairbanks home still stands in Dedham, and from this family have come a distinguished posterity, among whom of the present generation is Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, Vice President of the United States. Jonathan Metcalf m. 10 Apr., 1674, dau. of John Kenrick; ten ch., among whom Joseph, b. 2 Apr., 1682, grad. Har. Col. 1703, a minister of Falmouth, and Eleazar, b. Feb. 14, 1687. Eleazar Metcalf (brother of Jonathan), of Wrentham, m. Meletiah Fisher, 9 Apr., 1684; had large family, among them an *Eleazar*, b. 21 Nov., 1701 (who was he?)

12. In this paper the name is signed as *Rocket* and also spelled *Rockwood*. Who was the *Eleazar Metcalf* named here as his (Rocket's) son?

13. In this paper, 1751, are mentioned two more Eleazar Metcalfs, no doubt of a later generation.

14. Who was this Ensign *Eleazar Metcalf*, who in 1698 had so many grants of land in Wrentham? Was he not the father of *Abigail*, wife of Ensign Simon Slocumb, who named two of their children *Metcalf* and *Eleazar*? Cannot some genealogist determine?

*Since the preparation of these notes was begun it is discovered that the Rev. Joel Byron Slocum, of the Baptist Temple in East Broad street, this city, is a descendant in the fifth generation from Capt. Simon Slocumb (named in Gov. Shirley's commission) through his eldest son John, who joined his father in one of these expeditions. Dr. Slocum is a native of Nova Scotia, where his ancestors had lived for one hundred and fifty years. This document is the first discovered evidence of the reason for the presence of this family there instead of Wrentham, Mass., where they were many years prior the "Old French War."

BISHOP McCABE.

CHARLES C. McCABE, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, better known as Chaplain McCabe, a member of this Society from April 19th, 1900, to July 15th, 1901, died at the New York Hospital, Dec. 19, 1906, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy suffered on the streets of that city. He was born at Athens, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1836. He entered the Ohio Conference in 1860; became Chaplain of the 122d Ohio Infantry two years later; was captured at the Battle of Winchester and spent four months in Libby Prison. He was elected Bishop in 1896, having been Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society from 1884. On Dec. 10, 1902, he was elected Chancellor of the American University of Washington. He was buried in Evansville, Ind. The *Ohio State Journal* editorially said:

"There was a man whose great big heart did everything. It led his steps, directed his thoughts, planned his work, and thus made every duty a deed of love. He was the incarnation of a Christian impulse, and he never did anything that this impulse did not take a part in doing. The writer of these lines went to school to him, recited to him and roamed the woods with him, and knows that Charley McCabe's personality was an altar that one might always bow to for courage and inspiration.

"And so he was, as chaplain in the army and as a bishop in the church—the same impelling, enthusiastic force of his Christian faith, moving resistlessly forward, a song of triumph instead of an argument, a realization rather than a prospect. He was always living on the heights, up in the sunrise, 'building a church every day' or 'raising a million for missions.'

"His church will miss him. His friends will miss him. But that eloquent voice, that exultant song, that beautiful life will linger in the memory of all who knew him and prove a rich legacy to his church keeping on doing good, for years and years."

The *Congregationalist* of Dec. 29, 1906, said:

"In popularity with his constituency he was unrivaled; he had talked, sung and prayed more money into denominational coffers than any other man; he had abounding optimism and good cheer, infectious humor and melting pathos, and thus got at the hearts and purses of men to a degree that was surprising. When he got beyond his depths in theology or statecraft he gave occasion for criticism, and his constitutional militancy against the devil frequently led him to warlike utterances about our national policy which made him the butt of the scornful. His tremendous physical vigor, his generous impulses, his sunny nature, his giving of himself and his money so that he could say 'Come' instead of 'Go' when he appealed to the laity, enabled him to do a large work for his church and his country as a church builder and creator of religious institutions."



GEORGE B. KILBOURNE.

GEORGE BANCROFT KILBOURNE, B. A.

GEORGE BANCROFT KILBOURNE, a member of this Society, died of pneumonia in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, the 22nd of November, 1906, and was buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio, on the following Sunday afternoon.

He was born October 11th, 1872, in Columbus, Ohio, the second son of Col. James and Anna Bancroft (Wright) Kilbourne. His Revolutionary ancestors are as follows:

(1) *Major Nathan Goodale*, a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and one of the "Minute Men," who was twice wounded and suffered the horrors of the prison ship "Jersey." He served in various Massachusetts companies—as private, Lieutenant, Captain and Major—leaving the service in 1785. Major Goodale was captured by the Indians near Belpre, Ohio, March, 1793, and died in captivity.

(2) *Eliphaiz Wright*, a Corporal on the Alarm Rolls of Capt. Jonathan Allen's Company, Gen'l Pomeroy's Regiment, which marched on alarm of April 19th, 1775. He was also a Sergeant of Capt. Daniel Pomeroy's Company, Hampshire County Regiment, of Gen'l Danielson's Brigade, and served under Gen'l Stark in the Northern Department. He also served in the Canada Expedition in 1776. He died in Granville, Ohio, December 10th, 1813. His son, Spencer Wright, served against the British in 1812, and his son, George B. Wright, served as Quartermaster General of Ohio during the War of the Rebellion.

(3) Spencer Wright married a daughter of *Capt. William Cooley*, of Granville, Mass., who was Captain of the 9th Company of Col. John Moseley's Regiment from Hampshire County, Mass., and took part in the Ticonderoga and White Plains campaigns.

Mr. Kilbourne was the fourth in descent from *James Kilbourne*, the Treasurer of the Scioto Company, who in 1803, came from Connecticut and settled at Worthington, Ohio, and of *Spencer Wright*, who in 1805, as a member of the Licking Land Company, came with the party from Granville, Mass., and founded the village of Granville, Ohio.

On his father's side, he was descended from William Brewster, Elder of the Plymouth Pilgrims.

George Bancroft Kilbourne was educated in the Public Schools of Columbus; he went from the High School to the Ohio State University, where he remained two years, leaving a brilliant record for scholarship; from this institution he went to the University of Virginia, for special work in preparation for the study of law, which he expected to make his profession.

After two years at this university, he entered the sophomore class of Williams College, from which he graduated in 1896, having passed one of the finest mathematical examinations in the history of the college, up to that time. He was given one of the honors of his class, won the Benedict prize for French, and was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

After leaving college he entered the New York Law School, but his health had been impaired by severe study, and he was compelled to abandon his cherished ambition for life-work—the study of law—and seek rest and recreation. He spent a year in Europe and California, and returned to his home benefited, but not able to resume his law studies.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with his company and regiment in the Porto Rican Expeditionary force, under Gen'l Nelson A. Miles, and was in the battle of Guayama, Porto Rico, August 5th, 1898, the skirmish at Las Palmas, August 8th, 1898, and the march on Cayey, August 13th, 1898.

He returned with his regiment to this country in November, 1898, and with his regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Columbus, Ohio, January 20th, 1899.

His lovable character endeared him to all his army comrades, as it did to all who knew him in private life, and his excellent soldierly qualities and conduct won the respect and commendation of all the officers, and secured for him an honorable place in the records of the United States army service.

Testimonials engrossed on parchment were given to Sergeant Kilbourne by the members of his company, to whom he had ministered with heart and hands and funds, and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution presented him with a medal of honor in recognition of his patriotic services in the Spanish-American War.

Governor Nash honored him in appointing him Captain and Regimental Adjutant of the Fourth Infantry, O. N. G.

At the close of the war he entered the employ of the Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co., rising through the various grades of that establishment until he was finally placed in charge of their important Chicago branch, six weeks before his death.

He was a member of the Central Ohio Association of Williams College Men, and at one time Vice President of the Association; of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society; of the Porto Rican Society; and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was also a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

One who knew him well and loved him long says: "His mere acquaintances were attracted by his fine physique, his manly bearing, his winning smile, but only his intimate friends knew of his intellectual attainments, his love of books and study, his wide reading, his store of wit and learning—but few even of them knew the depth of his generous heart."

Gifted and brilliant in mind with a nature full of noble impulses, a kind and tender heart, a sympathetic and companionable personality, George Bancroft Kilbourne has left in the hearts of those who knew and loved him an unfading and cherished memory.

HOMER L. THRALL, M. D.

Contributed by Mrs. H. M. LANG, Ottumwa, Iowa.

HOMER L. THRALL was born Oct. 18, 1802, in Rutland, Vt. His father died when he was three years old. The family moved to Granville, Ohio, when he was twelve years old, and settled on a farm a short distance from Granville.

His education was acquired under the severe conditions accompanying the settlement of this region, then styled "the far West." The hard work of the farm occupied all the daylight, and the only time for study was at night by the light of the fire or a pine torch. His medical education was received at the Medical College of Lexington, Ky.

At the age of 18 he had prepared himself for entrance into college. He finished the course of study, and was married Oct. 24, 1827, to Parthenia Rugg, of Hillsbrough, N. Y.

He practiced for a short time in Granville and the adjoining towns and county, traveling on horseback with saddle-bags, and pine knots to light in case of attack at night by wolves.

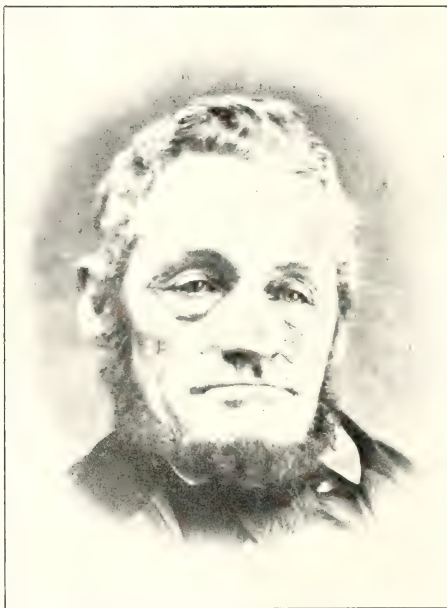
In 1837 he accepted the Chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Whilst teaching at the college, and delivering lectures at Bexly Hall, the Theological Seminary at Gambier, he discovered and taught the law of the "Correlation of Force," and also, from his experiments and observation, that the molecules of a body attract each other, deduced the law of "Molecular Attraction," teaching this law in his classes several years before their publication in America by Faraday, Grove, and other European scientists.

It is due to Dr. Thrall to state this fact, which was freely discussed by the doctor's pupils at the time. He was often urged to publish his discovery, which was always received by him as a matter of secondary consequence, but promised to do so as soon as he had time.

About this time he removed to Columbus—the salaries in Gambier at that time being too small to support comfortably a growing family. He was urged to accept the Chair of *Materia Medica* and General Therapeutics in Starling Medical College, which position he filled for one year in connection with his practice.

In 1864 he was attacked with acute rheumatism. In 1865 he went to reside with his son, Dr. Seneca Thrall, who lived in Ottumwa, Iowa. While there he passed his time in the eager pursuit of scientific knowledge, until tiring of so quiet a life and being nearly restored to health, he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, and for a year taught Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geology, to classes in Rose Ridge Hall, a Female Seminary. Attacked again with rheumatism, he returned to Ottumwa, where he remained until his death in August, 1869.

The last few years of his life he spent in the study of the Bible and of those great questions which gather around the future life of man. He was an original and profound thinker, possessed of great enthusiasm, an active and unselfish laborer in the humane profession to which he devoted his life and energies. His patients always found in him a courteous, sympathizing friend. His religious convictions were strong. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and earnest and conscientious in the performance of Christian duties.



DR. HOMER L. THRALL.

During his active life, he was beloved as a physician, instructor, and friend, and was widely recognized as a man of remarkable power, as an acute and profound thinker, and as an original, fearless and safe investigator.

The children of Homer Loveland and Parthenia (Rugg) Thrall were :

- i. HELEN MARION THRALL, b. in Franklinton (Columbus), O., Oct. 24, 1818; m. at Gambier, O., Apr. 26, 1847, Benjamin Locke Lang. Resides at Ottumwa, Iowa. Her children were :
 - I. EDWARD ROSS LANG, b. Feb. 16, 1848; became a physician, and d. at Walla Walla, Wash., 1906.
 - II. HELEN THERESA LANG, b. Aug. 8, 1849.
 - III. FRANK TALBOT LANG, b. Nov. 20, 1853.
 - IV. FANNIE WING LANG, b. Nov. 26, 1856.
- ii. CLOTILDA THERESA THRALL, b. in Franklinton, O., Sept. 19, 1830, d. in infancy.
- iii. SENECA BROWN THRALL, b. in Utica, O., Aug. 9, 1832; m. Mary E. Brooks, May 15, 1856, at DeGraff, O. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1851, and became a physician. He practiced in Ottumwa, Iowa. His children were :
 - I. FRANK BROOKS THRALL, b. Aug. 29, 1857.
 - II. NELLIE THRALL, b. Feb. 15, 1861.
 - III. HOMER NATHAN THRALL, b. Feb. 16, 1863.
 - IV. MARY THERESA THRALL, b. July 15, 1868.
- iv. THERESA ROSETTA THRALL, b. in Utica, O., June 9, 1836; m. Nov. 2, 1862, Edmund L. Joy, at Columbus, O. Their children are :
 - I. EDMUND STEEL JOY, b. in Utica, O., May 19, 1864. An attorney at Newark, N. J.
 - II. HARRIET SHAW JOY, b. in Newark, N. J., July 1, 1866; m. Jan. 25, 1891, Robert D. Martin, of Chicago. Children, Joy Delos Martin, b. Mar. 27, 1893, and Helen Theresa Martin, b. Mar. 21, 1897, both in Chicago.
 - III. HOMER THRALL JOY, b. in Newark, N. J., Dec. 9, 1872; m. Nov. 9, 1905, Elizabeth Josephine, dau. of Frederick T. Van Beuren, of N. Y. City.
 - IV. HELEN ADELE JOY, b. Feb. 21, 1874, d. Apr. 1, 1878.
- v. LINAS ANSON THRALL, b. in Utica, O., June 9, 1838, d. in infancy.
- vi. ADELE PHOEBE THRALL, b. in Gambier, O., Oct. 17, 1841; m. Oct. 17, 1859, Udolph Taylor, at Columbus, O. Their children are :
 - I. FREDERICK TAYLOR, b. May 25, 1865.
 - II. FRANK TAYLOR, b. Jan. 3, 1868.
 - III. ADELE TAYLOR, b. Mar. 5, 1869.
 - IV. WILLIAM LANGLEY TAYLOR, b. Dec. 9, 1871.

A SKETCH OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RANDOLPH, Portage County, Ohio.

Communicated by Mrs. MARY E. BURRELL, Freeport, Illinois.

NOTE.—A manuscript written before 1845 by Anna White (Sears) Sabin, who was born January 14, 1787, sixth child of Nathan Sears, of Middletown, Conn., born March 10, 1746, and Rachel Clark, his first wife, who was born about 1751.

TOWNSHIP No. 1 of the 8 range on the Western Reserve was owned by Col. Lemuel Storrs of Middletown, Conn., he being one of the land company to which the reserve was sold by the State of Connecticut. A settlement was commenced in the township on the 31st of March, 1803, by Bela Hubbard and Salmon Ward from Middletown. After they had erected a log cabin for their habitation Mr. Ward returned East to the State of New York, but he returned back to Randolph by the way of the lake in June following, accompanied by Aaron Weston, John Ludington, Calvin Ward and Levi Davis. Of these six only two are now living. Mr. Hubbard and Calvin Ward became permanent settlers. Eliakim Merriman came soon after. Mr. Bela Hubbard staid alone six weeks without a door to the cabin or seeing a white person. Next Arad Upson and his family moved in town. In 1803 Joseph Harris became one of the settlers; the same year Josiah Ward moved into the township with his family, wife and six children; he had a very bad time coming up the lake in an open boat. They were members of the Baptist denomination. The first death that was known in the township was Mrs. Ward, who died in the triumph of faith in the year 1804. She spoke of the spot for the burying ground where she was laid, being the first one herself to be laid there. Levi Davis was lost out four days in the woods; the rest were hunting for him; he saw them and believed they were bears and came very near of shooting them, but waited to be some nearer to them first, so they escaped his fatal blow. His feet were very badly frozen so in a few days his toes on one foot were all cut off with a chisel; that was the only method, they thought, to heal them. In 1804 Timothy and Daniel Culver, Jehiel Savage and Ebenezer Goss with their families came into the township. Mr. Goss became a permanent settler; he died in the year 1832. In the year 1805 Isaac Merriman from Wallingford, Conn., and Oliver Dickinson came; they lived near neighbors for many years, but in the year 1842, they both died in Randolph. The next was Jeremiah Sabin came with his family late in the fall 1805 from the State of New York and lived in Randolph the rest of his days and died in December, 1826; the rest of the family lived in Randolph for many years, but now are all gone

by death and removal. In 1806 the Rev. Henry Ely, a Congregational minister formerly from Conn., came with his family into this place. Nathan Sears the same year (1806) moved here with his family, 11 in number, but that was not all his children, some of them staid behind; he had 13 children of his own, then married a widow with 5; he moved from Middletown, Conn. He died in the year 1824 in the 78 year of his age, his wife lived a little more than three months after. The first physician and the only one for 25 years residing in the township was Dr. Rufus Belding, who came into the place in 1808 with his family and is still living in town but has his third wife now. In 1810 the Methodist Society was formed. In Randolph on the 12 of July, 1812, the first Congregational Church then was organized by Rev. John Seward, missionary from Conn. It consisted of 12 members, 6 males and 6 females, 7 by letter and 5 from the world. James Cox was elected deacon. He moved in town with his family in the year 1811. Oliver C. Dickinson was assistant deacon.

Randolph, 1844.

Continuation of account by Anna White (Sears) Sabin, from typewritten copy of her manuscript.

From the year 1822 and onward for several years there occurred nothing of special interest. The people were blessed with an unusual degree of health, there having occurred but one death in the township for the first eleven years from the beginning of the settlement, but in the process of time a millpond was raised and the boasted health of the people was gone. The sickness and suffering experienced in the fall of 1818 will never be forgotten while any of the inhabitants then living in the place remain to speak of the mournful scenes. They were called to weep over the death of some of the most enterprising and useful in the church and in society—Josiah Ward, Sylvester Tinker and Festus Spelman. The health of the township has since been interrupted by the keeping up of the millponds, and has since been the cause of much hard feeling among neighbors. On the 7th of January, 1824, Rev. Joseph Merriman from Massachusetts was installed pastor of the Congregational Church and Society. The church consisted of 20 members, 11 males and 9 females; the meetings were held in dwelling houses. In February, 1830, there was formed a temperance society. It consisted at first of 40 members. There were then in the County of Portage about 700 inhabitants and 163 distilleries. The amount of grain in 1820 was 800 bushels, producing 16,400 gallons of whiskey. It was then valued at 25 cents per gallon. The whole population in the county not exceeding 15,000 souls it was the thought that was the best way to obtain money. Randolph fully received its share of woe. In 1837

the temperance society is gaining. The whole number in town who have signed the pledge is 600. In the winter of 1831 there was experienced a very interesting revival of religion in the Congregational Church. In the spring of 1836 there was another revival and nine were added. In 1840 there was another precious season. Almon Black was elected deacon in 1834, Ebenezer Youngman in 1837. There have been received into the church since its organization 147, 66 by letter from other churches. At the present time we have 72 members. They have a large and commodious house for public worship. It was dedicated May 2, 1839.

The population of the township was in 1810, 140; in 1820, 328; in 1830, 690; in 1840, 1,649—increase of ten years of 959. Regarding the population of the township to have increased the same proportion since, it now amounts to 1,950. There is a German settlement, mostly Roman Catholics—there are about forty families. Very commendable attention has been paid to common schools. The soil is of the first order on the Western Reserve, adapted both to tillage and grazing. About 15,000 bushels of wheat raised in a year and other kind in proportion. A large quantity of fine lumber every year prepared by the use of a dozen saw-mills. The number of deaths which have occurred is about 280, averaging for the first 21 years two in a year and for the last 20 years twelve in a year—for the whole 41 years about seven in a year. The average proportion of each year is that of 1 to 93 of the population.

Mr. Terry Objects.

In the October number of THE QUARTERLY appeared the following book notice :

An Early Connecticut Engraver and His Work. By Alfred C. Bates. Hartford. 1906. Paper, pp. 48. Illustrated.

Ex Libris Leaflets. Alvin Hyde, of Ellington, Conn., together with a Review of *An Early Connecticut Engraver and His Work.* By James Terry. Printed for the author. 78 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn. July, 1906. Paper, pp. 17.

The first of these books is an account of Richard Brunton, an engraver of questionable reputation, probably a counterfeiter who served a term in the State Prison, and whose work has been preserved in some book plates and engravings now extant. Over forty plates are given in the book, and all that is known of the man set forth.

The second book contains a book plate and explanatory note, and a savage review of Mr. Bates' book.

The claim is made that most of the statements concerning Brunton are mere assumptions that have no foundation in fact. To one not an expert in book plates, it looks like a disagreement between authorities, and those who are best informed, as we are not, will make a proper decision. The tone of the second book is very imperious and the spirit far from kindly. Both are interesting reading.

About the 1st of December, the following letter was received :

Mr. Frank Theodore Cole :
No. 78 WETHERSFIELD AVE., }
HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 30th, 1906. }

DEAR SIR:—Many thanks for your exhibition of savagery. Your "impressions" and "kindly spirit" goes without saying. There is only this difference between yours and mine. I have given the basis and reasons for my position in which I have over two hundred letters from persons sustaining my grounds, and you skulk behind a publication like a true "savage." Print this letter in your QUARTERLY and show your emergence from barbarism.
Yours truly, JAMES S. TERRY.

In due time the Society received :

An Open Letter to the President and Members of the Connecticut Society. By James Terry. December, 1906. Paper, pp. 14.

which was formally acknowledged.

The following is a portion of the reply received :

Mr. Frank T. Cole :
No. 78 WETHERSFIELD AVE., }
HARTFORD, CONN., Jan'y 11th, 1907. }

DEAR SIR:—Your acknowledgment rec'd. I enclose a portion of the Historical Society's action last Tuesday evening. The "Open Letter" forces the Society to make the motion which "disclaims" the Bates Publication, and confirms my contention of his unwarranted use, on an unreliable publication. You are at liberty, so far as I am concerned, to any review upon this that suits your humor, but when you pass as a reviewer upon another review, in terms of savagery, imperiousness and unkindly spirit, please examine (with all the evidences before you), whether anything was said, that was not warranted, or justified by the facts presented, and whether it was a question between "authorities." * * * * *

Yours truly, JAMES TERRY.

From the tone of these letters, judge of the tone of his pamphlets.
FRANK T. COLE.

BOOK NOTICES.

Hinsdale Genealogy. Descendants of Robert Hinsdale of Dedham, Medfield, Hadley and Deerfield, with an account of the French family of De Hinsdale. Compiled from notes of the Hon. Sanford C. Hinsdale, of Denver, Colo., by the late Herbert Cornelius Andrews. Edited by Alfred L. Holman. Lombard, Ill. Printed for Alfred Hinsdale Andrews. 1906. pp. 507. Illustrated.

As the above title indicates, this sumptuous volume is the result of many years' labor and research on the part of the compilers, and has evidently been a "labor of love" by both compilers and editors as well as the man who has assumed the responsibility of its publication. The name and family is of ancient origin, a combination of French, Dutch and English blood of the highest and best character, abundant evidence of which is found here in many biographical sketches of men and women who have been our foremost educators and authors, persons of the highest literary attainments, college presidents and professors, and men who have held high places in the State and Nation.

The emigrant ancestor was Robert Hinsdale, who came over in 1637 and was one of the seven first settlers of Dedham, Mass., where he and his family were active in the settlement of that part of the Colony. Some 30 years later they removed to the valley of the Connecticut, and on Sept. 18, 1675, he and his three sons were all killed in the famous "Bloody Brook Massacre" at Deerfield.

The name is perpetuated in the names of Massachusetts and New Hampshire towns. Many of the name have achieved success in professional and commercial life, and have left a lasting influence upon their time. Among the many celebrities kindred in blood through intermarriage with the Hinsdale daughters, are noted, Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith; Levi P. Morton, Vice President U. S.; *Emma Willard*, eminent educator; *Lucinda Hinsdale Stone*, eminent educator, writer and philanthropist; Rev. Justin Parsons, theologian and patriot; and others of equal fame under the names of Andrews, Bacheller, Boardman, Butler, Byington, Dexter, Dwight, Finney, Hart, Hopkins, Lord, Morton, Parsons, Plumb, Seymour, Sheldon, Stone, Webster, Whitney.

There has not been published, to our knowledge, a genealogical work more rich in interesting biographical sketches—or a better illustration of the survival of the best elements in human life—from one generation to another, or a more striking evidence of the importance and value of a good heredity.

D. E. P.

The Yates Book. William Yates and His Descendants. Old Orchard, Me. 1906. Paper, pp. 48.

This book is also from a private press, and is clearly and neatly done. There is a short account of the Yates name and of the line of Mary Morgan descended from Robert Morgan, who was at Salem in 1636. She was the wife of William Yates, b. Aug. 20, 1772, in Great Britain and came to Portsmouth, N. H., as a boy, drifted to Maine, and in May, 1794, married Mary Morgan and settled in Greenwood, Me. There are a number of good half-tone portraits.

The Prindle Genealogy. Embracing the descendants of William Prindle, the first settler, for six, seven and eight generations, and also the ancestry and descendants of Zalmon Prindle, for ten generations—1654-1906. Compiled by Franklin C. Prindle, U. S. N. The Grafton Press, New York. 1906. pp. 354. Edition limited to three hundred copies.

A carefully compiled genealogy of this family of unusual and distinctive name, covering the period in this country of more than two hundred and fifty years, and much interesting data from Scotch and English records, for some centuries prior to the coming of the first immigrants. Some sixty

pages of notes contain much interesting and valuable matter. The compiler resides at Washington, D. C., and enjoyed unusual opportunities for research among the National archives, of which he has made excellent use. A very full and complete index supplements the work, which, as a whole, constitutes the best authority extant, concerning the family and its collateral branches. D. E. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERIES.

The department of Queries is free to members of this Society only. To all others a charge of ten cents per line will be made.

Persons sending queries to *THE QUARTERLY* should give their names and P. O. addresses. Replies to queries should in *all cases* be sent to the Editor, for insertion in *THE QUARTERLY*.

JONES AND BERRY BIBLE RECORDS.

Contributed by EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL, Chicago. Vice President for Illinois of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

The following records were taken from an old family Bible with the name of Sarah Williams on the fly-leaf. She was probably the unmarried sister of Hannah (Williams) Berry:

Malachia Jones, departed this life on the 13th of Aug., 1754, aged 60 yrs.
Mary, wife of Malachia Jones, departed this life the 8th of Dec., 1754, aged 46.

James Berry, son of Garret and Sarah Berry, was born Feb. 26, 1764; died Aug. 20, 1825.

Hannah Williams was born Jan. 18, 1769.

Children of James and Hannah Berry:

Thomas Berry was born May 9, 1794; died Oct. 31, 1816.

Joseph Berry was born Dec. 2, 1795; died April 5, 1845.

James Berry was born Dec. 17, 1797.

Ephraim Berry was born Feb. 9, 1800; died Jan. 13, 1829.

Benjamin Berry was born Apr. 24, 1803.

Mary Berry was born Sept. 5, 1810.

Emily Berry was born Apr. 2, 1813.

On a margin near the back of the Bible is this record: "Elizabeth Jones, daughter of David and Elizabeth Jones, was born the 10th of Sept., 1792."

James Berry, Sr., was born at Philadelphia and died at Zanesville, O. His wife Hannah died at Zanesville or Circleville, O. She was a daughter of James Williams of St. Clair Tp., Bedford Co., Penn., whose will, dated Dec. 27, 1797, with codicil dated May 12, 1804, mentions wife, Mary; sons, James, Ephraim and Benjamin; daughters, Sarah, Hannah Berry and Mary Ogle. Will proved Jan. 7, 1805. [Will Book 1, p. 214.]

James Williams was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Some of the children of James and Hannah Berry were born near Circleville, and one at least (Emily, who married Amaziah Davis), was born at Zanesville.

James Berry and Hannah (Williams) Berry are said to have been first cousins.

Query: Were Malachia and Mary Jones the parents of Mary, the wife of James Williams, Sr.?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 11, 1906.

The Society met at 8 o'clock at Post Room No. 3. Present: Messrs. Taylor, Phelps, Brooks, Potter, Medbery, Ruggles, McDonald, Phillips, Hills, and the Secretary.

Col. Taylor was called to the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Gen. Chas. Miner, Mrs. Julia Jackson, Mrs. N. Cole, Jr., and Colin McDonald were elected members.

W. S. Potter was chosen member of the Executive Committee in place of W. H. Hunter, deceased.

On motion adjourned.

FRANK T. COLE, *Sec'y.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 10, 1907.

The Society met in Post Room No. 3, Memorial Hall. Present: Messrs. Taylor, Buckingham, C. McDonald, Mills, Barr, Brooks, Medbery, Ruggles, Potter, Phelps, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Merrill, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The annual reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Publication Committee, were read, received and placed on file.

The following members were elected: Fred. W. Peters, Marion, O.; Genevieve V. Vosburgh, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Joseph C. Kilbourne, William T. Moore, C. C. Pavey, Henry M. Neil, Albert Pickering, all of Columbus, were elected resident members. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers. Winfield S. Potter was elected as President; Geo. L. Ruggles, Vice President for Ohio; Frank T. Cole as Secretary; Roston Medbery, Treasurer; Dr. E. C. Mills as a member of the Executive Committee for three years, to succeed Walter R. Colton, and Colin McDonald for two years, to fill the vacancy made necessary by the election of Mr. Potter as President.

Other Vice Presidents—Illinois, Edward A. Claypool, Chicago; Indiana, Hon. William E. English, Indianapolis; Michigan, Clarence Monroe Burton, Detroit.

Honorary Vice Presidents—California, Miss Sarah Louise Kimball, San Francisco; Iowa, Hon. John Milton Lindly, Ph. G.; Winfield; Illinois, Joy Morton, Chicago; Kansas, Hon. Horace Ladd Moore, Lawrence; Maryland, George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Walter Eliot Thwing, Roxbury; Minnesota, Alfred Wyman Hoar, Monticello; Missouri, John Barber White, Kansas City; New York, Winchester Fitch, New York City; Ohio, Tileston F. Spangler, Zanesville; Pennsylvania, James E. Pilcher, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., L. H. D., Carlisle; Virginia, W. S. Stanard, Richmond.

The Secretary declined to receive any salary for the coming year, but the sum of \$100 was authorized for clerical work in connection with the Secretary's office and the Library.

A committee consisting of Dr. Mills, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Brooks, was appointed to revise the By-laws. After general discussion, the Society adjourned.

FRANK T. COLE, *Sec'y.*

OFFICIAL REPORTS

OF THE

"OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Members of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The four regular meetings of the Society were held at the stated dates. Six Resident Members, one Associate Member and one Corresponding Member have joined the Society during the year; ten have resigned and two, W. H. Hunter, Esq., of Chillicothe, and George B. Kilbourne, of Columbus, have died.

During the year, the Secretary has been paid a salary of \$30 per month and paid from his salary the incidental clerk hire.

H. W. Whayman, an Honorary Member, after charges preferred at the April meeting, and investigated by the committee then appointed, was upon report and recommendation of the said committee, expelled at the June meeting, for embezzlement of the funds of the Society.

There are now one hundred and sixty-five Resident, Associate, Life and Honorary Members and twenty-two Corresponding Members.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK T. COLE, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS—Cash, Feb. 1, 1906, \$40.99; dues from members, \$374.00; subscriptions, \$71.40; advertising, \$22.00; sales, \$158.29; plates sold, \$15.70. Total, \$682.38.

DISBURSEMENTS—Paid to F. T. Cole, Secretary, salary, \$360.00; F. T. Cole, Secretary, petty cash, \$82.17; Lawrence Press Co., \$17.50; G. H. Schatzman, \$9.00; Mrs. Elliot, \$10.50; Champlin Printing Co., \$19.75; Bucher Engraving Co., \$49.00; Nitschke Bros., \$11.00; Ruggles-Gale Co., \$44.60; Ohio Furniture Co., \$22.35; Am. Publishing Co., \$16.25. Total, \$642.12. Cash on hand, \$40.26.

ROSTON MEDBERY, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Members of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—During the year no money has been expended for books or binding; \$91.45 was expended for cases, desks, chairs and repairs on cases. This, with the cost of moving to the Memorial Hall, was charged to the expense account. The usual exchanges had been received and some forty books added to the Library by donation. The lack of complete arrangements and of card catalogues has detracted from the usefulness of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK T. COLE, *Librarian.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society:

The committee reports that THE QUARTERLY has been issued as usual, and that Vol. IX contains 334 pages including the index. The index to Vol. VIII has also been issued. There are 46 subscription libraries, 8 subscription individuals. THE QUARTERLY is also sent to all of the members of all classes. The edition of 600 is printed.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT BROOKS, *Chairman.*

OFFICERS AND LIST OF MEMBERS—1907.

Officers of the Society.

<i>President</i>	WINFIELD SCOTT POTTER
<i>Vice President for Ohio</i>	GEORGE L. RUGGLES
<i>Secretary</i>	FRANK T. COLE
<i>Treasurer</i>	ROSTON MEDBERRY

Executive Committee.

GEORGE L. RUGGLES.....	For term ending 1908
COLIN McDONALD.....	For term ending 1909
EDWARD C. MILLS.....	For term ending 1910
And the President, Secretary and Treasurer.	

List of Members—Resident, Associate, Life.

Mrs. Elvira A. Adams, South Haven, Mich.	Thomas Cureton.....Columbus
James H. Anderson.....Columbus	Dr. James Cutler.....Richmond
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{ Colin McDonald,	Columbus, Ohio, " " 1909
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There are four stated meetings of the Society in each year, which are held at Post Room No. 2, Franklin County Memorial Hall, Columbus, O., on the second Thursday of the months of January, April, June and October.

Residents of the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin are eligible to Resident membership; those of other States can be Associate members. The membership fee—in either class—is \$5.00, which also pays all dues for the year of admission, and annual dues thereafter are \$3.00. All members are entitled to THE QUARTERLY, and all other publications of the Society, free of charge.

FRANK T. COLE, *Sec'y.*, 34 S. Fourth St., Columbus, O.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

To the Secretary, ... 190

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Dear Sir:—I hereby make application for membership in the
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Name (in full).....

Recommended by Street or box.....

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 Each succeeding year, \$3.00.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly

is the organ of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, and is now the oldest periodical of its kind west of the Atlantic States.

Price, \$3.00 per Annum.

\$1.00 per Number.

Principal Contents of Volume I, 1898: Biographical Sketches of Israel Hopkins Harris, Governor Jonathan Jennings, Micajah Terrill Williams; Genealogies of Colton, McKelvey, Ruggles, Ward families—notes on; English and Scottish Surnames in the U. S.; Lists of Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Monumental Inscriptions, Marriage Records of Franklin county; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Worthington, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices: Notes and Queries; Editorials, Proceedings of the "Old Northwest Genealogical Society."

Principal Contents of Volume II, 1899: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Catherine Putnam Buckingham and Mrs. Marion Augusta Beckingham.. John Gordon, Rev. Richard Pengelly, M. D., Sir Thomas Pengelly. Hamilton Stone; Genealogical notes on Colton, Mowry, Phillips, Stone and Whiting families; Monumental Inscriptions; Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Table of Annual Assay Office Letters; Co-operative Genealogy; Have Americans Any Right to Coats-Arms?; Franklin county, Ohio, Marriage Records; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation, Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. III, 1900: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Brent, Philander Chase, Nathaniel Massie, Edward Orton, Elmer Wiard Woodruff; Genealogies and Genealogical notes, Colton, Gleason; Monumental Inscriptions; Records of Friends' Monthly Meeting of Oblong and Nine Partners, N. Y.; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties, Ohio; Parish Register, Marietta, Ohio; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. IV, 1901: Biographical Sketches of Ebenezer Buckingham, William Henry Egle, A.M., M.D., Gustavus Scott Franklin, A.M., M.D., Burke Aaron Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D., Bishop Jackson Kemper; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Gleason-Glezen-Gleeson, Frisby-Frisbie, La Serre, Stone; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties and Putnam Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, O.; Monumental Inscriptions, Cambridge and Gambier, O.; Declaration of British Subjects at Detroit, Mich.; Lists of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Books in Preparation; Book Notices; Accessions to Library; Society Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. V, 1902: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Worthington, Lucius Bliss Wing; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Villers, Villiers, Ridgway, Mackenzie, Gleason, Fowler; Marriage Records of Washington Co., O.; Monumental Inscriptions and Burials, Rosse Chapel Cemetery, Gambier, O., East Haddam, Conn., Western Methodist Graveyard, Chillicothe, O., Old Cemetery of Rutland, Mass., Old Cemetery, Cambridge, O.; Genealogical Value of Wills; List of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Book Notices; Accessions; Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. VI, 1903: Sketches of James Kilbourne, Senator Joseph Kerr, Lucius C. Herrick, Alex. A. E. Taylor, Thomas Worthington. Genealogies and Genealogical Notes—Andrews, Bristol, Burr, Buttles, Case, Gilbert, Hart, Jones, Kilbourne, Pinney, Potter, Thompson, Worthington. Monumental Inscriptions—Ross County, O., Lancaster, O., Oberlin, O.; Marriage Records—Ross County, O. Arms of Barry, Brent, Deschler, Fortesque-Cole, Griswold, Kilbourne, Phelps, Upham, Wright. Settlement of Blendon Tp., O. Book Plates of Kilbourne, Ruggles, Ward. Heraldry; Church Records from Manchester, England; The Connecticut Reserve; The Homestead Bill; The Worthington Medical College; The Worthington Female Seminary. Books, Notes, Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VII, 1904: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Commander Edward Hooker, U. S. N., William Trimble McClintick, Augustus Newton Whiting, Keziah H. Brooks, Jacob Thomas Mills, M. D., Gov. Asa Smith Bushnell, Hugh Williamson, James T. Anderson, Jonathan Gowing, D. D., and Rev. T. R. Cressey. Autobiography of G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Pinney, McPike, Topping, Morrison, Case. Histories of M. E. and Presbyterian Churches of Worthington, O.; Settlement of Plain Tp.; Ohio Central Normal School. Personal Recollections of War of 1812; Diary of Siege of Yorktown; Dr. Loving's Reminiscences of Columbus. Early Records of Franklin Co. Cemetery Inscriptions from Athens, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Vinton and Washington Cos., O. Marriage Records from Franklin, Jackson, Marion and Pickaway Cos. Right to Bear Arms; Coats of Arms. Book Plates; Book Reviews. Early German Settlers of Pennsylvania; Green Bay, Wis. Letters of Thomas Heyward, Jr., and of Caroline Hall. Loomis Soldiers of Ohio and Wisconsin. Notes and Queries. Will of John Phelps. Reports, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VIII, 1905: Biographical Sketches of Joan, Meade W. C. and Chas. Arthur Carlisle, Col. John McDonald, William H., James and Joseph R. Hunter, Rev. Roger Searle, David W. Brooks, Dr. John Dawson, Dr. Jesse P. Judkins, Wm. H. Jennings, Col. Frederick C. Pierce, G. F. Wittich, Rev. Dr. Jacob Little, Jeremiah Hall, John Stevens, Deacon Lemuel Rose and William Gavit. Genealogies—Carlisle, Ferson, Hunter, Beatty and Little. Cemetery Inscriptions from Canal Winchester, O., Groveport, O., Blendon Tp., O., Granville, O. Marriage Records—Franklin, Ross and Pickaway Cos. Miami Conference Quakers; Letters of Col. Geo. Mackenzie; Maj. Wm. Bradford; Rosters of 1861 and 1843; How Japan keeps her Records; La Serre Evidences; Kewaunee, Wis.; Hist. of Starling Medical College; Old-Time Music in Columbus; Scotch-Irish; Romance of Ann Arbor; Kelydon, England; Parish Records of Marion, O., Granville, O. Heraldry, Book Notices, Notes and Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. IX, 1906: Biographical Sketches of Andrew N. Adams, Herbert C. Andrews, Capt. Benj. Brown, Rev. Henry Bushnell, Samuel Davis, Rev. S. L. Gerould, Timothy Lee, C. W. Manwaring, Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, Ralph Osborn, Bishop Sylvester Rosecrans, Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Autobiographies of Gov. Allen Trimble and G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Barr, Cole, Goodrich, Keffer, Knapp, LaSerre, Maltby, Osborn, St. Clair, Shepard, Shepardon, Sprague, Thrall, Willson, Wittich, Wolfer, Zieger. Histories of Esther Institute, Central College. Marriage Record Franklin Co., O.; Cemetery Inscriptions; Heraldry, Cooley, Dexter, Goodrich, Shepard; Book Notices, Notes and Queries, etc.

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THE "OLD NORTHWEST"

GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

APRIL, 1907.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICHIGAN, AND ITS EARLIEST SETTLERS.

Written for the Twentieth Century Club of Kalamazoo, by MRS. GENEVIEVE VAIL
VOSEBURGH, January 25, 1906.

WHEN, in this busy world of to-day, we look backward into the days that are past, we see that in no instance does history so repeat itself as in the lives of the "first settlers," and for nearly three hundred years in America have these stories been the same, whether of the early Puritans or of the hardy frontiersmen of Michigan, they tell of home-leavings and partings with friends and neighbors; the long and wearisome journeys; of the babies born by the camp-fires, and the graves beside the trail, mute witnesses of someones' sorrow; and the hardships and privations in the new lands. You will read between the lines of their letters the dread homesickness in the loneliness of the woods, as you are told of the brave and fearless pioneers and their faithful, cheerful help-meets, whose courage never faltered in this ceaseless tide of immigration toward the Sunset Land.

It was many years after the first settlements in Michigan that the first white settlers began to build their homes within the present limits of Kalamazoo County.

It is thought that the Indians that settled in our county migrated from Green Bay about the beginning of the eighteenth century and gradually moved southward to the vicinity of Chicago, and thence around the head of the lake to the region subsequently occupied by them in southwestern Michigan, which included all the country stretching from the headwaters of the Saint Joseph, Kalamazoo and Grand Rivers, to Lake Michigan.

By the Treaty of Chicago in 1821, the Pottawatomies ceded to the Government all their lands lying south of the Grand River with the exception of five small reservations, one of which was in Kalamazoo County on the present site of our city. This was designated in the treaty as the Match-e-be-nash-a-wish Reserve, but was more commonly known as Mich-a-saw-bah. What this Indian title signified, whether a name of a tribe of the Pottawatomies, of a chief, or of a village within the limits of the reservation, I was unable to ascertain. There were at one time, villages on Gull Prairie, on Tollands Prairie, at Prairie Ronde and in Portage, where "Indian Fields" had been occupied by the Pottawatomies as a village and planting ground for many years. It is said to have been the largest village in this region, and there being no regular trails leading to it, it was used during the War of 1812 as a safe retreat for the old men, women and children.

But the most prominent seems to have been the village on the site of Kalamazoo. Three large burial grounds were found here, and there were traditions among the Indians of terrible wars and exterminating conflicts between the Ottawas and the Sioux or Saukies, on the banks of the beautiful "Ke Kelamazoo." Here, also, the Pottawatomies and the Ottawas, for they seem to have been mingled more or less in all this region, held their councils, their war-dances, and their annual feasts.

I found no record when the Match-e-be-nash-a-wish Reservation was ceded to the United States, but it appears that in September, 1827, the Indians exchanged all their reservations made at the Chicago treaty, for a consolidated reservation called "Nottawa Sepee." At about this time the land of the Match-e-be-nash-a-wish Reservation was surveyed, and this fact would indicate it had recently come into the possession of the United States. The Nottawa Sepee Reservation included one hundred and fifteen sections, lying partly in Kalamazoo County and partly in Saint Joseph County; in Kalamazoo were sixty sections, including what to-day is the entire township of Brady, with a strip two miles on the west side of Wakeshma, and a like strip on the east side of Schoolcraft, or thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres.

In September of 1833 a treaty was held by Governor Porter at the Pottawatomie village in the Nottawa Sepee Reservation in Saint Joseph County, at which the chiefs, through the influ-

ence of trinkets, military trappings, and other articles to the amount of about \$10,000.00 in value, were induced to cede all their remaining lands, which were included in that reservation, to the United States, and at the end of two years they were to remove to a new reservation west of the Mississippi.

When the time came, they were very loth to leave the home of their ancestors among the beautiful lakes, and oak-openings, and silver streams of Michigan, but in 1840 the original settlers left Kalamazoo forever.

The earliest occupation of the interior of the lower peninsula by the white people was in connection with the Christian Missions and the fur trade. As a rule, wherever a trading post was located a mission, either Catholic or Protestant, was established beside it; an exception was the old trading post located near the "great bend" of the "Ke Kalamazoo" River, although there were several in the vicinity: The Carey Mission at Niles, the Thomas Mission at Grand Rapids, another in Berrien County, and a mission school at the Nottawa Sepee Reservation in Saint Joseph County. The pioneer trader at this place is not certainly known, nor the exact date of location. Gurdon S. Hubbard and Rix Robinson each generously giving the other the honor of being "before" him, and making the date about 1820.

They say it was not until about 1824 that Michigan was really discovered; previous to that time all land west of Detroit was considered a swamp, and, as an old surveyor said, "it could only be surveyed in the winter on the ice," thus giving the most unfavorable impressions of western Michigan.

The "Red-men" were the first surveyors of Michigan, and the first road west the old Washtenaw Trail, which in 1824 was a "sort of a road" through to Ann Arbor. From there the old Indian trail, dignified by the title of "Highway," marked by a letter "H" rudely blazed on a convenient oak, and sometimes by a rude guideboard put up by some kindly disposed forerunner, was the way to central Michigan.

The old military road followed this trail to Ypsilanti, then on to Clinton, Jonesville, Coldwater, Sturgis, White Pigeon and on to Chicago, following, I am told, the course of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and a little later many took this "Old Chicago Road" to White Pigeon and then the old Territorial Road north to Kalamazoo.

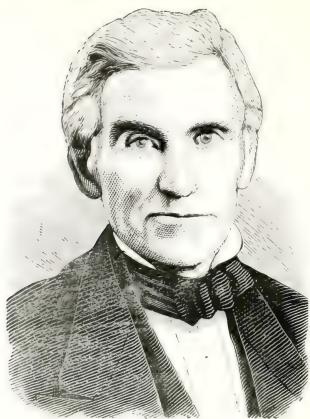
But the road from Ann Arbor on the old Washtenaw Trail was rapidly being opened through the wilderness, and civilization took up its line of march *across* the State, and the map of 1835 shows the names of Lima, Grass Lake, Jacksonburgh, Sandstone, Marshall, Battle Creek, Comstock, Bronson and "St. Joseph on the Lake."

In 1825, the completion of the Erie Canal opened a way for emigrants to Michigan. It was seldom that a man was able to fit out an emigrant wagon, and the road was too untried and too long, but the canal boats are said to have been quite as comfortable and fully as safe and as cheap as to stay at home. It brought you to Buffalo, where you could take a lake schooner or steamboat for Detroit. The journey from there varied. Some were met by friends, who had come many miles with an ox-team to meet them. Some were able to purchase emigrant wagons of various and nondescript kinds, drawn by one, two, and, sometimes, three yoke of oxen; occasionally horses were used, while stories are told of men who tramped the whole distance from Massachusetts to Michigan.

These old roads were not always spoken of in the most complimentary terms; they are said to have been "the worst roads mortals ever traveled over"; they called them "a hard road to travel"; "one continuous mud-hole"; "a road without any bottom"; and after the old stage-line went into operation, it was a current joke that the male passengers followed on foot, each with a rail on his shoulder with which to pry the vehicle out of the ruts into which it was prone to stick, thereby working their passage. And it was said that the emigrant was supposed to stay two nights at a tavern, the night he reached it and the first night after he left it, as he could not get far enough away from it in one day.

But it was over these old trails and almost impassable roads that the "Pioneers" came to Kalamazoo County. Ever toward the setting sun, no matter how rough the country, how dense the forest, or unfriendly the Indians, there was no turning back.

In that early day, there were no less than sixteen Indian trails leading into Kalamazoo, but the main trail, that soon widened into a wagon road, was the one that led to the old trading post on the east bank of the river, within the present limits of Riverside Cemetery, than which a more romantic spot



REV. LEONARD SLATER.



THE REX ROBINSON TRADING POST AT THE "GREAT BEND" OF THE
"KI KELAMAZOO," 1821.

could not be found in the whole valley. From the hills above it the first glimpses of the lovely valley and its beautiful surroundings met the eyes of the earliest pioneers.

In May of 1826, a young missionary on his way to the Carey Mission, arrived at the summit of the hill near the old trading post. It was near nightfall, and weary with his journey he concluded here to spend the night. Here was the first white settler he had seen since leaving Ann Arbor. In the morning he pursued his journey, but the glorious scene which met his gaze as he turned it westward was never forgotten, and years after when he knew his life's pilgrimage was nearly over, he desired that the spot where he halted on that beautiful May evening, be his last resting place. And there, after forty years' devotion to his Master's cause, Leonard Slater rests, a "pioneer" in that beautiful city of sleep.

Just at dusk, on the evening of the fifth day of November, 1828, a party of emigrants halted and built their camp-fires on the southeastern edge of Prairie Ronde, the Indian name of which means "Round Fire Plain." The next morning, Sagaman, the chief of the Pottawatomies, with a dozen or so of his braves, came to them and very cordially bade them welcome. He escorted them across the Prairie, then brilliant in its Indian summer attire, to the northwestern side near a small lake, where they built their log house, and there for nearly half a century, Basil Harrison, the first white settler in Kalamazoo County, made his home.

Basil Harrison was born March 15, 1771, in Maryland, a son of William Harrison, Jr., and Worlenda Davis. When he was nine years old the family moved to Virginia; five years later they moved to Greencastle, Pennsylvania, where, in 1790, he was married to Martha Stillwell.

As is often the case, "the course of true love did not run smooth," for the mother did not wish her daughter to wed a penniless young man and she would not give her consent, but the father liked his frank and kindly ways and favored the match. Despite the watchful care of the mother, with the aid of a sister, her simple preparations were made without *her* knowledge with the exception of shoes. But shoes she *must* have, and a visit to the shoemaker impossible. So the father resorted to a ruse. Coming into the room one day, where Martha and her mother were weaving, he began to joke her on

the size of her feet. Picking up a shingle, which was strangely convenient, he drew a diagram of her foot, laughing immoderately over its dimensions, and carelessly tossed it out of the window. In fifteen minutes it was in the hands of the worthy cobbler, who worked half the night that the shoes might be ready for the "runaway bride," and on the morrow, Martha, with her father for a witness, was married. The mother was, of course, indignant, but soon relented, and for nearly seventy years Basil Harrison and Martha Stillwell lived together as man and wife, until the union was broken by her death in 1857.

About 1794 they moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania; in 1810 to Kentucky; later to near Springfield, Ohio, where, having troubles over the titles of his lands, he determined to migrate to Michigan, where we find him in 1828, with his wife, two married children, six unmarried children and five grandchildren. They all lived together that first winter in a log house eighteen by twenty feet in size.

With them had come Ephraim and Abraham Davidson and the wife and child of the latter. Christopher Bair came and settled near the Harrisons in 1829, and the winter before had brought Abner Calhoun, Abram I. Shaver, Erastus Guilford, William Duncan, George Brown, John Insley, David Beadle, and others, and in 1830 there were some sixty families on the Prairie and in vicinity.

Judge Harrison was early commissioned by Governor Cass as one of the Associate Judges of the County Court; he was also a Justice of the Peace; always prominent in the affairs of his township, possessing the esteem and confidence of all, and whether as friend and neighbor of Indian or white man; in his official duties, in those of his home or of his church, or as of the hero of James Fennimore Cooper's "Oak Openings," he was not found wanting. He lived until 1874 and died, full of years, and of peace, and of honors.

At the time of the settlement of Prairie Ronde this territory was in the township of Brady, which included all of Kalamazoo and Barry Counties, and a large region lying as far north as Michilimackinac, and was a part of St. Joseph County. The next year, 1829, by an act of the Legislative Council, the county with its present limits was set off, but still attached to St. Joseph County for judicial purposes, but, July 30, 1830, the Legislative Council organized the townships of Arcadia and

Brady in Kalamazoo County, the whole northern half to be Arcadia, with the first township meeting at the house of Titus Bronson, and the southern half to be Brady, and the first township meeting at the house of Abram Shaver.

In June of 1829, Titus Bronson made the first settlement on the Kalamazoo River. Putting up a little hut made of tamarack poles with a grass roof and claiming the land by right of pre-emption.

The story of the restless, ambitious and visionary Titus Bronson was of much interest to me. Born in Connecticut, descended from John Bronson, who was early in Hartford and at Farmington, through a long line of ancestors well known and honored in the State, his migratory disposition gave him interest in the "Great West," and he took up his line of march toward the setting sun in 1825 or '26. He first "pitched his tent" in Talmadge, Ohio, where he became interested in a new kind of potato (the Neshannock), which gave him very good returns. The next year he returned to Connecticut, where he married on New Year's Day, 1827, Sallie Richardson. They came to Talmadge the same year, but Titus soon started out again, and we next find him owning a hundred and sixty acres of land southeast of Ann Arbor, where for the next two years he planted his potatoes.

During this time he made two or three trips toward the west, and in 1829 he discovered a region on the banks of the Kalamazoo—in the beautiful Arcadia of Michigan—that so delighted him with its wild beauty, that he exclaimed: "This is grand! Here will I spend my days! Here will be a county seat!" We cannot help but wonder if his fondest dream would not be realized to-day.

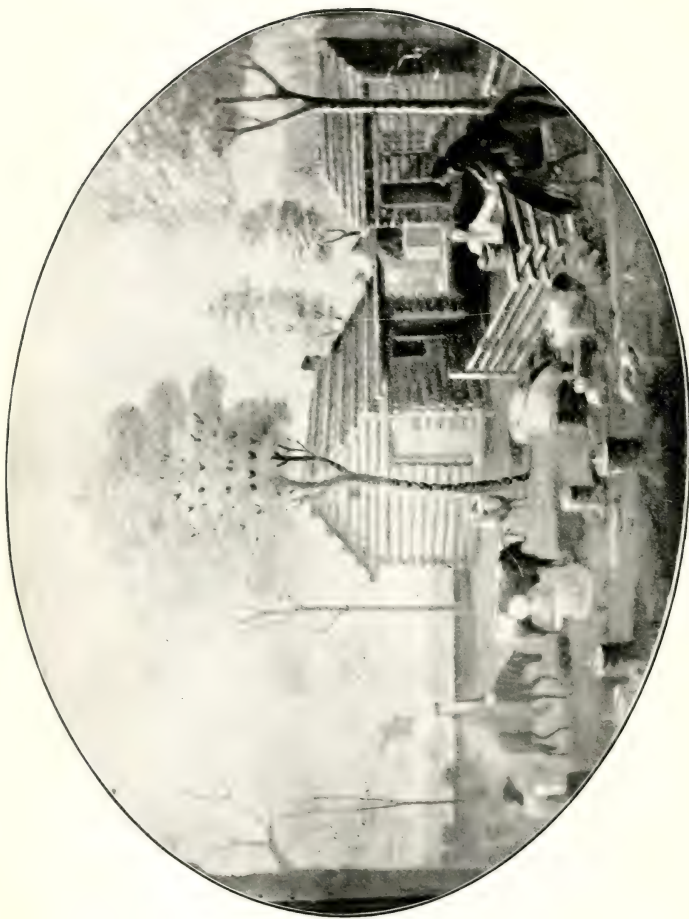
He returned to Ann Arbor, and in June, 1830, came back with his wife and little daughter Eliza, and with a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen over the old Washtenaw Trail to Arcadia, no doubt the first emigrant team to come over this trail through the wilderness, and in that year Titus Bronson laid the foundation of our city.

In the fall he bought land in Prairie Ronde to be near the other settlers during the winter, since the Indians seemed to regard them as intruders. He was very successful in his potato farming in Prairie Ronde, but the story of his "county seat" was a sad and disappointing one. The exact date of the com-

ing of Stephen H. Richardson, brother-in-law of Titus Bronson, to Kalamazoo County, I did not find, but in the list of land entries he was given the "west half, southwest quarter, section fifteen," and Titus Bronson the east half of the same quarter, under the date of November 1, 1830. This land lay respectively on the west and east sides of Rose street, and the first plat of the "Village of Bronson" was recorded March 12, 1831, by "Bronson and Richardson." January 5, 1833, Sallie Richardson Bronson became owner of the land of her brother by a deed from him, and August 14, 1834, another plat of the village was recorded by "Titus and Sallie Bronson." One reference says that Stephen Richardson "exchanged" this land for the farm of Titus Bronson in Prairie Ronde. At any rate, on this farm Stephen H. Richardson lived and died. His marriage to Anna Beebe is among the earliest recorded in the county; both were "of Brady."

In the report of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, it appears that Titus Bronson promised, in the event of its being located on his land, that he would lay out a village and donate ample lands for county buildings, for common schools, an academy, a public burial ground (shown in the original plat as located on the site of the Jewish Synagogue and covering two acres of land), and for the use of the first four Christian denominations that should erect houses of worship—this is the land now occupied by the First Baptist Church, First Reformed and First Congregational Churches, and formerly St. Luke's Church (Episcopal), now the home of the Young Men's Christian Association. The court-house and county jail stand on the grounds given by him, which also include "Bronson Park," the only monument to the memory of the man who so faithfully kept the promises he made, and to whom Kalamazoo is indebted for its beautiful public grounds, and broad and liberal streets, guarded by the beautiful "burr oaks" that lifted their stately heads above the *first* settlers of Bronson, and to-day are the pride of the third and fourth generations of their descendants.

But stronger wills and influences slowly but firmly wrested the claims and interests of Titus Bronson from him. It has been stated that he officiated as Associate Justice, but no records appear to that effect. In 1835 he was assessed for three hundred and ninety acres in Arcadia, but when in 1836 a new plat



VIEW OF THE CITY OF KALAMAZOO IN 1832. (From a painting by Anthony Cooky.)

The building on the right was the home of Titus Bronson, the founder of "Bronson," now Kalamazoo. On the left is the building occupied by the first County Court. On the extreme left in the distance is the log cabin of Eliza Hall. Doctor Jonathan G. Abbott is conversing with Judge Bronson across the fence. Elder Merrill is coming in his little black pony from a mission with the Indians.

of the village was made and the name changed to Kalamazoo, it was the last blow to his pride and ambition. Two children were born in Bronson: Joseph, whose short life began and ended here, and Julia, who married Matthew Hanna and was living some years ago in Green River, Indiana. In 1836 he had disposed of all his interests here, and again was on the wing. For a time he kept "tavern" at Rock Island, Illinois, and later crossing the Mississippi, was among the first settlers in Davenport, Iowa, owning a magnificent farm in the heart of the city of to-day. He was swindled out of this, and his wife dying at about this time, in 1842, he went to Henry, Illinois, and lived with his daughter Eliza, Mrs. Hooker, for some years, but when in the "twilight of life's late afternoon" his wandering footsteps took him back to the home of his childhood, life was taken from him and he was laid away in the old cemetery where generation after generation of Bronsons had been laid before him, and on a white headstone in the beautiful old cemetery at Middlebury, Connecticut, you can read: "Titus Bronson, born November 27, 1788—died January, 1853. A western pioneer, returned to sleep with his fathers."

The early spring of 1830 found the old Chief "Noonday" with his remnant of a once powerful tribe of Pottawatomies, the only inhabitants on Gull Prairie. In May of that year, Colonel Isaac Barnes and David H. Lillie, with their families, came from Medina, Ohio. In February, 1832, Colonel Barnes erected a log house and platted a village called "Geloster" in the township of the Richland of to-day. At this time this country was a part of Arcadia, but this spring while assembled at a "barn-raising," the inhabitants resolved to petition the Legislative Council, then in session, to organize a separate township to be called Richland. This was done and approved June 29, 1832, and included the east half of Arcadia. A post route was established at about this time, extending from "Jacksonburgh" through Geloster to Prairie Ronde, Isaac Barnes being appointed postmaster. In 1833, Willard and Sylvester Mills laid out a village called Richland a mile or more south-east of the present site. Here was established the first store and a tailor shop. But the establishment of the old Territorial Road and the diagonal road from Bronson—our "Gull Road"—made the present site more eligible. In 1841 the postoffice

was changed to Richland, and to-day "Geloster" is not found on our maps.

Comstock was a part of Arcadia until 1832 when Richland claimed it, and in 1834 the township of Comstock was formed, including Comstock, Charleston and Climax, the latter until then a part of Brady. In 1829, Isaac Tolland and Josiah Rosecrans came from Ypsilanti and with the aid of the Indians put up a log house, plowed the first field, and sowed the first wheat outside of Prairie Ronde. Isaac Tolland sold out in 1831 to Roswell Ransom and Cyrus Lovell. In this part of the county will be found the stories of Judge Caleb Eldred, Sherman Comings, William Earl with his sons Lyman and Jesse; Hugh Shafter, the father of General William R. Shafter (the log house, near Galesburg, where the latter was born is still standing); the Babcocks, Andersons, the Goodriches, and many more familiar names borne by first settlers. The villages of Comstock and Galesburg are within its present limits.

Charleston was taken from Comstock in 1838. The first settler here had been William Harrison, son of Basil Harrison, who came in the spring of 1830, and with the aid of the friendly Pottawatomies put up his log cabin, and with his good wife, America, became its occupants, with no neighbor nearer than twenty miles. Asa Gunn and Benjamin Grenville came a year later: in 1832, Edwin M. Clapp and Jabez Rogers; in 1836, Orrin N. Giddings and John L. Cocks, who built the two-story frame store at Cocks' Corners. Charleston has no village, although Augusta is on its northern limit in the township of Ross which was taken from Richland in 1839, leaving Richland with its present limits.

Yorkville may be regarded as the home of the pioneers of Ross. Tillotson Barnes came in November, 1832, and located on the shore of Gull Lake. He erected a sawmill which was completed and in working order the next summer, and in 1833 he began a gristmill which was completed in 1834, and, I am told, is the same mill used by the Try-a-bita Food Company. Edward K. Howland came from Saratoga County in 1834 and founded the little town of Howlandsburgh, where he, too, built a sawmill that continued in active service until 1879, when it was burned. He also erected a gristmill, which is still in operation.

Augusta was not laid out until 1836, on land owned by Dr. Salmon King. In 1836, Arcadia was again divided, the north half being called Cooper, and the same year what was left of Arcadia changed its name to Kalamazoo. Cooper was named by the Hon. Horace M. Comstock, then a member of the Territorial Legislature, in honor of his wife, who was a daughter of James Fennimore Cooper. The earliest settler was in 1834, and probably was Dr. David E. Deming, but the same year came Joseph Skinner, Barney Earl, Ephraim Delano, Ira and Allen Smith. Cooper Center is the only town within its limits.

Alamo was cut from Cooper in 1838. Alamo was named in honor of Colonel David Crockett and his brave soldiers, who were massacred at the famous "Castle of the Alamo" at San Antonio, Texas. There were no settlements within its boundaries previous to 1835, when William Finch with his five sons-in-law came with *their* families. "Alamo" is a town within the township.

Oshtemo derives its name from the Indian word signifying "head-waters," suggested by the elevated character of the country. It was taken from Kalamazoo in 1839.

Benjamin Drake settled just over the line from the present boundary of Kalamazoo in 1830. Enoch Harris settled near the present site of Oshtemo village shortly after; to him is given the credit of planting an apple orchard which is probably the oldest in the county. Soon after this, Elias and Anthony Cooley, and another young man named Smith, settled on Genesee Prairie, naming it after their old home in New York. A town by the same name is the only one in the township of Oshtemo.

This completes the subdivision of Arcadia, the northern half of the county.

The history of Kalamazoo township is also that of the village, which, through the wise planning, and labors of her citizens, through long decades of faithful service, has become one of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the Union.

Taking up the story of Brady, the southern half of the county: Climax, while originally a part of Brady, was attached to Comstock in 1834 and organized into a separate township in 1838. The rumor of the beautiful prairie reached the ears of those who had settled on Toland's Prairie, and the next year, 1831, Judge Eldred, Daniel B. Eldred, Hiram Moore and Cal-

vin White explored this country. Before leaving they proposed naming it. Three of them wished to name it for their native places, but Daniel B. Eldred said, "This caps the climax of everything I ever saw; I propose we call it Climax"; and so it was named, and in 1838, the township after it, and on the northern edge is the town of Climax.

On the twenty-third of March, 1836, Prairie Ronde was set from Brady and was the first township to consist of a single congressional township. The same year Pavillion was taken from Brady and included Portage. In 1838 it was divided and the west half called Portage.

Texas was organized as a separate township in 1838. The first settlers in these townships are hard to determine. The large and flourishing settlement at Prairie Ronde seemed to overflow into Texas, Portage and Schoolcraft; all this, at that time, was Brady, so when the old settlers pushed out from Prairie Ronde, they became the first settlers of the new townships. It was not until 1842 that Schoolcraft was separated from Brady, and four years later, Wakeshma was organized; the first settler had come in 1843.

And thus the glory of Brady departed, and to-day, the big township which at one time included one-fifth of the lower peninsula, and later the half of a county, is only represented by one congressional township, six miles square, on the southern line of the county. Even the first settler seems to have around him a veil of uncertainty. It is thought he settled in the southwestern part, near what was called Smalley's Settlement. Brady contains no town, although Vicksburg is on its western boundary, the larger part of the village being in Schoolcraft township. The name of the first settler here was John Vickers, in whose honor it was named about 1831, and about 1844 the postoffice was taken there. At this time the name was changed to Brady, no doubt through the influence of the settlers on the east, but when in 1872 the village was incorporated, the name was changed back to Vicksburg, and to-day it is the largest village in the county.

On the opposite side of Schoolcraft township is the village of Schoolcraft, which the old records describe as "east of the Big Island on Prairie Ronde"; the first permanent settler being Thaddeus Smith, in 1831. It was incorporated as a village in 1866.

I wish I could tell you stories of these early settlers as I have read or have heard them ; of the Duncans and Vickerys, the Smiths and Browns, the Van Burens, the Bursens from Virginia ; of Honest Abram I. Shaver, whose quaint remarks have been told and retold ; of Josiah Rosecrans, who thought one must be a Mohawk Dutchman to be anyone ; of the Frakes and Hoyts and Guilfords, and the many more familiar names that will ever be a part of this history.

In a paper embracing so broad a subject as the story of a "County," very little can be said of the individual pioneers ; but if I could add to the interest in the lives and deeds of those worthy, staunch-hearted men and women who laid so strong and deep in the beginning the foundation of this great commonwealth of Michigan, I should be glad.

May they ever be held in kindly and loving remembrance as long as the sunbeams kiss our prairies and the shadows linger in the hollows of our hills.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ALLEN TRIMBLE.

(Continued from page 49, Volume X, No. 1.)

Some time in December, 1812, the General having become satisfied that the Miami Indians (as I suggested to him in my report), were preparing for a descent upon the frontier settlements, and out-posts, of the army, Lieutenant Col. Campbell, with a regiment of Kentucky and Virginia dragoons and mounted riflemen, was sent to visit their towns on Mepanima, and here a severe battle was fought, the Indians badly defeated, their towns and entire provisions destroyed.

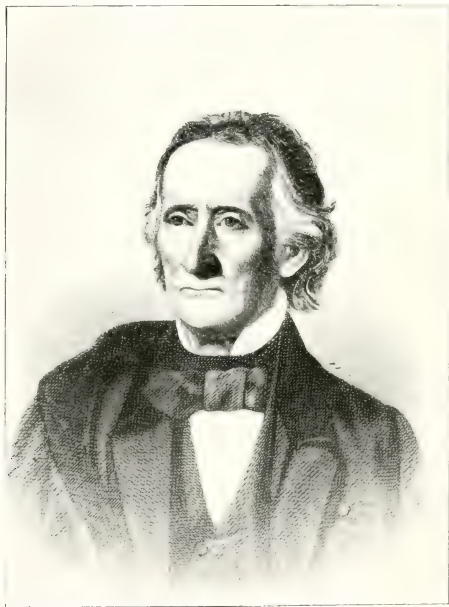
The main army, under Winchester, was not so fortunate. For its great defeat and General Harrison's appointment to the command of the North-West Army and his position at Fort Meigs, during the winter and spring of 1813, are matters of history.

When I returned from our mounted expedition, I found ample employment in preparing for the winter and attending to my official duties. But during the Summer of 1813, General Harrison abandoned Fort Meigs, and took a position at Seneca on the Sandusky River, and called upon the governor of Ohio for a large militia force to enable him to defend the extensive frontier of the State.

The regiment of Col. Keys from Highland county was ordered to Upper Sandusky (I commanded the first battalion of this regiment) where we met the Militia of other counties, amounting to 7,000 men. Events had taken place after the call on Governor Meigs, which changed the aspect of affairs. Major Croghan had defended Fort Stevenson (which is since called Lower Sandusky) against the combined force of British and Indians, that had invested it, and by his consummate generalship and the bravery of his command, achieved one of the most signal victories of the war.

Major Croghan had been ordered to abandon and destroy the port and provisions, but the order was not received until the enemy were in view and in such force as to render a retreat impracticable. The account of Croghan's gallant and successful defence of Fort Stevenson, may be found in the History of the War of 1812. THAT, and the events upon the Lake afforded the opportunity of changing the field of military operations, in the North-West, from Ohio to Canada.

General Harrison saw in a moment after Croghans' victory that he would have no use for 7,000 Ohio militia for the defense of the frontier, and, having, when he returned to Seneca, called upon General Shelby, of Kentucky to join him with a corps of mounted volunteers, he determined to relieve himself from a



ALLEN TRIMBLE, GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

larger portion of the Ohio militia. So he addressed a letter to Governor Meigs, then at the head of his Ohio troops at Upper Sandusky, which produced much feeling and unpleasant consequences. I do not recollect the precise language, used by General Harrison, (although I saw the letter), but he expressed surprise at Governor Meigs that he should have collected so large a force, more men than could be properly and profitably employed or furnished with rations, and advising that 3,000 men be detached for service and the balance, 4,000, discharged. Governor Meigs collected his field officers together for consultation. The result was a series of un-military resolutions, approving the conduct of Governor Meigs and condemning the course pursued by General Harrison. A few of the officers, myself among the number, were in favor of justifying our Governor, but opposed to the denunciations against General Harrison. But we were overruled and the resolutions adopted unanimously.

The order of General Harrison for detaching 3,000 men and disarming the balance, was complied with. I was detailed with my battalion as part of the 3,000. Major George Edwards, who had mutinied at Fort Wayne in 1812, was also detailed with his battalion from Brown County, and being a senior officer by date of his commission, would have, in the absence of the colonel of our regiment, commanded me. I determined at once not to submit to such indignity, and prepared charges against him for disobedience and cowardice at Fort Wayne when under my commission in 1812. The General arrested and summoned him before a court martial, forthwith to answer to the charges.

Edwards employed Col. Brush and I. N. Couch, aids to the Governor to defend him. At that time, Colonel Wm. K. Bond was the Advocate Judge. After Bond and Couch had conversed with the witnesses then present in Court, several of whom were at Fort Wayne at the time referred to, they came to me and said there was no escape for Major Edwards, he must be found guilty and at least discharged "and also be disgraced." They felt very deeply for his family and connections, and hoped I would accept a proposition which they were authorized to make: That on the charges being withdrawn (with the consent of the commander-in-chief), Edwards would resign his commission as a major of the Ohio Militia and return to his family under a pledge not again to accept a commission in the militia of Ohio. I then accepted the proposition, withdrew the charges, Mr. Edwards resigned and Nathaniel Beasley was chosen to command the battalion.

The purposes of General Harrison with regard to future operations was a matter of conjecture. The Ohio militia were satisfied that they were not favorites and that the post of honor (if such should be in his gift), would not be assigned to them, and many of them were uttering bitter things against him, calling him a second Hull, etc., etc.

About this time Major David Trimble of Kentucky who was an aid of General Harrison's, who had borne the General's communication to General Shelby, arrived at our camp, and as there was some danger in travelling alone, General Meigs furnished him an escort of 25 men, under Captain Vance of the dragoons. My brother, Cary A. Trimble, a lieutenant in the army, was then with the army at Seneca, and Governor Meigs allowed me to visit him, and accompany Major Trimble.

I had the satisfaction, not only to see my brother, but McArthur and Captain Cass each commanding a regiment with several other acquaintances and also the commander-in-chief, General Harrison himself, who treated me very politely, and in reply to my tender of my battalion as volunteers to accompany him wherever the further service required, he said: "It would afford him much pleasure to accept the voluntary tender of our services, but that the future operations of the army under his command was dependant upon circumstances so variable, that he could not tell what a day would or might bring forth. If he found use for our services he would command them, etc., etc., I had a long conversation with General (then Colonel) McArthur, who said that he was as ignorant of General Harrison's purposes as the most ignorant soldier under his command, and he did not think that the General had communicated to Cass or any one else his plans for the future if he had any such plans, etc.

The communication from General Shelby to General Harrison, borne by Major Trimble, pledging himself to join the North-Western Army with a large force, induced General Harrison to dismiss Governor Meigs and his Ohio militia and to rely on the troops from Kentucky for future operations.

I returned with Captain Vance and his command to our own camp and found Governor Meigs had received orders from General Harrison to discharge the militia under his command and he did not think that the General had communicated to Cass, or any one else, his particular plans for the future—if he had any such plans. We were then ordered to strike our tents, the next morning at 9 o'clock, A. M., and take the line of march to Franklin's Tree, there to be discharged by regiments, in the order in which they returned. The first regiment that took the line of march to Franklin was commanded by Col. Collins from Adams county. They soon broke ranks and scattered, the strongest foremost. The baggage wagons being empty, the teamsters took in passengers for hire and drove ahead furiously. A party of Indians in ambush near the road, fired on one of those wagons, killed two men and wounded two others. Col. Keys' regiment to which I belonged, was in the rear. The same desire to push forward without order manifested itself in my command. I endeavored to prevent the disorder, but found it impossible. Our regiment was strung over two miles of road. The wagons in the center, except one teamster who had broken orders and



THE REV. JAMES M. TRIMBLE, D. D.



MARTHA BUCKINGHAM, WIFE OF COL. W. H. TRIMBLE.



COL. WILLIAM HENRY TRIMBLE.

gone in advance of the foremost command. He had in his wagon two very sick men, Captain James Odell and John Eakins. Bill Hackett, a black man employed by Col. Keys and myself to wait on us, was in advance, and when the wagoners passed him, Odell, suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, called to Bill to inform me immediately that the teamster, Jack Roads, had driven over nigger heads and boulders (which were numerous in Sandusky plains), at a rapid rate in order to force the invalids out of his wagon, in order to take in pay passengers, and if they were not relieved, Atkins and he must beg to be thrown out by the roadside and die!

Hackett soon informed me what had taken place. I hastened and overtook my friend Roads, and ordered him to halt; he refused. I placed myself before the team, and repeated the order. He drove on, notwithstanding Odell and Eakins were begging him for God's sake to stop the team! I then drew my sword, a heavy cutlass, and made a dash at Roads. He threw himself between the hind horses and Bill Hackett, catching the lines stopped the team. I then ordered Roads under guard, and Bill Hackett, who was a good driver to take charge of the team. Roads at first refused to march under guard, so I ordered Captain Jones, who commanded the first guard, to tie his hands and fasten him to the hinder part of the wagon.

About this time the front part of our regiment had arrived. Among them were friends of Roads and his brother-in-law, Andy Lare. I saw in a moment that I would have trouble to enforce my order. Several of the soldiers and several of the officers thought that I was too severe, that Col. Keys was commander of the regiment, etc., etc.

At this moment a messenger brought word that the Indians had killed two men and wounded others of the regiment who were in advance of us, and it was supposed that there was a large Indian force in the woods adjoining the plains, in which we were marching. So this news relieved me from the necessity of enforcing my order at some hazard of a mutiny. But now my prompt and energetic action, as they called it, "was highly approved." I merely mention this occurrence to show, that when threatened with danger, men appreciate and approve what under other circumstances they would very severely condemn. It was true that Col. Keys commanded the regiment and the order for Roads' arrest would have come more properly from him, but as he did not choose to act, and Odell had sent word to me of his and Aikin's suffering; I determined at once to take the responsibility of arresting Roads. I had also been so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of our teamsters, on the outward march on the day we left Franklinton. The baggage and provision wagons, five in number, were permitted to follow in the rear of the regiment. It was a warm day and the fine springs in the valley of Whetstone near the roads of-

ferred the wagoners, wagon-master and his guard of ten men a fine opportunity of taking their grog. They had indulged rather freely and had fallen some distance behind the troops.

The regiment marched on until sundown and encamped. About dark, one of the guards of the baggage came up and informed us that the teamsters had also encamped, about three or four miles back, he said; that the wagon-master, Judge Bell, had used his influence and authority to bring them up, but in vain.

The officers and men were in a bad temper, the provisions and blankets, they said, could not be dispensed with, without suffering, and they called upon the Colonel to take some order upon the subject. So he called the officers together and stated the matter, as reported by the guard, to-wit: that the wagoners had stopped and encamped some 3 or 4 miles below, etc., etc., and then asked, "What shall be done?"

There was no response to his inquiry. I remarked, however, that it was his duty as Commandant of the Regiment to order those rebellious teamsters to report themselves with the provisions and baggage without delay at our encampment, and to see that the order was obeyed, immediately. He said as the road was a difficult one in daylight and the night was exceedingly dark, he doubted whether it would be possible for the teams to be brought up.

But he said, "I order, you, Major Trimble, if it be possible, to bring them to our camp, and for that purpose take twenty men." I told him I only wanted five and I immediately selected that number, including my waiter, Bill Hackett, and the night being very dark, made a torch of Hickory bark and marched back to the wagoner's encampment. They had fed and curried their horses, eaten their evening meal, and, with the wagon-master and his guard, stretched themselves upon their blankets and some of them were fast asleep. I called for the wagon-master, Samuel Bell. He awoke; I told him I was authorized to arrest him for neglect of duty, to take command of the guard, and march them with the teams and their drivers to our camp. Bell said he could not force the drivers and teamsters, who positively refused to move or drive after dark, etc., etc.

I turned to the wagoners and ordered them to gear up their horses immediately and take to the road. One of them positively refused. I then ordered my faithful man, Bill Hackett, to gear this man's team, and drive it, and then ordered the owner (Holton) under guard. He flew to his wagon, seized his whip and swore he would knock down the first man that approached him. I immediately ordered the guard to charge upon him, with their bayonets. And if he struck one of them with his whip to shoot him. In a moment he was surrounded with bayonets, and he soon saw that the balance of the order would be obeyed if he dared to strike a blow. In a few minutes the horses



MARY McARTHUR TRIMBLE,
Wife of Dr. Cary A. Trimble.



MRS. ANNE PORTER THOMPSON TRIMBLE,
Second wife of Dr. Cary A. Trimble.



DR. CARY A. TRIMBLE.

were all harnessed and ready for a march. By the aid of torch-lights the teams were able to keep the road and we reached our encampment about twelve o'clock, midnight. Holton was restored to the command of his team, but I informed him that he would be tried the next morning by a Court Martial, for his gross disobedience of orders, coming as the order did from an officer.

He said that he did not know that he was subject to martial law and promised to obey in the future the orders of his officers, which pledge saved him from severe punishment. He thought, however, as did Roads, that I was too severe with him and also with them, but they would leave the matter to be settled if he lived to return, and when my authority ceased and thus they both made many threats, as I afterwards understood, which, however, they never attempted to execute. Except that Roads, on the occasion of my return from my farm some two years afterwards, when on horseback, fell in my rear, accompanied by his neighbor, Michael Coons, and he told Coons he had not before had so favorable an opportunity of executing his threat "to give me a thrashing," as the present, and, as I was alone, he would take me off my horse and make me ask his pardon, or take a flogging himself.

They were probably fifty yards in my rear, when a bush from the road side threw off my hat. I turned my horse and, without dismounting, reached and picked up my hat from the ground and then rode on rapidly without a moments' loss of time.

I was overtaken by Roads and Coons, and spoke to them pleasantly. "Well, boys, how do you do?" said I. They returned the salutation, Coons adding, "Well, General, your picking up your hat just back without getting off your horse saved you from getting a flogging for Jack had determined to pay you up the old grudge for putting him under guard, etc., etc., but I advised him not to undertake to unhorse you, but rather make friends, etc." I thanked him for his kindness and told Roads that I was gratified to learn that he was willing to "be reconciled," that I had only done my duty in the matter he complained of, and I felt sure he would not but feel regret at the treatment he had given the sick soldiers upon his cart. Then he admitted he had done wrong. So the trifling incident of picking up my hat prevented a encounter and settled a difficulty that might have produced unpleasant consequences.

The business of the office I had was not sufficient as I have before stated to employ all my time. I was, therefore, induced to accept agencies from the residents, to survey and sell lands, which proved to be a profitable business. Some of our citizens who thought the clerkship ought to satisfy me, complained that during the war I had been often absent, leaving an incompetent clerk in the office and that I had paid more attention to land operations than to the clerkship.

I soon discovered that arrangements were being made to have a new set of Judges appointed with a view to secure the appointment of a new clerk, at the end of my term of seven years.

The plan succeeded, Samuel Bell, who had been appointed one of the new Judges, received the appointment of Clerk. At the next election for representative, the man who had contributed as representative to select a court favorable to the new clerk, was permitted (then a candidate) to stay at home and I was elected by a large majority to the Legislature. This was in 1816 to 1817.

The first Session of the General Assembly was held at Columbus. The next year I was elected to the Senate, and was re-elected to that body for four successive terms, eight years in all. General Robert Lucas was Speaker of the Senate when I entered that body. On my arrival at Columbus, at the Assembly of the members of the next General Assembly, i. e., 1818 to 1819, I found General William Henry Harrison, Ebenezer Buckingham, and several other friends who had determined to oppose the election of General Lucas to the Chair of Speaker, and urged me to be their candidate. After some hesitation I consented, and after a close contest—the first half day's ballots being a tie, I was elected Speaker pro tem, which was afterwards confirmed by a respectable majority. This position I was honored with, whilst I remained in that body, until I was elected Chief Magistrate of the State in 1826.

In addition to the duties of a presiding officer, during this period, after the election of Governor Brown to the Senate of the United States, in 1822, the duties of the Executive devolved upon me as Speaker of the Senate. At the election for Governor in 1822, my friends urged me to be a candidate; so I consented. It was supposed at the time that Mr. Morrow would be the only opposing candidate. Judge Irwin afterwards consented, and was made a third candidate. Mr. Morrow was elected.

I was also elected by the General Assembly in 1824 one of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and was appointed with Gov. E. A. Brown and Ebenezer Buckingham in negotiating in New York the first canal loan for Ohio. It also fell to my lot to select the half million acres of land granted to Ohio by the Congress of the United States for Canal purposes, and this was regarded as a very responsible and arduous duty; although I was assisted by several experienced woodsmen, and judges of land, I gave my personal attention to the subject, making a great portion of the selections from my own inspection, of the land entered, and although the season was more sickly on the Sandusky and Maumee than usual, I escaped, as did Carey my son, who accompanied me, any serious illness. Lewis Davis of Cincinnati, one of the pioneers of the State, and a consummate judge of lands, rendered me important aid in making those selections.



RACHAEL WOODROW TRIMBLE,
Wife of Governor Allen Trimble.



J. MADISON TRIMBLE.



MRS. J. MADISON TRIMBLE.

The canal policy, or system of natural improvement, and the subject of Common Schools, were the ingrossing topics of that day. I had soon after I became a member of the Legislature, taken a position in favor of both those measures, and it was thought at the time I was elected Speaker of the Senate, in 1818 and 1819, that a knowledge of my opinion upon those subjects gave me the advantage of my opponent General Lucas, whose opinion upon the subject of education differed from mine. But I attributed my success to another cause. General Harrison had learned that General Lucas had been the leading officer, in getting up the meeting of the militia officers at Camp Bull, near Upper Sandusky in 1813, under command of Gen. Meigs; when resolutions, reflecting upon Gen. Harrison, was adopted; and notwithstanding I was one of the officers, Gen. Harrison, (as he apprised me), felt under obligations to me for my defense of his motives on that occasion. Whilst he denounced Gen. Lucas, as an unscrupulous and black hearted man, etc., for whom he had no respect and in whom he had no confidence. It would perhaps be most proper to say, that both these influences were necessary to elect me, a new member, over an old and experienced Speaker.

My appointment as Canal Commissioner caused my election to the Senate in 1825 to be contested. It was concluded that Commissioner of the Canal Fund was an office, and that I could not hold two offices. The Senate decided that Canal Commissioner was not an office, under the Constitution, but as there was some difference in opinion, I resigned my place as Commissioner.

It was to be expected that I would not be assisted in the discharge of the duties of Speaker by the experience of Gen. Lucas. I was persuaded that he would conceal his mortification and if he should not seek opportunities to embarrass me, he would certainly avail himself of any that might offer to show his superiority as a tactitian, so I determined to treat him respectfully, give him the position his experience and ability as a Representative entitled him to, on Committees, to be appointed by the Speaker; but avoid any familiarity or apparent desire to consult him as a friend. By this course he was disarmed, and as he said to his friend, Wombledorff, of Galion, at the close of the session: "I have been carefully observing the course pursued by Mr. Speaker Trimble, in the discharge of his official duties, and I must say that in the appointment of Committees, he has acted fairly, and in the performance of the other duty, of presiding officer, (especially in the Impeachment Case), acquitted himself with much credit; and I shall cheerfully vote for the usual resolution of thanks on the occasion."

The Impeachment Case referred to was from the County of Columbiana. Two Associate Judges were charged with corruption in the appointment of a Clerk; after a tedious investigation the honorable Representatives preferred Articles of Impeach-

ment to the Senate. Managers on the part of the House were appointed to conduct the prosecution and they, with their counsel, and the defendants, with their counsel, appeared before the Senate, on a day set for the commencement of the trial. The Senate having been organized, and sworn as a high Court of Impeachment, under the Constitution. The defendants were arraigned and pled "Not guilty," to the charges preferred against them. A number of witnesses were sworn, some on the Bible, some with uplifted hands, and others affirmed. The Speaker was President of this high Court, and required to administer the necessary oaths; keep order, and decide all questions of law that might arise, subject to an appeal from to the Court. The issue being made up, the leading witness was called by the managers, Messrs. McDowell, Cutter, and Kerling, and Mr. Thos. Ewing, attorney for the prosecution. When Mr. McC. Wright demanded, and Mr. M. Goodman, counsel for defendants, raised a question of law, as to the legality of the Articles of Impeachment; and moved that the impeachment be quashed, etc.

The question was argued at great length by Messrs. Wright and Hammond, on one side, and Ewing and McDowell on the other. Authorities were read on both sides, and the case submitted for decision to the President of the Court. It was a moment of intense interest, for both parties had contended that upon the decision of this question, the guilt or innocence of the defendants would probably be settled. It was not therefore strange that the accused judges, two venerable looking men, and their friends, who believed in their innocence, many of whom were present, the Representatives of the people, the counsel on both sides, and a vast assemblage of citizens, filling the Senate Chamber, the hall and lobbies, to their utmost capacity, should all look with hope for a decision, favorable to their views and wishes. The moment the question was submitted, General Harrison of the Court, rose and moved, "that the Order to give the President of the Court time to examine the Authorities quoted, and consider the important questions, he was called upon to decide." "That the Court adjourn until the following day." It was my duty as President of the Court to put this question, I rose and remarked "that I appreciated fully the motives of the Honorable Member of the Court who had made the motion to adjourn for the purpose indicated; but as I felt that I understood the question as well as I probably would do after examining and attempting to reconcile a mass of conflicting authorities, I preferred to decide the questions whilst the arguments of counsel were fresh in my mind. If, therefore, the Honorable Member would withdraw the motion to adjourn, I would at once decide the motion, and let the question go to the Court on an appeal which I hoped would be taken. The motion to adjourn was withdrawn and I overruled the motion of defendant's counsel, to quash the Impeachment, and stated that I made

this decision without regard to the guilt or innocence, of the defendants, with which the motion to quash the Impeachment should in my mind have no influence. Mr. Wright said they would ask for time to confer with defendants whether they would take an appeal from the decision of the presiding officer. The Court therefore adjourned. As we retired from the court room, several gentlemen complimented me for my firm decision of so important a question. Mr. Wright came up to me and took my arm, and as we walked to the hotel, asked me whether I had ever studied law. I hesitated and gave him a look which he did not altogether understand; and he said he had inquired, and learned that I was not a professional lawyer; but he supposed from my promptitude in questioning a witness, etc., that I must have spent some time in a law firm or court, and probably read law. I told him I had been clerk of a court for a few years, but had read very little law.

When the Court met, Mr. Hammond stated that the defendant's counsel would not appeal, but go to trial on the Articles of Impeachment as drawn up by the House of Representatives. The trial proceeded slowly. The examination of witnesses brought up questions of competency, to be decided by the President. On one occasion the testimony of witnesses was excluded. The attorneys said under the law the testimony was admissible, and read some authorities in support of their position, and expressed the hope that the President would reconsider the question. The reply: "That common law was said to be based upon and in harmony with common sense, and if so, the decision could not be changed without a total disregard of common sense," produced quite a hearty laugh.

The case occupied several days, and resulted in the acquittal of the Judges by an (almost) unanimous vote, but one member, the Senator from Columbiana, Mr. Thompson, voting for conviction. The embarrassment I felt at the beginning of this proceeding, was, but for a moment, and scarcely observed, (as my friends told me), and at which they expressed surprise, for knowing, as they did, that I was a young man, and but recently placed in the Speaker's Chair, they looked for and expected that the position of President of a High Court of Impeachment, and the solemnity of the arraignment, of two Judicial officers, the qualification and swearing apart of witnesses, and having to meet and devise questions of law and evidence without a moment's warning, would certainly embarrass me. After the trial, the defendants requested Mr. Richardson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Representative of their county, (Columbiana), to tender to me their acknowledgments, for the respectful manner in which I had treated them, when I had occasion to mention their names as defendants, charged with high crimes, etc., and I have no doubt they felt what they said, for afterwards when I was candidate for Chief High Magis-

trate, Columbiana County gave me a heavy majority, although I differed in many ways in national politics.

At the next election in 1824, my friends again insisted upon my being a candidate, and I reluctantly consented. Mr. Morrow was again elected. But I was elected in 1826 to succeed Mr. Morrow and again for a second term in 1828.

At the last election the Jackson Party nominated Samuel W. Campbell, who would have been elected if he had received all their votes, for they had or could have had a majority of votes, and would have probably carried the election if they had known their strength. Some of the leaders of that party told me after the election that they had voted for me because they knew that I had been a faithful public servant. And there was nothing to be gained by electing a Jackson Governor. Others said that they did not know their strength, and supposed their candidate could not be elected, etc. Both reasons did, and may have probably operated to prove the truth.

The Whig Party to which I belonged, was in the majority during my term as Governor, in the Legislature, and carried the election of Governor, afterwards until General Lucas was elected in 1832, Governor McArthur having been elected in 1830.

I believe it is conceded by all who have been in office or had any experience upon the subject, that the most unpleasant duty that devolves upon an Executive in office, is that which appertains to the pardoning power. At the commencement of our Penitentiary System, there were few, if any, of the convicts, but had friends, who interested themselves to obtain pardons for their unfortunate fellow citizens, sent to the State Prison. I mention a few of those cases of peculiar character:

When the duties of the Executive devolved on me, as presiding officer of the Senate, I called on Gov. Brown at the Executive office to receive the keys of the office and possession of the executive documents. Whilst engaged with the Governor, two women, one with a babe in her arms, entered the office. The mother addressed herself to the Governor, inquired, "What was his decision on her application for the pardon of her husband? He replied that he was no longer the Governor of Ohio; that her application was transferred with the office, to Mr. Speaker Trimble, adding, "Mr. Speaker, I introduce you to Mrs. Redman, whose husband is in the State Prison."

Mrs. Redman who was a large, masculine woman, cast upon the Governor a most indignant look, and exclaimed, "It is what I expected, and how could I hope for anything better, from an old stag of a bachelor who has no sympathy for an unfortunate woman. I wonder the people of Ohio put such an unfeeling man in the office of Governor," and turning to me (the Governor looking perfectly stupefied) she said, "Well, Mr. Trimble, "What can you do for me and my poor husband?" I replied very calmly that I was but just entering upon the duties of the

office, and could not give her an answer until I could examine the case of her husband, which it would be impossible for me to do for several days. She left, repeating her denunciation of Gov. Brown, declaring that she would remain at the prison with her husband until he was pardoned, or served his term out. Knowing her husband's character for he was one of very low habits from Fayette County, I soon determined not to pardon him, and sent a note to that effect, to the keeper of the prison.

A few days after the keeper called on me and inquired if I had a daughter, some six or seven years old? I told him I had, he said one of the guard had overheard a conversation between Redman, his wife and sister, after they learned that I would not pardon him. The wife and sister were to return to Fayette, and the sister to proceed to Highland County, and if possible get employment as a hired girl in my family, or in some neighboring family, which ever would afford the best opportunity of stealing my little daughter, and if successful, bear her off to a friend of theirs who would place her beyond our reach, and only return her, upon the pardon of Redman. From what I had seen and heard of the Redman family I was satisfied they would attempt to carry out their plan. I therefore wrote to my wife who was at a farm house three miles from Hillsboro, not to employ a stranger, and to keep Eliza, our daughter, constantly at home and under her own eyes; I have never doubted but this precaution was necessary for Miss Redman actually, as we were informed, came to the neighborhood and sought employment. Had Eliza been permitted, as she had been, to ride alone from the farm to town, there is no telling what might have happened.

There was a man by the name of Birdsell of Hamilton County, condemned to be hanged for the murder of his wife. There was much diversity of opinion, as to the state of mind Birdsell was in when he committed the murder; even doctors differed, as they often do upon other subjects. There was no doubt but the murder was committed, when Birdsell was under the influence of delirium, produced by intoxication, to which he was subject. A petition signed by Dr. Drake, Judge Burnet and other distinguished citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity, and was presented to me, stating the character and condition of Birdsell, and the opinion that he was deranged, and ought not to be executed, and recommended him as a fit subject for executive clemency. Under the Act of General Assembly authorizing the Governor to commute the punishment of death for imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, I sent by the messenger bearing the petition, a pardon, with the requisite endorsement to be signed by Birdsell, agreeing to be imprisoned for life. The messenger on the day named for the execution, arrived at the prison only a few hours before the execution was to take place. When the prisoner was informed that a pardon had been procured, and the condition, he refused to sign the agreement, and said he would rather die

than go to the penitentiary; His friends urged him to sign the agreement, but he positively refused. The sheriff took him from the prison, placed him on his coffin, and proceeded to the gallows. After the religious ceremony, the rope was put round his neck, and the executioner told him he had but one minute more time, his friends urging him to put his signature to the agreement; and it was said, some one took his hand and caused him to make his mark, but that be as it may, his execution was suspended and he was sent to the State Prison, where he remained for the balance of his life. There was a vast assemblage to see the execution, and the majority desired to see Birdsell hung, and were greatly disappointed and gave vent to their indignation by hanging the Governor in effigy, etc.

Some ten days after this event I had occasion to go to Cincinnati with our daughter Eliza Jane, who had paid us a visit, and was returning at the commencement of a session: travel was then by stage via Williamsburgh, and we reached Cincinnati the second day at twelve o'clock. The stage line from Hillsboro to Cincinnati was owned by J. A. T. & C., and the driver, who had driven into the city, Geo. Lare, was a young man who had lived in my family. A few hours after the stage arrived at the Broadway house where I took lodgings, George Lare came to my room and said he had been asked by two rough looking men who came to the stable, if Governor Trimble came in the stage that he drove in. He answered "Yes." They turned and walked off, observing in a low tone "Damn him, now is our time." Soon after, a third person came to the stable, and not observing him, said to the hostler in his hearing that they had just heard that Gov. Trimble was in the city, and they intended to give him a cold bath in the river that night. I told George to see that his horses were made safe, and I would take care of myself. Dr. Drake soon after called on me, and invited me to his house, he said he never seen the population of the city so much excited as when the announcement was made at the gallows that Birdsell would not be hung, he supposed the feeling of indignation against me had subsided, but it would do no harm to be on my guard. I remained in the city two days, visited several acquaintances and left without insult or injury.

There was another case of a man sent from Cincinnati to the penitentiary, of very different character from those I have mentioned. On his way from Pennsylvania to St. Louis, this gentleman, for he was a respectable farmer, stopped at Cincinnati, and found that a boat would not leave the city for several days, he concluded to visit a family from Pennsylvania, that had settled some seven or eight miles west of Cincinnati, and he started by day-light on foot and some four miles out, he overtook two men carrying each a heavy load of carpenters' tools. They inquired where he lived and where bound, etc. He told them and inquired if they knew the family he was going to see.

They said they did, and was going past their house. The Pennsylvanian said he was glad to find company and kindly offered to carry some of their tools. The offer was accepted and they travelled on about a mile when they halted a few minutes to rest, for their loads were heavy. Suddenly the pretended owners of the tools, asked their travelling friend to remain a few minutes, whilst they retired into an adjoining corn field for a necessary purpose, and return. They soon disappeared and in a few minutes two men on horseback rode up, and arrested the traveler, and regardless of his protestations of innocence, they forced him to shoulder as many of the tools as he could carry. They took the rest and marched him back to the city. The owner of the tools and the constable swore they overtook this man in possession of the tools. Court was sitting, and on the testimony of the owner and officer he was indicted, found guilty, and the next day sent to the state prison; where he remained about one year. It so happened that one of the burglars who had assisted in stealing and carrying away the tools, found in possession of the honest traveller, was afterward arrested for a different crime, found guilty and sent to the penitentiary. Soon after his arrival seeing the innocent Pennsylvanian, he was conscience smitten, and sent for the keeper, N. McClane, and told him that he himself was the guilty person, and related the circumstances, as above, adding that they saw the horsemen approaching when they (his partner and himself) escaped, and left the stranger and innocent man to suffer. When the keeper of the prison informed me of those facts, I started a subscription among the members of the Legislature, and raised \$100 which was presented to the unfortunate man with his pardon.

I have forgotten his name. I understood from the keeper that the mortification of this man was so great that he requested Mr. McClane not to inform his family and friends, if inquiry should be made for him, as he feared it would be, as he had seen his name published among the convicts, sent from Cincinnati, etc. He said he had determined, if possible, to conceal from his family the unfortunate accident.

A large proportion of inmates of the penitentiary at that period were makers or venders of counterfeit. One case occurred that proved in its development how extensive that trade in that commodity was; one of the most active and successful agents of an association extending over Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, S. W., and to Pennsylvania and Canada N. E.

A man in Fayette Co., Ohio, was arrested, tried and convicted on a charge of passing counterfeit bank bills, and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. After his conviction and sentence, and before he was taken from the prison in Washington, he procured and took enough arsenic to have killed ten men. The effect was so instantaneous upon the stomach, that violent vomitives threw off most of the poison, but left enough to paralyze

his physical powers to such a degree, that he could neither stand or walk. In that condition he was taken to Columbus and placed in the State Prison. I knew this man. He was an officer in the militia, a man of fine appearance, gentlemanly deportment, and of more than ordinary intellect. Some time during the first year of his confinement he sent a message to me by the keeper of the prison: that he felt it his duty before he died to make a full confession of his own guilt and to communicate to the Governor of the State, some facts in relation to the operation of parties that had been associated with him, that might be useful to the country.

Wm. Neil one of the directors of the penitentiary, agreed to accompany me. We took Wm. Doherty, Clerk of the House of Representatives, with us. We were led to the unfortunate man's room. He was stretched upon his bed, in a paroxysm of pain, with an expression of countenance that indicated excruciating agony of body and mind. As soon as the fit passed off, I took his hand and calling him by name (Captain Curry), said, "I am sorry to see you under such distressing circumstances." He replied calmly, for his mind was clear and vigorous: "O! Governor, I deserve all that I suffer; and as I feel that my time in this world is short and that the only atonement I can make for my crimes is to make a full confession, and ask the forgiveness of my God and my country, I have sent for you, the Governor of the State to communicate some facts that may be useful to the country." He said he felt absolved from all obligations of secrecy; not because some of those, who had induced him into an illegal association, and imposed the obligation of secrecy upon him, had not only deserted him but been his most bitter prosecutors, but because the concealment would increase the criminal operations, in which he had been so extensively engaged. He then commenced his citation, the material parts of which were written down by Col. Doherty, and left with me.

He named the person, a citizen of Highland, who gave him the first counterfeit money he ever knowingly passed, and gave him the names of other persons in Highland, Fayette, and Clinton Counties, who were engaged in the business. That he, Captain Curry, afterwards became the general agent for procuring and distributing counterfeit money, and for this purpose he obtained or was furnished with confidential communications to manufacturers, and distributing agents from St. Louis to Pittsburg, and to Canada, including the intervening country. The principal manufactory of counterfeit Bank Notes was on a small island in Lake Erie, belonging to Upper Canada, owned and operated by a family from New York by the name of Burrows. The father made the plates and the daughter painted and filled up the notes, and sold them by sheets or quires as purchasers chose, at ten per cent (\$10 per hundred). And so perfect were the

plates, the paper and filling up with signatures, that it was difficult to detect any difference between the genuine and spurious, or counterfeit notes.

At this establishment Capt. Curry filled his saddle-bags, and set out upon his circuit; depositing with resident agents in the different states and counties according to circumstances, and receiving a per centum of 25 per cent, in money or promise to pay, according to circumstances; and at the close of each circuit, settle up with his Highland, Clinton and Fayette partners; then visit Miss Burrows and get an outfit for another tour, etc.

In this way Capt. Curry had been operating for several years. I recollect perfectly, soon after the War of 1812 and '13, counterfeit passed money became very abundant, so much so, that it was almost impossible for a man of business not to have a counterfeit bill occasionally in his possession, and it was considered by many persons not improper to pass them off, and no exception by public opinions taken to such acts; hence, some of those persons named by Captain Curry who were large distributors of counterfeit money, shielded themselves under the common excuse, made by others, not engaged in receiving knowingly and passing base money; that they received it as good money and therefore passed it.

I recollect soon after the war referred to we sold goods in Hillsboro, on a day of a general muster, an officer (the man named by Curry) called to me as he passed the store and handed me a \$20 bill and told me to credit him with the amount. The next time I saw him I returned the note as a counterfeit. He said he knew where he got it and took it without hesitation. I am confident, from Curry's representation, that this man passed thousands of dollars of counterfeit money, before he met his fate, an accidental and horrible death, and it is true most of the others named by Capt. Curry as his partners left to their families neither character nor property.

As Curry was incapable of further mischief I proposed giving him his liberty, he thanked me and said he was better where he was, and as he could not live many days he did not wish to distress his family further than he had done, etc.

Captain Curry's disclosure was not confidential, yet he requested (for the sake of the families of the men implicated), that the information he had given, should be used only where the interest of the country would be benefited by it, and I was to be the judge. The request has been complied with.

Although I had full confidence in the truth of Capt. Curry's statements in relation to the persons connected with him in the Counties of Fayette, Highland, and Clinton, I concluded he gave an exaggerated account of Miss Burrows and her operations. But afterward met a Mr. Smith, who then lived near Newhope in Clermont County, O., who said he was well acquainted with the character of Burrows, and the circumstances that fixed his

destiny. Mr. Smith gave me the following relation: Burrows was a man of fair character, respectably connected, and in comfortable circumstances. He was one of the best engravers in New York, and had made and engraved several plates for banking companies. He innocently, as he always affirmed, engraved a set of plates for persons in the northern part of New York, who represented themselves as the agents of a banking company, holding a charter from the State. The plate was used by these persons for counterfeiting purposes. They were arrested and implicated Burrows, as the master spirit of the concern, who was arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. There were petitions numerously signed for his pardon. The officers of the banks used their influence to prevent his pardon being granted on the ground that he was, and would be, if discharged, a dangerous man.

He served his term, six years. When at liberty he found himself deserted by his friends, and he determined to leave the country. His wife, a woman of talent and good education, had devoted much attention to the education of her children. The daughter referred to was a good scholar and a beautiful writer. Burrows and family left New York without knowing where they would locate, notifying the bankers of that State, that he would be avenged for their cruel treatment to an innocent man. When he arrived in Upper Canada, he selected the secluded spot referred to, and went to work on plates in perfect imitation of those of the New York bankers, and his daughter procured paper, printed and filled up the notes, imitating as it was said, the signatures of Presidents and Cashiers so perfectly that those officers themselves were unable to detect the counterfeit. I understood from Mr. Smith that after Mr. Burrows and his daughter made an independent fortune, they left their retreat, changed their name and went to parts unknown.

Here ends the autobiography. In succeeding numbers selections from Governor Trimble's correspondence, with some connecting notes will appear.

SETTLEMENT OF BLENDON TOWNSHIP,

Franklin County, Ohio.

On Aug. 23, 1906, members of the Phelps, Griswold, Moore and Meacham families, to the number of over two hundred, gathered at Minerva Park, to commemorate the first settlement of the township by their ancestors, Edward and Azubah Phelps, Isaac and Ursula Griswold, and Ethan Palmer, from Windsor, Conn.

Papers were read by Rev. A. M. Gillespie, W. M. and R. Swayne, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Clayton McCleary, A. S. Hempstead, W. F. Felch, of Columbus, Ohio; Virgil D. Allen and Mrs. Ellen (Vance) Hutchisson, of Cleveland; Mrs. Josie (Phelps) Jones, of Delaware; Mrs. Minerva (Griswold) Westervelt, of Westerville, and Rev. Charles W. Hempstead, of Cardington, Ohio.

Mr. H. Warren Phelps, a grandson of one of the original settlers has prepared the following history of the settlers of this township:

DURING the later years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, the people of the New England States began to feel the pressure of too close communion. The inhabitants increasing in each succeeding generation, the lands became densely populated. Previous to the year 1804, men going from Massachusetts and Connecticut went westward and settled Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio. Letters were sent back giving a very flattering account of the great possibilities of the new country.

On September 26, 1805, Edward Phelps, Sr., aged 46 years, and Isaac Griswold, Jr., aged 26 years, of Windsor, Conn., started on horseback to overtake their friends and acquaintances of Connecticut and Massachusetts, who had started out one week previous with their oxen and horse teams, and wagons, to make a settlement in Ohio, at Granville. They overtook their friends somewhere near Carlisle, Pa. After arriving at Granville, these two men followed along the Indian trail twenty-eight miles to the Worthington settlement. After visiting their friends and locating lands of which they had a description as being along a creek east from the Worthington settlement, they blazed the trees near where they crossed Alum Creek, then returned to the Granville settlement, and on to their homes at Windsor, Conn., where they arrived late the night of December 13th.

These two men soon began to prepare to remove to Ohio. They entered into contracts for the lands which they purposed to purchase. The lands which they owned in Windsor and Poquonnock were ready sale and brought good prices.

An account book is still in existence in which Edward Phelps kept account of his business transactions, from 1792 until March 10, 1801, in pounds, shillings and pence, and after that

date until March 11, 1836, in dollars and cents; it shows on its pages that Ethan Palmer, a mechanic of Windsor, made two wagons for Edward Phelps.¹

EDWARD PHELPS, SR., fifth in descent from William,² the emigrant from Tewksbury, England, in 1630, in the ship Mary and John, was born at Colebrook, near Windsor, Conn., Aug. 27, 1759. Azubah Moore, his wife, was born at Torrington, Conn. Feb. 13, 1765, married May 6, 1789. He was a farmer, and had administered several estates and held offices of trust.

1.

WINDSOR, CONN., March, 1806.

To prepare wagons for our journey.	
By one pair of hind wheels to the Horse-wagon.....	\$ 8.00
By iron to tire them sixty weight gross, and boxes in wheels.....	5.75
By tiring them	2.50
To one pound bands and iron to make spikes.....	1.40
To the fore wheels.....	7.50

May, A. D. 1806. To prepare the Ox-wagon—

To bands weight Eighteen pounds	\$ 3.75
To boxes in wheels.....	1.50
To iron to make spikes, 27¼ lbs	2.00
June, A. D. 1806. To one horse collar and the hooks	2.50

March the 31st, A. D. 1806. Began to prepare for our journey to Ohio.

Credit to Ethan Palmer for making one pair of hind wheels to the Horse-wagon	\$ 8.00
Credit for the Ox-wagon, axeltrees and wheels and nees.....	21.00
The fore wheels to the Horse-wagon.....	7.50
Making the axeltrees and nees to the Horse-wagon.....	2.50
Money twenty-nine cents.....	29
Three bedsteads.....	5 00
One table	5 00
Nine sumps	1 50
Work done to my sled and wagon	2.34
One great wheel for mill	1 50
One jointer and fore plain	1.00
4 yards and three-quarters of Muslin	4.75
Money Fifteen Dollars.....	15.00

\$75.38

Ethan Palmer, Dr.—

March, 1806. By iron seven pounds.....	.50
April 5th. By money, Eight Dollars.....	\$ 8.00
To one cow, Twenty-one Dollars	21.00
To Forty-two weeks boarding	37.34
August 5th. To house room at Swartzes, and bedding and care in sickness whilst therein nine days while on our journey to Ohio.....	5.00
To tapping one pair of shoes.....	.50

\$72.34

Sharon, Ohio, April the 20th, 1807. We, the subscribers, then reconed and there was due to Ethan Palmer, Three dollars and four cents.

(Signed) ETHAN PALMER,
EDWARD PHELPS.

2. William Phelps, the emigrant, moved from Dorchester, Mass., to Windsor, Conn., in 1635. His wife was Mary Dover, who was born in Tewksbury, England, came in 1630 on the Mary and John, and was married after their arrival. Mr. Phelps had been previously married and brought his four sons with him.

Lieut. Timothy Phelps was their son. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Griswold, who was born in Kenilworth, England, came to America in 1639 and settled at Windsor, where Mary was born Oct. 13, 1614.

Their son, Cornelius, married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Phelps) Mansfield, and their son, Timothy, who married Margaret, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Eno) Gillett, was the father of Edward Phelps.

Azubah Moore was the daughter of Simeon and Hannah (dau. of Benjamin and Hannah (Lewis) Barber) Moore. Simeon was the son of Benjamin and Eunice (dau. of Nathaniel and Eunice (Owen) Phelps) Moore. They resided in Simsbury, Conn., and Westfield, Mass.

Benjamin Moore was the son of Andrew and Mary (dau. of George) (Banders) Moore, the immigrant.

Nathaniel Phelps was the son of George (brother of William) and Phillury (dau. of Philip Randall) Phelps. Thus the Moore family traces its ancestry to George (brother of William), sons of William Phelps of Tewksbury, England.

Andrew Moore was born Feb. 15, 1674, and made a freeman of Simsbury, Feb. 7, 1703.

See "Phelps Family in America," by A. T. Servin, Lenox, Mass., and "Andrew Moore and His Descendants," by H. L. Moore, of Lawrence, Kan.



FRONT AND SIDE VIEW OF HOUSE IN WINCHESTER, CONN., WHICH SIMEON MOORE LEFT WHEN HE MOVED TO OHIO.

The house of Edward Phelps in Windsor, Conn., was of the same style. Both houses were standing in 1904, when these views were taken.

With their young friends, Isaac and Ursula Griswold, they secured deeds to their lands in Ohio on June 23, 1806, from Aaron Ogden, by his attorney, Jonas Stanbery, of the City of New York, to Edward Phelps, 500 acres, in consideration of \$787.50. Deed acknowledged at Hartford County, Windsor, Conn., June 23rd, 1806.³ Isaac Griswold's deed called for 200 acres.

The immigrant party were Edward and Azubah Phelps, their children, Edward, aged 16; Abram, aged 15; Azubah, aged 12; Lucinda, aged 9; Chloe, aged 7; William, aged 4.

The Griswold family were Isaac and Ursula, their sons, Isaac Mortimer, born Dec. 23, 1803, and Edwin B., born Aug. 28, 1805; Selina Griswold, aged 24, sister to Isaac, and Ethan Palmer, the mechanic, aged 24.

It was told by Azubah Phelps to her nephew, the writer, in 1859, that they, on the morning of Tuesday, June 24, 1806, bade their relatives and friends good-bye, as they stood around their two large wagons, each of which had three pairs, or yoke of oxen, and one heavy two-wheeled cart with two pairs of oxen, and two light wagons each with one horse, and two horses with saddles. Edward Phelps and Ethan Palmer then mounted the saddled horses. Isaac Griswold and Edward and Abram Phelps, the sons, took charge of the ox-teams; the women and children got into the horse-wagons.

The minister of their church offered prayer for their safe journey. They then started at ten o'clock forenoon, many of their relatives and friends accompanying them for several miles.

When they had reached a distance from which they could still have a view of their old homes, they stopped and looked back, bidding what was to several of them a last good-bye to the old homesteads. They traveled slowly on their journey, letting their oxen and horses get gradually accustomed to traveling. Their wagons and cart were heavily loaded, going prepared to live as comfortably as it would be possible in the new wilderness country of Ohio. They stopped the first night with relatives near Hartford, then on to Litchfield, Kent and to Dover Plains, N. Y., then to Hope, Warren County, N. J., where some of their relatives resided. They had taken a cow along, intending to leave it with their relatives at Hope, but the cow traveled so quietly with the oxen, that she was taken through to Ohio. They left Hope on July 5th.⁴ They crossed the Delaware River at Easton. They were then on the same route which the Granville colony followed the year previous, crossing the Schuylkill River at Reading, and the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, passing through Carlisle, through the mountains

3. See Vol. VI, No. 1, January, 1903, O. N. W. QUARTERLY.

4. The old account book of Edward Phelps has this entry: "Hope, New Jersey, July 5th, 1806. Edward Phelps paid \$9.47, Isaac Griswold paid \$125." These seem to be the expense accounts on the road up to that date. An itemized daily expense account is kept after that date.

at Nanetsburg. Napier, and Laurel, then on through Unity, Greensburg, Elizabeth, Somerset, Washington. At Swartz's Tavern, somewhere near Unity, they remained six days on account of the sickness of Ethan Palmer. They paid a bill there of \$14.12 and started again on August 5th. On August 8th they crossed the Ohio River at Wheeling, paying \$2.52, then via St. Clairsville, Madison, Cambridge, and Zanesville, paying ferriage there over the Muskingum River, arriving at the Granville settlement on August 15th. They bought salt, 300 pounds at Zanesville, and had purchased ten gallons of whiskey from the distillers in Pennsylvania. They were aware that all settlers depended upon making medicine with whiskey and bark of trees, wild berries and roots, using prickly ash bark, snake, yellow peccoon and other roots. They had also supplied themselves with wheat flour and rye and corn meal.

After crossing the Ohio River they had been delayed one day, as one of the Phelps oxen had eaten some green buckeyes and after one day's sickness died. The cow was then yoked in with the unmated ox to complete the team.

On Monday, August 18th, the pioneers started from Granville. Three of the men had passed along the Indian path to Alum Creek, and more definitely marked the route by blazing the trees during the two days that the families were visiting friends at the Granville settlement. After four days of weary tree and log cutting (many large logs had to be moved) and winding around swampy places, digging down embankments, these people came to Big Walnut Creek. They dug out a roadway in a ravine and crossed the creek just south from where the bridge now is over the creek on the Worthington and Granville wagon road east from Olmstead, Connelly, McDannalds, Four Corners.⁵ They reached the head of a ravine about sixty rods east of Alum Creek and on the south of where the Worthington and Granville road now is located, at sunset on Friday, August 22d. They went into camp there for the night, feeling that their long, tiresome journey was nearly ended. The next morning, August 23d, they moved down along the ravine into the valley of Alum Creek, and looking about made sure by the blazes on the trees, which marks the two men had made the year previous, that they were upon the lands which they had purchased. Here Ethan Palmer, who had gone on ahead two days before to the settlement at Worthington, met them, and with him were Israel Case, David Bristol, Ezra Griswold, Levi Pinney and Stephen Maynard, of

5. This was verified by Chloe Phelps, who was seven years old at the time. She later married Menzes Gillespie, and on August 21, 1856, was riding with Mr. Wallace H. Moore, crossing the creek at this same crossing while on the way from her daughter's, Mrs. Alma G. Dickey, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Moore, the parents of Wallace H. She said, pointing to the hill rising on the east side of the creek, "There is where our people came down the hill and here is where we crossed the creek just fifty years ago to-day, and then we started northwest along the creek and after stopping at night passed around the head of the great swamp and followed the Indian path to Alum Creek, directly west from the place of crossing Big Walnut Creek."



APPROACH TO ALUM CREEK FROM THE EAST, WHERE THE PARTY CROSSED IN 1806.

This photograph was taken in Nov. 1905. On the left is Homer Moore Phelps, great-grandson of Edward Phelps and also of Isaac Griswold. On the right is Urlin Zinn, great-grandson of Isaac Griswold.



This cabin, built in 1824, is of the same style as that of Edward Phelps, built in 1806, except that the roof has been renewed with shingles. H. Warren Phelps is sitting on the doorstep.

the Worthington settlement, to greet the new settlers, and extended to them a pressing invitation to come to their homes and remain until they could erect comfortable cabins, and assuring them that they would assist in every possible manner.

Ethan Palmer and Edward Phelps, Jr., by a pre-arrangement took axes and selecting two beech trees of equal size, commenced to chop, to see which should fell the first tree. The tree which young Phelps was chopping fell first, thus he has had his name mentioned in the county histories as having been the first white man to have chopped down a tree in the township of Blendon. He was a very vigorous young man of fine appearance, and at that time was six feet in height, and in weight, 165 pounds.

There was at that time a breadth of about six rods of level land between the foot of the hills on the east side and the creek. The camp of those pioneers was located where the bed of the creek now is and where the bridge now stands; the old thoroughfare of the creek is still in evidence. A fire was built, the large iron kettles were filled with water and heated, the women pioneers then washed out the soiled clothing. Mr. Griswold and the Phelps sons herded the oxen, cow and horses while they cropped the wild grass which grew along the creek. Ethan Palmer threw out line and hook in the waters and caught fish.

Mrs. Mindweil Edithe (Griswold) Clarke, now aged 84 years, youngest daughter of Isaac and Ursula (Clarke) Griswold, relates hearing her parents and others of the pioneers say, in talking about the first day of their arrival at Alum Creek, that they had but very little meat which had been salted and cured. They craved salted pork. The two men, Edward Phelps and Isaac Griswold, had learned when they were at the Worthington settlement in 1805, that there were settlers somewhere farther down along Alum Creek. Mr. Phelps took one of the horses and carrying flour, meal, and woolen and tow cloth, followed the meanderings of the creek southward until he came to a small clearing where there was a cabin in which resided Frederick Agler. This was about seven miles, and on what was later known as Ferris Hill, about three-fourths mile north from where St. Mary's of the Springs Academy is now located. He learned that there were two other settlers farther south, William Read and David Nelson. Mr. Phelps secured some pork, venison, potatoes and green corn and beans, which were all relished by the pioneers.

There was a small stream, named later the Big Run, which put into Alum Creek farther north, coming from the east through the Phelps land. The flood waters of Alum Creek later washed a new channel, gradually wearing the east bank away until, in 1874, the channel of the creek was as it now is, close to the hills on the east side.

While those pioneer families were encamped on the east side of Alum Creek, using one of their coarse tow-cloth wagon covers stretched over poles, set up near a large tree which had been felled, as a shelter, enjoying their first supper on their new possessions, the camp-fires of an Indian tribe were seen about one-fourth mile away on the west side of the creek. The next morning, the 24th, some of the Indians visited the camp of the pioneers and made exchanges of provisions, venison and fish in exchange for meal, flour, sugar and salt. They also made protestations, by signs, of their friendship.

The pioneer families followed on the Indian trail and arrived at the Worthington settlement. On Monday, the 25th, the men returned to their lands and selected sites upon which to erect their cabins. Edward Phelps selected a position about 230 rods west from Alum Creek, on the north side of where the Worthington and Granville road was later located. A spring of water was in the bank above the small stream, ten rods northwest from where the cabin was erected. The small stream was later named Abrams Brook west of this spring, and Homer's Run farther east.

Isaac Griswold located the place where he built his cabin about 200 rods northwest, and along the banks of the same small stream, and 70 rods north from the Worthington and Granville road. It is not now positively known which cabin was erected first. Mr. Griswold secured some lumber from a mill owner at Worthington and hauled the same to the place where he intended to build, and there erected shelter for himself and family. Ethan Palmer assisted Mr. Griswold. Mrs. Phelps and the young children of her family remained at the Worthington settlement while Mr. Phelps and sons worked at erecting their cabin. When the men had the logs ready to erect their cabins, the men of the Worthington settlement went out and assisted in erecting them.

There were expert axemen in those days, who with the broad-axe would hew a surface, leaving it as smooth and even as if sawn; of such hewn logs the floors were made. The roof was of boards split out of good oak or walnut, about three feet in length and six inches in width, one half inch in thickness. Hewn timbers were laid upon the end gable logs, each succeeding log being shorter, so as to make the proper pitch to the roof. The clapboards were laid upon the hewn logs, and thus the roof was placed. A hewn surfaced log was laid upon each tier of clapboards and fastened at each end by means of wooden pins to hold the roof boards.

Edward Phelps, with the assistance of Ethan Palmer,⁶ built

⁶ Ethan Palmer was of the family so well and favorably known at Windsor and other parts of Connecticut. He purchased land one mile north and on the east side of Alum Creek. He was a successful man in the new settlement, a good mechanic. He married Elizabeth Ostrander, daughter of Ebenezer and Chloe Ostrander, Gloucester, March 25, 1836. He died March 1, 1866. His daughter, Ellen P., died in 1897. His widow married John Russell, born Nov. 27, 1818, whose first wife was Hester at Monroe. They removed to Allen, Michigan.

a mill on the Big Run, on lands of Phelps, east of Alum Creek, in 1807. There was no iron or steel used in the mill except the upright saw and the dogs with which the logs were held in the truck carriage. The pins which held the saw in the frame gearing were good hickory; the rollers under the carriage were made of gum wood; the overshot wheel for the water power was brought from Connecticut. An oak hewn timber, which is 12x16 inches, was recently taken out from the gravel and sand in the bed of the run where the dam and mill stood. It lay under water, and has been converted into posts upon which to hang farm gates. At this mill the lumber was sawn which Edward Phelps, in 1808, used to build the first frame barn erected in the township, or for many miles around, and perhaps in the county. It was a structure 36x42 feet, with walnut and oak sills, posts 14 feet, hewn rafters, horse and cow stables, large mow on south side for hay and grain, with stable for horses on east side, stable for oxen and cows on north side, with good 14-foot grain threshing floor running through east and west, two doors opening to the west into the threshing floor. This barn was built about 140 feet south from the Phelps cabin, and south of where the wagon road is now. The threshing floor and stable for horses of the new barn was used for school and for church services during the summer and fall months of 1808. Miss Salina Griswold taught the first school held in the township in this stable.

The Indians had a camping ground on the high gravel ridge about 50 rods west from where the bridge across the creek now is, and east of Abrams Brook, or Homer's Run, on the north side. A cabin was erected there later.

The next year the Indians established a camping ground about 80 rods west from where the Phelps cabin was located, and near to a ravine. The ravines extending south to northeast formed what was called the Hogback. That field has since been known as the "Hogback field." This Indian camp was nearly half way between the Phelps and Griswold cabins, and about 6 rods north from the present road. The writer has heard his grandmother and his aunts, Azubah, Lucinda and Chloe, converse about the Indians coming to and going from this camp.

On July 2, 1807, Simeon Moore, a brother to Mrs. Phelps, with his wife, who was Roxana Phelps, a distant relative, widow of Paul Meacham, and their two families of children, arrived at the Phelps cabin, and on July 11th a son was born to them, who was named Benjamin. The Moores and Meachams settled on lands in the southeast part of the township. A letter written by Simeon to his brother Benjamin, in Windsor, Conn., on August 2, 1807, tells of the journey to Ohio, and the situation.

In September, 1807, Isaac C. Griswold and his wife, the parents of Isaac, came from Windsor, Conn., to visit their son, and

with them came Oliver Clark, a brother to Mrs. Griswold, Jr. Clark remained here, as the next year we find his name upon a muster roll, but the Griswolds returned to Connecticut in 1808. Oliver Clark is the grandfather of Charles C. Clark and Raymond Clark, of the Columbus, Ohio, Postoffice.

Timothy Lee came to the Worthington settlement in 1807, and located a Major's Warrant for 500 acres of land, "which warrant he had purchased" in the northeast quarter of Blendon, then known as Township 2, Range 17. He then went to Kentucky and labored at his trade, a clothier, until 1812, when he settled on his land.

George and Miriam (Palmer) Osborn and Francis Olmstead came from Hartford, Conn., in 1808. Mrs. Osborn was a sister to Ethan Palmer. Francis Olmstead returned to Connecticut and removed with his family to Ohio, arriving at the Phelps cabin on December 17, 1810.⁷

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn first resided in a cabin erected on the Phelps land, about 70 rods west of south from where the Griswold cabin stood. Ethan Palmer resided with them. They in 1810, removed to lands which they purchased one mile northeast, the northeast portion of Section 3. They erected their cabin on the east side of where the road is, and opposite the brick house which they later erected and in which they kept a tavern for many years. The brick house is still standing.⁸

John Mattoon and wife, Thankful Stebbins, and his two brothers, Seth and Anson, came from Chelsea, Vt., to Worthington, Ohio, in 1806, and he, with wife, removed to the northwest section of Blendon township in 1808.

In 1809, John and Polly (Craig) Cooper, his brother William and wife, Phebe Harrison, their brother-in-law and brother, Isaac Harrison, came from Staunton, Va., John Youell came from the same place in 1809, and Reuben Carpenter came in 1809 from Vermont; Henry Hone, Philip Blodgett, John, Levi and Bela Goodrich came from Connecticut in 1809; and all settled in the northwest section. Garrett Sharp, Thomas McCloud and William Scobie came in 1810. They all settled in the northern part of the township. Homer Moore, Cruger Wright, Isaac Bartlett, Obadiah Benedict and Ebenezer Butler came from Connecticut, and Robert McCutcheon came from Virginia, in 1811. All, except Moore, settled in the northern part of the township. Moore died Sept. 1, 1811.

William Huey Watt and wife, Mary Read, sister to Judge William Read, came from eastern Pennsylvania, and Charles P. Hempstead, a half-brother to Mrs. Isaac Griswold, came from Windsor, Conn., in 1812. The former settled in the southwest and the latter in the northwest section. Christian Smoth-

7. See Phelps' account book, and *THE QUARTERLY*, Vol. VI, January, 1903.

8. The foregoing facts were related to the writer and his father, by George Osborn, in 1867, while making cider at the Osborn mill, Mr. Osborn saying that the cabin stood directly in front of where the northeast corner of the cider mill then stood.

ers came the same year. Samuel and John McDannald, Samuel Puntney and Elisha Bidwell, all from Virginia, in 1813 settled in the southeast section. Israel Baldwin and John D. Coe came in 1814. In 1815, Thomas Palmer and Jonathan Noble, with his family, from Litchfield, Conn., settled in the southwest section. Aaron Poe, Joseph and Sarah (Parker) Ingalls, and their son Thomas, came from Barre, Vt., and settled in the northwest section. Menzes Gillespie, Gideon W. Hart, Artemas Cutler, Isaac Tinkham, Thomas Fallon and Robert Dunlap (from Windsor, Conn.), Ezra Sammis (from New York), and Robert Jamison and his wife Margaret (daughter of Robert and Mary McKnight-McCutcheon) (from Rockbridge County, Va.), settled in the same section (except Hart, in the northeast), in 1816.

Mathew, Peter and William Westervelt and John Bishop, and their families, came from Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1818, and settled in the northwest section. Moses and son, Origin, Rugg, came from Vermont about the same time.

The name of the township was connected with Sharon, although the first letters written were headed Scioto, the name of the Worthington settlement. The next designated name was Harrison, adopted at the date of the organization of the township, on March 6, 1815. The first election held in the new township under direction of the County Commissioners was on the first Monday of April, 1815. The name was changed to Blendon, Dec. 8, 1824.

The settlers took great care to treat well the Indians and show to them that the white people were their friends. At one time in 1813, there was great fear that the Indians would massacre the white settlers. There had been a log fort built in Section 2, where now is the Blendon West Pioneer Cemetery, and is located one and one-half miles south from where Westerville town now is. This fort was built with heavy logs and the settlers would go there for safety whenever there was danger feared of an Indian attack. One day an aged Indian, who had received much kind treatment from the settlers, came to the Phelps cabin, and going in, sat down, and taking out his pipe, began smoking slowly. Thus he sat for a long time, making no effort to communicate. The action of the Indian created some alarm, but the family sat quietly. Finally the Indian arose, and handing the pipe to Mr. Phelps, motioned for him to smoke. Mr. Phelps put the pipe to his mouth and smoked; then the Indian motioned for Mrs. Phelps to smoke, and so on to all of the members of the family. The Indian then made signs to indicate that he would protect all of the pioneer settlers near, and then he went away. There was an outbreak about that time somewhere northwest, and some white settlers were killed.

The Rev. Seth Noble, generally known as Parson Noble, who came from Montgomery, near Westfield, Mass., and settled upon lands at Franklinton, where Columbus west of the river now is, first came to the home of Edward Phelps in 1800, when on his way to find the lands for which he had a grant for 640 acres from the United States Government, and was a frequent visitor there, and preached at the Phelps cabin. He died September 15, 1807.

PHELPS DOCUMENTS.

TIMOTHY PHELPS, SEN., DEED OF LAND TO EDWARD PHELPS.

WINDSOR, HARTFORD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT. 1784.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that I, Timothy Phelps, of Windsor, in the County of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, for the consideration of One Hundred and Forty Pounds Lawful money to me in hand paid, and to my full satisfaction, from my son Edward Phelps, of Said Windsor, Connecticut, do give, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said Edward Phelps, and to his heirs, and assigns forever, Two certain pieces or parcels of Land, Lying and Being in the Township of Windsor, aforesaid, containing Eight acres, Be it more or less, and is in width Northerly and Southerly, Twenty-six rods, and is Bounded Westerly on the Highway; Northerly on Doctor Hezekiah Phelps' heirs land; Easterly, on Samuel Brown's Land, and Southerly, on the Grantor's own Land.

The second Piece Lyeth in first Meadow, so called, and contains four acres, Be it more or less, and is Bounded as followeth, Viz: East on the Rivulet: West, partly on Peter Brown's Land, in part, and partly on the meadow fence on land this Day deeded to Timothy Phelps, Jun., my son; North, on James Phelps' Land; and South, on Jacob Phelps' Land, in part, and partly on Peter Browning's Land.

To have and to hold, the above granted and bargained Premises, with the appurtenances thereof, unto Him, the said Edward Phelps, and to his Heirs, and Assigns forever, to His and their own proper use and behoof. And also, I the said Timothy Phelps, do for my self, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant with the said Edward, His Heirs, or Assigns, that at and until the ensembling of these presents I am well siezed of the Premises, as a good indefeasible Estate, in Fee-simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written, and that the same is free of all Incumbrances whatsoever.

And Furthermore, I the said Timothy Phelps, do, by these presents, bind my self, My Heirs, forever to warrant and Defend the above granted and bargained Premises, to Him the said Edward Phelps and to his Heirs and Assigns, against all Claims and Demands whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the 19th Day of April, Anno Domini, 1784.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of Timothy
Phelps, Jr., Henry Allyn.

TIMOTHY PHELPS.
[Red wax seal]

9. A tax receipt now in the possession of the writer reads as follows:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 4, 1828.

Rec'd of Seth Noble's heirs, by Edward Phelps, the sum of Two Dollars, 3 Cents, 8 Mills. Tax on 64 acres of land in Range 22, Township 5, Section 23, 1/2 section 32, for the year 1828.

\$2.038

CHRISTIAN HEYL,
Treasurer of Franklin County.

Hartford County, Tp. of Windsor, S. S. April 19th Day A. D. 1784, personally appeared Timothy Phelps, Signer and Sealer of the foregoing Instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free Act and Deed, before me.

HENRY ALLYN, Just. peace.

April 19th Day Anno dom. 1784.

Then received and at Large Recorded the within written Instrument, in Windsor, 16th Book of Town Record, of Land Vol. 257.

Test. HENRY ALLYN, Register.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF TIMOTHY PHELPS.

The Last Will and Testament of Timothy Phelps, of Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut.

In the name of "God" Amen. This third Day of March A. D. 1792, Seventeen Hundred and ninety two.

I, Timothy Phelps, of Windsor, in the County of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, in America, At present being of a sound mind and of a disposing disposition, thanks be given to "God" therefor, but calling to mind the mortality of my body & knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. Principally and first of all, I recommend my soul to God, who gave it, my body I commend to the earth to be buried in a decent Christian burial at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named; nothing doubting but that I shall receive the same again by the merit of Jesus Christ, and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased "God" to bless me with in this life, I give and dispose of in the following manner and form, viz:

Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Timothy Phelps, besides what I have deeded to him, the one fifth part of my Plain lot called the Great Field, except what I have deeded and willed to my daughter, Ursula, and also the one fifth of my lot called the Stone Hill lot. In both pieces, he is to have the fifth for quantity and quality, to him and his heirs and assigns forever, to their own disposal.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Launcelot Phelps, four acres and a half of land on the North side of my lot called the old House lot, however the same is butted and bounded; and Two acres on the North-west corner of that lot where his house now stands and where he now resides, to begin at the said corner and run South and East as the two highways run, so as to make to him two acres in a square piece; also the one fourth part of the remainder of that lot where he now resides, for quantity and quality; also the one fifth part of my lot on the Plain called the Great field, except what I have deeded to my daughter Ursula, or willed to her; also the one fifth part of my lot called the Stone Hill lot; the two said lots he is to have the one fifth for quantity and quality; the above said gift is to him and his heirs and assigns forever, to their own disposal.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Daniel Phelps, the one fourth part of the remainder of that lot where I have willed two acres of land to my son Launcelot, where he now resides, for quantity and quality; also the one fifth part of my lot on the Plain called the Great field, except that part which I have deeded or willed to my daughter Ursula, and also the one fifth part of my lot called the Stone Hill lot; the two last he is to have the one fifth for quantity and quality; the above gift is to him and his heirs and assigns forever, to their own disposal.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my son Edward Phelps, My home lot where I now reside all except what I have deeded to my son Timothy, however the same is butted and bounded, together with the buildings thereon standing; also the one fourth part of the remainder of that lot where I have willed two acres to my son Launcelot, where he now lives; also the one fifth part of my Plain, called the Great Field, except what I have willed or deeded to my daughter Ursula; also the one fifth part of my lot called the Stone Hill lot; the above said lots except my home lot

are to be divided equally, quantity and quality; the above said gifts are to him and his heirs and assigns forever for their own disposal.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my two grandsons Nathaniel and Harlow, the sons of my son John Phelps, to be divided equally between them for quantity and quality, the one fifth part of my Plain lot, called the Great Field, except what I have deeded or willed to my daughter Ursula; also the one fifth part of my lot called the Stone Hill lot; also the whole of that lot called the Britton lot, where the Lock House stood; also the one fourth part of the remainder of that lot where I have willed two acres to my son Launcelot, where he now lives; Said grandsons are to have their shares of the above said lots, quantity and quality to them and their heirs and assigns forever for their own use and disposal. My will also is and I do give unto my son John Phelps, as a legacy Twenty Pounds, lawful money. He being an invalid caused by his long service in the American army during the war with England, I hereby provide for him by giving to his children who will care for him. Also it is my will and I do give to my two granddaughters, the two daughters of my son John Phelps, each a legacy. To my granddaughter Orril, Twenty Pounds lawful money, and to my granddaughter Sarah, Ten Pounds, lawful money; the above said legacies my two said mentioned grandsons, Nathaniel and Harlow Phelps, are to pay equally between them in one year after my death. Also I do give and bequeath unto Dinah the wife of my son John Phelps, the use of one third of what I have given to my two above mentioned grandsons, during her natural life.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sabrah, the wife of Isaac Pinney, Fifteen Pounds, lawful money, more than what she has already received from me. The said £15 is to be reconed and paid in one year after my death, as money went in the year 1774.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Ursula, the wife of Joshua Haven Hempstead, Sixteen Pounds, lawful money, more than what she has already received. Said Sixteen Pounds is to be paid to her in one year after my death as money went in the year of 1774, also two acres in the Plain lot, called the Great Field, joining to that which I have deeded to her and is to bound that I have deeded to her across from road to road an equal width.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my two grandchildren the children of my daughter Margaret "deceased," wife of Pettibone Wakefield, Fourteen Pounds lawful money more than has been received by the said daughter Margaret, in her lifetime; the said £14, is to be divided equally between the two grandsons, to wit Adin and Harvey Wakefield, the Fourteen pounds is to be paid to them in one year after my death in the same manner and form as above to the others of my daughters, as money went in 1774.

Item: My will also is that after my just debts and funeral charges are paid, all the rest of my estate besides what is deeded in my will, whether Real or Personal estate, I give to be equally divided between my four sons and two grandsons, to wit: Timothy, Launcelot, Daniel, and Edward, my sons, and Nathaniel and Harlow, my grandsons, "the one fifth part is to be divided between the two grandsons," equally between them.

Item: Furthermore my will is that my four sons, and two grandsons, shall pay the above said legacies given to my daughters equally between them, reconing my two said grandsons equal with one of my sons, Timothy, Launcelot, Daniel, and Edward, are to pay each of them the one fifth, and my two grandsons, Nathaniel and Harlow, the other fifth; the above said legacies are to be paid in one year after my death.

Item: My will is and I do hereby appoint and ordain my two sons Timothy Phelps and Launcelot Phelps, to be Executors to this my last will and testament, and I do revoke and disannul all other wills, legacies and bequests by me made or bequeathed, ratifying this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the day and date above said.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced, and delivered, by the said Timothy Phelps, to be his last will and testament, in presence of us as witnesses.

Watson Loomis,
David Filley,
Prudence Loomis.

TIMOTHY PHELPS.

A true copy of the Original will.

JONATHAN BULL, Judge of Probate.

POWER OF ATTORNEY FROM AARON OGDEN, ESQ., TO JONAS STANBERY.

Whereas on the Seventh day of May in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred, John Adams, then president of the United States, by letters patent under his hand and the seal of the United States, did grant unto John Stiles a certain tract of land estimated to contain four thousand acres, being the third quarter of the second township in the seventeenth range of the tract appropriated for satisfying Warrants for Military services.

And whereas the said John Stiles, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred, did grant and convey the said tract of land estimated to contain four thousand acres, to Mathew Williamson, of Elizabethtown, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, his heirs and assigns forever.

And whereas the said Mathew Williamson, on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and two, did grant and convey the said tract of land estimated to contain four thousand acres as aforesaid, unto Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, aforesaid, his heirs and assigns forever, all which by reference to the several conveyances for the said tract of land as above will fully appear.

Now therefore be it known to all to whom these presents shall come, that I, the said Aaron Ogden above mentioned, have made, ordained, constituted and appointed and by these presents do make, ordain, constitute and appoint Jonas Stanbery, of the City and State of New York, my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to bargain, sell, convey and transfer to any person or persons whatever, all or any part of the said tract of land above described, in fee simple and for me and in my name, to receive such considerations as may be agreed for, by my said Attorney, and upon receipt thereof acquittances or other discharges for me and in my name or in his own name to make and give, and for me and in my name, or in his own name as Attorney for me to sign, seal and as his or my act and deed, deliver such deed or deeds of conveyances as may be effectual to assure to such grantee, or grantees a good and indefeasible estate in fee simple, to such lands as may be intended to be granted thereby with a good and sufficient covenant of warranty against all persons lawfully claiming or to claim these lands or any part thereof by from or under me or any other person or persons whatsoever. Giving and hereby granting to my said Attorney full power and authority to act and do in the premises as fully to all intents and purposes as I myself might or could do if personally present, ratifying, confirming and allowing as firm and effectual, all and whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises by virtue of these premises.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and six.

Signed and delivered in presence of
Jonathan Dayton, &
Shepard Vrollock.

(Signed)

AARON OGDEN.

Personally appeared before me Shepard Vrollock, Esquire, of the Judges of Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, Aaron Ogden, the grantor above named, who is personally known to me, who acknowledged that he executed the above instrument of writing by signing, sealing and delivering the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Taken and acknowledged this 17th day of June, 1806.

DEED.

Deed For Five Hundred Acres of Land made by Aaron Ogden to Edward Phelps. The first deed of land made to an actual settler of Blendon township.

To all people to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Know Ye that I, Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown, in the County of Essex, & State of New Jersey, by my Attorney Jonas Stanbery, of the City of New York, for and in consideration of Seven Hundred & Eighty Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, Received to my full satisfaction of Edward Phelps, of Windsor, in Hartford County & State of Connecticut. Do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Edward Phelps, & to his heirs & assigns forever, Five Hundred Acres of land, lying in the County of Franklin, and State of Ohio. In the Third quarter of the Second township and Seventeenth Range, in the Congress Military tract, and lies in common and undivided between him & the rest of the proprietors in said Section.

To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, with the appurtenances thereof, unto him the said Edward, his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own proper use and behoof. And also I the said Aaron Ogden, do for myself & my heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the said Edward Phelps, his heirs and assigns, that until the enfealing of these presents, I am well seized of the premises, as a good indefeasible estate in fee-simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written, and that the same is free of all incumbrances whatsoever.

And furthermore, I the said Aaron Ogden, do by these presents, bind myself and my heirs forever, to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premises, to him the said Edward Phelps, his heirs and assigns, against all claims and demands whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the Twenty third day of June, Anno Domini 1806.

Signed, Sealed and delivered
in presence of Elisha Moore
and Oliver Mather.

AARON OGDEN,
by his Attorney. [Seal]
JONAS STANBERY.

Hartford County, Windsor, Conn., June 23rd, 1806. Personally appeared Aaron Ogden, by his Attorney Jonas Stanbery, Signer and fealer of the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed, before me.

OLIVER MATHER,
Justice of Ye Peace,

In and for Windsor, Hartford County, State of Connecticut.

Received for Record November 19th, 1806, and Recorded January 13th, 1807, in Book D, page 47 and following.

Teste: LUCAS SULLIVANT,
Recorder Franklin County, Ohio.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

Copied from the *Fredonian*, a newspaper printed and published every Friday by Hinde & Richardson, at Chillicothe, Ohio, Friday, June 19, 1807.

Be it remembered, that heretofore to wit: on the third day of April term of the Court of Common Pleas, held in the town of Franklinton, for the County of Franklin, on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seven, the petition of Edward Phelps was presented to the Court, which said petition is as follows, to-wit:

The petition of Edward Phelps sheweth: that he is entitled to five hundred acres of land, now undivided in the third section of the second township, in the seventeenth range of the Congress Military land, situate and

lying in the County of Franklin and State of Ohio, which this petitioner holds by virtue of a deed in fee simple executed by Aaron Ogden by his attorney in fact duly authorized thereunto, Jonas Stanbury. Your petitioner further states that Isaac Griswold, jun., is entitled to two hundred acres out of the same section, also undivided equal in quantity and quality; the said Isaac Griswold, jun., is a resident in the said County of Franklin.

Your petitioner further states that he believes Jonas Stanbury, Thomas Salter, Jonathan Noble, and Francis Olmstead, own the residue of the said section of land, in what portions your petitioner does not know. The said Jonas Stanbury lives in the City of New York, and the said Jonathan Noble and Francis Olmstead reside in Hartford County, State of Connecticut; where the said Thomas Salter lives is unknown to your petitioner, unless in the City of New York. The aforesaid section of land being undivided, your petitioner cannot with safety improve any part, although greatly desirous of so doing, so as to enjoy the profits; neither can he safely take possession of any part or portion thereof for the purpose of improvement. Your petitioner prays your honors to grant your writ of partition agreeably with the provisions of the act in such case made and provided, and award to him division of the said section or tract of land.

EDWARD PHELPS.

HENRY BRUSH,

Attorney for petitioner.

And on the motion of the said petitioners, it is ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be published for six weeks successively, previous to the next term of this Court, in one of the newspapers printed at Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio.

Teste. LUCAS SULLIVANT, C. H. P.

EDWARD PHELPS }
vs. } On a petition for the partition of Land.
JONAS STANBURY. }

This day came the said Edward Phelps, by his Attorney, and the Commissioners who were appointed to divide and set apart to said petitioner the land claimed by him in said petition, having made division and returned their report, and the same being examined by the Court, was allowed and approved of and ordered to be recorded, which said division and report is as follows, viz:

Platt of Edward Phelps: Lot in Range 17, Township 2, and Section 3, in the Congress Military tract, in Franklin County, State of Ohio, as set out February 1st, 1808, by James Kilbourne, District Surveyor, under the direction of Samuel Beach, Moses Maynard, and Stephen Maynard, Commissioners appointed by the Court.

Sale 40 Cha's to an Cash.

Fees \$3.00.

Attest. JAMES KILBOURNE.

The State of Ohio, Franklin County, SS: February 1st, 1808. This may certify that being called by Messrs. Samuel Beach, Moses Maynard, and Stephen Maynard, to survey out Five hundred acres of land, in the third Section, of the Second township, in the Seventeenth range, of the United States Military land, within said County, (which Five hundred acres was stated to be the proportion owned by Edward Phelps, in said Section) I proceeded with the assistance of the said Moses and Stephen Maynard, as chain carriers, to set off said tract of land as follows, viz: Beginning at the North-west corner of said Section, I first ran South according to the direction of the said Samuel Beach and others, along the West line of said Range, 234 poles and 18 links, to a Beech tree in the line, nine inches in diameter, on the South side of traveled road near the N. W. corner of the said Five hundred acre tract of land. Thence South 106 poles 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, to a post from which a White Elm tree 20 inches in diameter is 49° East distant 31 links. Thence East down a slash and chain 80 poles to a fork coming across the line from the north same course 10 poles; since break from South-west 100

poles; same from N. W. 563 poles, Alum Creek from N. W. to S. E. 749 poles 6 links, a post in the East line of the Section corner to said tract, a beech tree 18 inches in diameter is N. 15 to distance 55 links. Thence North along the said Section line 106 poles 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ links to a White Elm in said line 9 inches in diameter N. E. corner to said lot, and not far S. E. from the high bank of a run, or small creek. Thence West 132 poles to a brook coming from N. E. 30 links in width, 253 poles; Alum Creek from North to South 749 poles 6 links to the first mentioned N. W. corner of said tract, containing as above 500 acres of said tract of land (for a platt thereof see accompanying).

(J. K.)

JAMES KILBOURNE,
District Surveyor.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO. }
SHARON, February 10th, 1808. }

We, the subscribers, do this day agree that if Isaac Griswold should have a lot of land set off to him, South of the lot where I now live, and if the Court of Common Pleas, of Franklin County, held at Franklinton, and in the state of Ohio, should establish the lot to me as the three Commissioners appointed by said above mentioned Court, Moses Maynard, Samuel Beach, and Stephen Maynard, of Worthington Settlement, have laid it out, that I do agree to exchange with him, land, in the following manner:

That is to begin twenty rods East of the North and South road as it is now laid out, and to run East on the South side of the East and West road where it was last surveyed by James Kilbourne, by my Edward Phelps' house, to run Fifty rods East and take to the center of the road, and I Isaac Griswold, to give to the said above mentioned Edward Phelps, land in exchange on the south side of my lot, to begin on the East end of the land that I Edward Phelps, let him, Isaac Griswold have, to run East to the creek, on the south side of my lot as it now lies; the land is to be exchanged in equal value not to consider the road anything.

We further agree that the Commissioners, who are appointed to set out said Griswold's land, shall appraise it.

We further agree if said Griswold should have a lot laid out to him on the North side of my lot, to exchange lands to let his lands come to the road. I am to keep fifty rods on the West end of my land on the road, and then said Griswold is to have fifty rods East on the road from his land to the center of the road, and I Edward Phelps, am to take in exchange in equal value not to consider the road anything, lands at the West end of his lot against my, Edward Phelps' fifty rods.

The aforesaid Commissioners are to appraise the lands.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals, the day above written in presence of

Isaac Griswold,¹⁰
Christian Griswold.

ISAAC GRISWOLD, JR.
EDWARD PHELPS.

[Sealed with red wafer seals.]

Endorsed: The within instrument of writing is that if Isaac Griswold should remonstrate against the doings of the Commissioners, this instrument of writing is to be null and void, otherwise it is to stand in full force.

10. The Isaac Griswold and Christian Griswold were the parents of Isaac Griswold, Jr., who remained in Ohio. The parents came to Blendon, Ohio, in 1807, and remained with their son one year, then returned to their home at Windsor, Conn.

STATE OF OHIO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, }
February 15th, 1808. }

Agreeable to the petition of Edward Phelps, and the Order of Court thereon, and of our instructions, we have explored the said section of land as set forth in said petition, and having according to our best skill and judgement seen fit to, and have set off to Edward Phelps, Five hundred acres of land as described in the survey of James Kilbourne, Esq., herewith enclosed. We expect the Court to regulate our fees.

MOSES MAYNARD, [Seal]

SAM'L BAECH, [Seal]

STEPHEN MAYNARD, [Seal]

Commissioners.

This is to certify that the before signed Moses Maynard, Samuel Beach and Stephen Maynard were duly sworn by me before they proceeded in their duty, as the law directs.

Given under my hand this 16th day of January, A. D. 1808.

ADAM HOSACK,
Sheriff of Franklin County, in the State of Ohio.

Commissions charged in the case of Phelps: Samuel Beach, three days service, \$4.50; Stephen Maynard, four days Do., \$6.00; Moses Maynard, four days Do., \$6.00.

I certify that the above sums were claimed by the commissioners as their fees.

ADAM HOSACK, Sheriff.

February 16th, 1808. Enter Judgement for \$16.50 and costs of Clerk and Sheriff.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EDWARD PHELPS, SR.

Last Will and testament of Edward Phelps, Sr., of Blendon, County of Franklin, State of Ohio. Dated Twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-four.

I Edward Phelps, of Blendon, County of Franklin, State of Ohio, being of sound mind, do make my last Will and testament, in manner & form following: First: I give & bequeath to my wife, Azubah (Moore) Phelps, the use of One third of the Estate that I shall be possessed of at the time of my decease.

Secondly: I give unto my son Edward Phelps, after he shall have paid certain legacies hereinafter mentioned, a certain tract of land lying in the South-East quarter of section two, township two, range 17, and immediately east of and adjoining the farm which he now resides upon, the said tract of land containing Seventy acres, more or less. Also, one third part of the saw mill which I now own situated on the Big Run, East of Alum Creek and north from the road called the Granville and Worthington road, and about three fourths mile east from Blendon 4 Corners, "said mill was built by me in 1807," together with one third part of a tract of land on which the above described saw mill stands; the said tract of land lies on the east side of Alum Creek, and running east to the section line, and being on both the north and the south side of the aforementioned Granville and Worthington road, and contains one hundred & fifty acres, more or less, situated in section 3, township 2, Range 17. Thirdly: I give to my sons William & Homer M. the farm upon which I now reside, containing Four hundred and eighty acres, more or less, except the one third of the One hundred and fifty acres east of Alum Creek, which I have above mentioned as having given to my son Edward. This is my home farm upon which I now reside, situated in Range 17, township 2, section 3. The same to be divided according to quality & quantity, equally between them. It is also my desire that a certain orchard adjoining the land upon which my son William now resides shall be so divided that William shall share the one half of the said orchard lying next to him. provided that a tract of thirty acres of land which I have deeded to my son William, be re-chained in, as a part of his

share; and I hereby direct that if the said Edward, William & Homer M. shall not agree upon a division of the specified premises, that each one shall choose a dis-interested Freeholder, who shall make a division for them. I also give to each of my sons William & Homer M. one third part of the aforementioned saw mill. I give to my daughter Azubah Phelps, who has been a very faithful and useful aid to myself and my wife, one half of a certain tract of land lying in the south-west quarter of section 2, township 2, 17th Range, Congress Military land, and on the west side of Alum Creek, which tract contains One hundred acres, more or less. I also give to her the use of twelve acres of the farm upon which I now reside, to be taken off of the East end of my improvement on the west side of Alum Creek. I also give to her two beds & bedding for the same & One hundred dollars worth in other house furniture. I also give to her use so long as she remains unmarried, the use of my N. E. room, & the N. E. chamber of my house, and cellar room sufficient for the use of one person, provided always that she shall not take in any family into the said above mentioned rooms in the house, to board, or to live; and I also direct that if my said daughter Azubah shall marry, she shall relinquish her rights to the said aforementioned rooms, cellar & twelve acres of land, and in that case my sons Edward, William & Homer M. shall each of them pay to her Fifty Dollars. I also give to my daughter Azubah, two cows, and twelve sheep, and twelve geese, to be kept upon my home farm for her use so long as she shall be able to care for them, while she remains unmarried.

Fifthly: I also direct that my sons Edward, William & Homer M. shall each of them pay within two years after my decease, to my daughter Lucinda, the wife of William Williams, of Genoa, Delaware County, Ohio, Seventy-five dollars in Stock Cattle. I have heretofore given to my daughter Lucinda, her share of my property.

Sixthly: I give unto my daughter Cloe, the wife of Menzes Gillespie, & to her heirs exclusively, one-half of a tract of land lying in section 2, township 2, 17th Range, Congress Military land, on the west side Alum Creek, which tract of land I now own and which contains One hundred acres, more or less, which one half I have given to my daughter Azubah. It being expressly understood that my said daughter Chloe shall have the use of the land during her lifetime, and then the land shall be divided to her children in equal proportion. I also direct that my daughter Azubah, should she not marry, shall deed to my daughter Cloe, "or any heir," her fifty acres of this One hundred acre tract, to be transferred after the decease of the said daughter Azubah. This One hundred acre tract of land is a part of the Two hundred and fifty acres tract of land which I purchased from John and Abigail Goodrich, on ———— 1809, for \$500, and which extends eastwardly to the east line of section two, of township 2, Range 17, joining the land of Timothy Lee, on the east, and of which land I gave to my son Edward eighty acres next east from Alum Creek, and now in this my last Will, give to him the eastern part, seventy acres.

And further I direct that my sons William & Homer M. do keep the Live Stock, & farming utensils, & tools, which they have respectively.

I also give to my son Homer M., One bed, & bedding, also the remainder of my household furniture.

I hereby direct that all property not specified, belonging to me, at my decease shall be shared equally between my said three sons. And of all the debts that I shall owe, they the said Edward, & William & Homer M. shall pay all equal proportion.

And, Lastly, I hereby appoint my sons William and Homer M., Executors of this my last Will and testament.

EDWARD PHELPS, SENIOR.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Edward Phelps, Sr., to be his last Will & testament this 25th day of August, A. D; 1834. in presence of

[Seal]

Reuben Lee, James Taylor, Timothy Lee.

Recorded in Will book B, Page 94, Probate Court of Franklin County, Ohio.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

The State of Ohio, ss. To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that we, Joseph R. Swan, President Judge, & Samuel G. Flennekin, Wm. McElvain, & Christian Heyl, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, at a Court holden by us, at the Court House in Columbus, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1840, the last will and testament of Edward Phelps, deceased, was proved, and is now approved and allowed of by us. And the said deceased having whilst living, and at the time of his death, goods, chattels, and credits, within this State, by means whereof, the proving and registering the said will, and the granting administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits, and also the crediting, allowing and final adjusting the accounts thereof, doth belong unto us, the administration of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and in any way concerning his will, is granted unto William Phelps and Homer M. Phelps, the executors in said will named, having been first duly sworn, well and faithfully to administer the same, by first paying the debts, and then the legacies contained in said will, as far as the goods, chattels and credits will extend, or the law direct, and to make a true and perfect inventory of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, which shall be appraised and signed by Cruger Wright, Edwin Mattoon and Jared W. Copeland. As also a just account when thereto required. And the same is hereby required in eighteen months. In Testimony whereof, We, on the day and year above written; have caused the seal of our Court to be hereunto affixed, and ordered these presents to be attested.

[SEAL]

Attest: LYNE STARLING, Clerk.

State of Ohio, Franklin County, ss.

I hereby certify that the above are truly copied from the original letters testamentary on file in my office. In testimony of which, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at Columbus, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1840.

LYNE STARLING, JR., Clerk.

SIMEON MOORE TO BENJAMIN MOORE.

WORTHINGTON, OHIO, August 5th. 1807.

Mr. Benjamin Moore, Windsor, Connecticut:

DEAR BROTHER: I inform you that we arrived at Coto July 2nd, after a very tedious journey occasioned by the bad condition of the roads we had after about ten days of continual rains, which made the roads so extremely muddy and so bad that for miles our wagons would go to the axletrees. After we got to the mountains traveling was very expensive. Corn and Oats could not be obtained in general under \$1 per bushel. Our family were all well through the journey but Simeon, who was taken sick with a fever, which lasted for two or three days after we crossed the Ohio river, but he was not so bad that we had to lye by with him more than two days, the rest of the time he was able to ride in the wagon in a bed, and after we got to Edward Phelps's he was worse, but is now mending and is able at present to ride ten or twelve miles a day, but gets along slowly; the rest of the family are all well & also Mr. Phelps's family are well.

Mrs. Moore brought me a fine son on July 11th, and has got her health again pretty well so as to do considerable work. With respect to the country it is good enough & only wants able settlers so as to carry on the Iron manufactory, which article is now scarce. The land that I purchased is as good as I expected and I am Erecting a house on a road that runs through my land, that has at present considerable travel & will be a road of travel from the Northern part of the state to Chillicothe as it was laid out by the state authorities.

It is now healthy in the country—I have made application to Edward Phelps for to hire his money, but he had previously appropriated it, therefore could not let it go—and I cannot sell none of my Horses nor wagons

for what they are worth. But as soon as I can I intend to sell them. I am sorry I did not bring more axes & Iron tools, for they are very dear and scarce. I expect that one Mr. Leonard, who lives here in the Worthington settlement, formerly from West Springfield, Mass., will go home & he will call at your house; he will bring some things for me if I wish; he will also go through Winchester. I wish you to send by him a long trammel, a large Broad hatchet & one of my best bog hoes that was left in Winchester if you have not disposed of them. If you can go to Winchester, inquire for them of Mr. T. Baldwin, who will leave them for Mr. Leonard to take them, and if Leonard calls on you, you will give him directions where to take them. I also wish that you, some of you to send me three or four quarts of apple seeds, some quince seeds, & some of your best sorts of peach stones. I left two bog hoes in Winchester unsold. I wish you to attend to the business some time when you are at Winchester, and look up all that is mine that I left if you did not do it. Tell Philander that dish turning is good business here, & a turner is very much wanted. There is a mill erected here but nobody can be got who understands turning.

I am with respect, Your Affectionate Brother,

SIMEON MOORE.

All our compliments to you & all friends—this is to be shown to brothers Eldred's family and to Philander's.

Worthington Ohio, August 5th.¹¹

THE MAIL ROUTE FROM ZANESVILLE THROUGH BLENDON.

From entries in Edward Phelps' account book information is gained concerning the early postriders. The first reference is Feb. 1, 1811:

"Mr. Morris, the Postrider, began to put up at my house," and on the first of the following October he notes the receipt from Mr. Ayers of all the post expenses, less two dollars "paid for me at Zanesville for the Muskingum Register," and on the 12th he "reviewed with John Youel and balanced all book accounts."

"On Jan. 28, 1813, Archibald Morris, Postrider, began to put up at my house," and Jan. 5, 1814, Parker and Youell began carrying the mail and the Postrider "put up at my house," must refer to the contract system of those days. The Postrider seems to have been Moses Ayers, as there are various charges and credits in his name up to Jan. 13, 1815, when this entry appears: "Mr. Flood, the mail carrier, began to put up at my house." Other entries incline one to believe that Flood was the contractor, as, "to keeping your Postrider," etc. One entry is, "Credit for one pound of tea bought for me, \$2.50."

On May 20, 1816, appears, "Credit cash by Moses Ayers for Archibald Morris, Two Dollars in full of all accounts against him."

THOMAS BELL.

A brief history of Thomas Bell, as written by himself in 1869, preserved by his daughter, Mrs. Emily J. Watt, wife of Charles Watt, of Blendon, and presented to H. Warren Phelps in 1902, for the purpose of publication.

I was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, on September 2d, 1802. I had but one brother, who was two years older than I. He was named Benjamin. He had received an injury to one knee and was thus lamed for life. Our father, Thomas, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., April 7, 1740, followed weaving linen tablecloths, and my mother spun the linen threads for them. Her name was Margaret Read, born in Mifflin County, Pa., in 1759.

11. The above letter was found among a package of letters and papers belonging to Benjamin Moore, in a leathern pocketbook. The letters and papers were inclosed in a wrapping of home-tanned thin leather, perhaps fawnskin. Benjamin Moore died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Edward Phelps, at Blendon, Franklin County, Ohio, October 16th, 1828. Abram Phelps, son of Edward and Azubah (Moore) Phelps, was administrator of the estate of Benjamin Moore, who came to Ohio and engaged in selling clocks.

In the fall of 1814 we went to Washington County, Pa., and remained there during the following winter with one of my uncles. Sometime during the month of March, 1815, we started for Ohio. My mother's brother, William Read, resided there near Columbus. Nothing of very much importance happened to us on our journey for the first few weeks. We had three horses. Our father and mother each rode a horse. I rode on one horse with father; my brother rode on one horse with our mother. The third horse carried our beds, baggage, cooking utensils, and provisions. That was the common manner of traveling by persons going to the western states. On the fifth day of April, 1815, we passed through the town of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, about 12 o'clock noon. When about four miles north and about 1:30 p. m. we discovered our father leaning to the right as though he was looking at the horse's foot. One shoe had become loosened on the foot of the horse which he was riding. Then my brother who was riding with our father called to my mother saying that father had fallen from the horse, his foot hanging in the stirrup. The horse stopped. Our mother and I dismounted and went to father's aid, unfastened the foot, set him up, got some water from a brook near by and bathed his face, but he breathed but three times and had left us. He was seventy-five years of age. Our mother sat weeping with her boys alone, with no friends near. She made a prayer, then said: "Children, we must trust in 'God.' Here we are in the highway among strangers, but God is true to his children. Take a horse and go to the nearest house and tell the people what has happened and we will see what they will do to help us."

My brother and I started back along the road and soon came to two men who were building fence. We informed the men of our trouble and they went with us, taking their team and sled. One of our beds was placed upon the sled, father's body was placed thereon and taken to their home. One of the men's name was Vandermark, at whose cabin we were so kindly treated. I think that he was not a permanent settler, or had not been a resident many years. After the burial of our father on Sunday, we on Monday started on our journey, sad indeed and lonely, and almost worn out, for my Uncle William Read's house. On the 8th day of April we arrived at the house of Judge Flanagan. He was standing in the yard in front of his house. Our mother asked him if he was acquainted with Judge Read. He said that he was. She then asked him how far it was to his house, and what direction to take. He gave her the proper answers, then said that he had heard of the sudden death of an emigrant near Old Greybill's down towards Lancaster. His curiosity became excited and he inquired if she knew anything about the circumstances. My mother then informed him that the man who had died was her husband, and that she was a sister to Judge Read. He insisted that we should stop and rest awhile. We did so, while our mother told the Judge and his family about our journey and the death and burial of her husband. The Judge then directed us to go by a nearer and more direct route to Uncle William Read's house than via Columbus, he going with us until the house was in plain view.

Judge Read and his family received us very kindly and furnished a cabin for us to reside in. We were in very destitute circumstances, our mother having paid out nearly all the money she had for the burial expenses of our father. We had no furniture. I was employed by my uncle to labor on his farm at One Dollar per week. My mother procured a loom and she and my brother began weaving linen and woolen cloth.

Uncle's farm and home was along Alum Creek, N. E. from Columbus. My mother had a sister Mary, who was the widow of William Huey Watt, who with her family lived upon her farm three-fourths of a mile south of Blendon 4 Corners, in Blendon Township, about seven miles northwest from my Uncle Wm. Read's. She said that she had land enough for us all to use and very kindly asked our mother to come and build an addition to her cabin. This we did with the assistance of the kind neighbors, pioneer men and women settlers, who always warmly welcomed new comers. We removed there in the fall of 1815 and lived there until the spring of 1822.

My brother and I then leased some land from Mr. Timothy Lee, along Big Walnut Creek, in Blendon. We moved there with our mother. She died in the month of August, 1822, aged 63 years. She was buried in the Blendon Jamison Cemetery (now known as Blendon West Pioneer Cemetery). My brother was at that time twenty-two years old and I was twenty. We realized then that we had no home. Our mother had been our advisor in all matters. I hired to Pharon Olmstead, who was a cabinet maker, to learn that trade. He was located about one mile south from the Timothy Lee farm. I remained with him until April 11, 1827. On that date I was united in marriage with Laura A., daughter of Francis and Cloe Case Olmstead, and sister to Pharon and Colonel Philo H., of Columbus, O. They were pioneer settlers in Blendon township from Hartford, Conn., in 1810. I purchased an acre of land from my wife's father and built a frame house thereon and labored there at my occupation of making furniture and coffins. The latter were made from walnut lumber, which was very plentiful. In 1833 my wife's father sold their farm to Edward Connelly, and removed to West Jefferson, 14 miles west from Columbus, O., where his brother Sylvester resided. We sold our home and went with them. In 1838 we left West Jefferson and moved back to Blendon, having purchased five acres of land three-fourths mile south from Central College, near our former home, paying Five Dollars per acre, and built a house of slabs from logs at mill. This was a very inexpensive house, the materials costing me nothing except the nails, and I used the auger and wooden pins wherever I could do so in order to save nails. Sickness and poverty seemed to be our most intimate friends. Of six children that were born to us but two, a son William and daughter Emily, were spared to us. My wife's health was not good, and finally she had a cancer develop in one breast. She suffered terribly during five years, when she was taken from this world on August 23, 1846, in the forty-second year of her life. We had built a fairly good house after living in the slab house for two years. My business was still that of furniture making, working walnut, cherry, sugar maple, oak and butternut wood.

I kept my son with me and placed my daughter in a good family. On February 27, 1849, I was united in marriage with Miss Susan Turney, daughter of a pioneer settler of Mifflin Township, Franklin County, Ohio. We remained at the home, my wife being a good mother to my children, until when we sold out and removed to Westerville, O., since which time I have labored at my occupation. I have been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1829. Served as deacon at the old church in the center of Blendon Township.

I have tried to do my duty as a Christian and a citizen, a husband and father. My time on earth is now short. I shall soon be called away. My trust is in God. My faith in him is steadfast:

April 24, 1875.

THOMAS BELL.

CENTENNIAL OF THE GRISWOLD FAMILY.

Blendon Township, Franklin County, Ohio.

THE centennial of the Griswold family was fittingly celebrated Saturday, September 8, on the old cabin lot near Blendon Corners. Isaac Griswold, the pioneer of Blendon, arrived on this lot just 100 years ago, September 1, 1806.

The whole affair was arranged by Mrs. Mindwell (Griswold) Clarke and was a success in every particular. About 60 persons were present, lineal descendants only having been invited. A number of highly interesting relics of pioneer days were exhibited. Rev. Frank Pitkin read the 23d Psalm from the Bible printed in 1801 which was given to Isaac Griswold when he left Windsor, Conn., for Ohio in 1806.

The program after dinner was :

Genealogy of Griswold family from 1400 to 1906, Miss Mary Mode Westervelt.

Genealogy of family of Christia (Griswold) Schrock, Editha Schrock Horlocker.

Genealogy of family of Rosalthe (Griswold) Slyh, Mrs. Myriam S. Gordon.

Genealogy of family of Minerva (Griswold) Westervelt, Miss Mary Mode Westervelt.

Genealogy of family of Ursula (Schrock) Zinn, by herself.

Genealogy of family of Mrs. Mindwell (Griswold) Clarke, Louisa Clarke Phelps.

Poem, "Greeting to the Griswold Family," written by Dr. Willis Zinn, Elkhart, Ind.; read by Miss Grace Phelps.

Eulogy Cicero P. Griswold, written by A. S. Hempstead.

The central feature of the program was the sketch of the Griswold family read by Mrs. Minerva (Griswold) Westervelt, a portion of which was as follows :

The Griswold family have met here to-day on this almost sacred spot, to celebrate the centennial of the coming of our parents and grandparents to these Western wilds. And here on this hallowed spot did they erect their cabin home, and this beautiful grove where we now stand is on the same soil in which, by hard labor and much burning of "log heaps" through the winter, they sowed wheat in the following spring, one-half bushel of which had been brought from their Eastern home, and every grain of which was as precious as gold to them.

Since then one hundred years have passed. Can it be? These happy golden years have glided o'er us on such swift, silent wings, that we fail to realize their coming or going. But to-day we realize more fully than we ever have done in the past or perhaps will in the coming years, the debt of gratitude we, their descendants, owe to those dear, brave, unselfish hearts who breasted the perils and hardships of a wearisome journey of eight weeks overland in an ox cart, only to be met by greater perils at their journey's end. We, of to-day, cannot fully appreciate the fortitude of these dear pioneers who left cultivated society, fond parents and beautiful homes, for the solitude, the wild animals, the thick woods inhabited by Indians and the little cabin of this Western home.

My father, who was Isaac Mortimer Griswold, eldest son of Isaac and Ursula Griswold, having passed to the beyond when I was only eighteen months of age, my childhood was spent in the homes of my paternal and maternal grandparents, my mother's parents, George and Miriam Osborne, having emigrated to Blendon in 1808. My earliest recollections are of sitting on a low stool at the feet of Grandmother Griswold and listening with rapt attention while she told me of the conditions and events of their first years in Ohio. What one grandmother failed to tell me the other did. Some of these events I will try to relate to you to-day just as those dear old grandmothers told them to me,

The most genuine hospitality I have ever seen exhibited was that displayed by Grandfather Griswold. Nothing disgusted and offended him more than to know that a lock and key had been placed upon anything belonging to him. The latchstring was always out to his home, or anything he possessed. If the smokehouse, which was a section of a large hollow tree always used by early settlers, where the hams were smoked, was raided and some of them were missing in the morning, he would laugh his peculiar, musical, little "he, he, he," and say: "Well, they needed them or they would not have come in the night to get them. Poor things! He, he, he, I am so glad they took them."

When our pioneers first came to this country in 1806, they found the Indians friendly, even helpful, by trying to show them where to find the best game, often bringing venison and wild turkeys as gifts. As the white settlers were very busy clearing up their land, these kind acts were very acceptable. There was an Indian village in the bend of Alum Creek, just east of the trolley bridge and just across from Mrs. Vincent's home, where they spent a part of each year. At that time this was an ideal camp. The ground was much higher than at present, as repeated overflow has washed away the soil since the timber is not there to hold it. I well remember when that flat was covered with sycamore trees. At one time the Indian

women invited Grandmother Osborne to come to visit them. She accepted their invitation, but imagine her surprise when two Indian women came into camp with arms full of roasting ears which they had taken from her cornfield. These they buried in a bed of coals, leaving the husks on. They took a forked stick, drew the ears from the embers and peeling down the husk gave the corn to grandmother, who declared it was most delicious. But this happy state of affairs gradually changed. The Indians were becoming cross and unfriendly, which increased until in 1812, when the Governor called out the Ohio militia by sending men on horseback to summon every man to report for duty at Cleveland. Now came the trying time for pioneer women; to be left alone with their little children in a country inhabited by wild beasts and angry Indians. The militia men were first called out in 1808 to subdue an Indian raid, and again in 1812. The first time the women all stayed in one cabin, but by the time of the second call, conditions had become so serious that the greatest precaution was necessary. Therefore the men all met and selected a location for a fort in which to leave their women and children during their absence. The place selected was the southeast corner of what is now known as the Jamison Cemetery. This place was chosen for being away from Alum Creek, as the Indian trail was on the west side of that stream. It was also on the State road which had been blazed through from Franklinton to Mt. Vernon. This log fort was constructed of heavy logs deeply mortised at the corners, with a door of split logs crossing both ways pinned together with wooden pins driven in auger holes. It required the united effort of all to close this door by sliding it along the groove between two logs. This log fort was later used as a place of divine worship and also as a schoolhouse for many years. My mother, Mary Osborne, learned the alphabet in this house. The first school was taught by Salina Griswold, the next by Loisa Topping, of Worthington.

In this secure retreat our pioneer mothers passed the time of the absence of their protectors. One thing only disturbed their happiness and aroused their fears and that was the fact that frequently the print of a large foot covered with a moccasin would be seen near the fort. This served to keep them discreet and quiet, which was the purpose of the wearer of the moccasin as later events developed. Just before the breaking out of hostilities, there came an Indian to the cabin of Grandmother Osborne, who asked in sign language for food and shelter just for one moon. She soon saw that he was quite ill, and with the consent of her brother, Ethan Palmer, she took him into her home and cared for him with great kindness. When he recovered he went away to join his tribe, the Wyandottes, in battle, it was supposed, but such was not the case, as at the close of the war when all his tribe had been driven west-

ward, he came and made his home with the white settlers of Blendon. He then told them that his was the foot which had served to keep them quiet at the fort. Grandma asked him why he did not tell them that he was patrolling their place of refuge as it would have been so comforting. He said, "Indian no tell white woman; white woman's tongue too long." This Indian spent the remainder of his life in the homes of his white friends. One day he was found seated in his chair with his back to the fire and his head resting on his arms which were crossed over the back of the chair; his spirit had flown to the happy hunting ground. He lies buried near here in what has always been known as the Olmstead Cemetery.

Another event occurred in connection with this fort which shows the courage and heroism of our Grandmother Griswold. When the fort had been completed there had been a large tree felled across Alum Creek about half way between the places where the trolley and railroad bridges now are. This tree was to serve as a footbridge. And now had come the time when the men must go, so grandfather took their youngest child and left it at the fort, telling his wife to start early in the afternoon for the fort. She baked a quantity of corn bread, roasted venison, and with plenty of wild honey, which was abundant, she started about three o'clock, but the sun soon ceased to shine, the sky becoming cloudy, and with her heavy basket and leading her son, my father, who was then about seven years old, it was almost dark when she reached the bottom where she expected to cross the creek. She walked a long time expecting each minute to see the footbridge, but after noticing that she had crossed the same fallen log several times she realized that she had been going in a circle and was lost in the woods. She had no idea which way to go, and selecting a large hollow sycamore tree, she secured a large piece of bark from a log, and after placing her child and basket inside the tree, she took the bark in and placing it so as to cover the opening sat with her back against it and, holding her boy in her arms, thus she sat all night, listening to the howling of the wolves which sometimes came very near her. Morning dawned cloudy and she dared not start. Soon she heard the familiar sound of a conch shell. She then knew that the women at the fort were hunting for her. She started in the direction from whence the sound came and found that she had been only a few yards from the footbridge for which she had been hunting and was soon safe among her friends.

When our pioneers started from their Eastern home, foreseeing that they would need a grindstone whereon to sharpen their axes and knives, they placed one in the bottom of their cart. This was hung and made to turn with a crank. Grandmother said she believed this was the only thing at which she ever saw an Indian laugh, as their stoicism is their most pecu-

liar trait of character. But, alas, the first thing she knew they were sharpening their tomahawks on her precious grindstone, so she took it off and hid it under the cabin floor. They soon came again, and not finding it in its accustomed place, they asked her, in sign language, where it was. She shook her head, whereupon one of the Indians seized her by the hair and throwing her head back, drew his finger across her throat. She had no trouble in understanding what that meant and that grindstone came out in a hurry.

The postoffice at Blendon was established in 1825, with Isaac Gristwold as postmaster, which office he held for forty-three years, with the assistance of his son, Cicero P., and daughter, Mrs. Mindwell (Gristwold) Clarke, whose presence graces our circle to-day, the last surviving member of her generation.

When our pioneers came to Ohio they spent several days with friends in Worthington, while the men blazed out the boundary lines of their land which they had bought in the East, by chipping into the bark of a tree at each corner of their possessions. Leaving Worthington on Monday morning, about September the first, they came to this very spot and ate their first meal sitting on the tongue of their cart, their food consisting of corn bread, boiled perk and raw onions. The men at once proceeded to cut down small trees on which the oxen were to "browse" or eat the tender leaves and twigs, as there was no other food for them, the ground being covered with underbrush and leaves, and the dense shade of heavy timber preventing the growth of grass; later they found small patches of swail grass, which they cut and dried for winter use.

One hundred years since then! And what will be said of us one hundred years hence? Are we living worthy of the fond remembrance which we are happy to give to our ancestors? Are we living as we shall wish we had when He cometh to make up His jewels? Let us act upon the motto upon our family coat of arms, "Be brave and quick."

Brave to battle for the right,
Quick to do our Master's will.

CHESTER GENEALOGY.

"The desire to know and preserve the history of our ancestors is a mutual and universal instinct, which has its roots in some of the best feelings of the human heart. It is an unselfish emotion wholly distinct from pride of birth; for our interest in our forefathers is not confined to those who reflect honour on their descendants; whilst it is redeemed from selfishness by being free from those requirements of reciprocal esteem and requited affection which form so large an element in our love for the living.

"Life is so short and the soul is so impatient of non-existence, that we are always to prolong the span by breaking down the barriers which separate us from the past and the future; and we desire to have lived in the persons of our ancestors, as we hope to live in our children or our fame.

"To those who love to believe that life is only a link in a never-ending chain, it seems a natural duty to devote themselves to the task of reverently gathering and preserving all the relics of their fathers which time has spared, humbly but confidently hoping that some one in generations yet unborn will perform for them the same office of filial duty."

Extract from Preface of Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Chester, by Robert Edmond Chester Waters.

WILLIAM CHESTER, of Chipping Barnet, Herts, yeoman. Will dated January 16; proved in C. P. C. 28 February, 1565. Married Mawde, who was buried at Chipping Barnet before 1565.

LEONARD CHESTER, of Blaby, County Leicester, yeoman of Chipping Barnet, second son of above William, died 8 August, 1615, Ing. p. m. Married Bridget, daughter of John Shape, Frisby, County Leicester, and had six children.

JOHN CHESTER, Gent, second son of above Leonard, and heir of his mother, died 1628. Will dated 28 July and proved at Leicester 15 October, 1628. Married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hooker, of County Leicester.

LEONARD¹ CHESTER, son and heir, born 1609, baptized 15 July, 1610; emigrated to New England 1633, to Watertown, Mass., and in 1635 to Wethersfield; died 11 December, 1648, at Wethersfield, Conn. Married Mary Wade, who died 20 November, 1688. There were seven children.¹

1. The arms illustrated above and belonging to a Chester family of Blaby in Leicester, England, and shown in a rude cutting on the tomb of Leonard Chester, who died in 1648, are described as follows:

"Ermine on a chief sable; a griffin passant argent. Crest—Arhagone, or griffin passant argent. Motto: '*Vincit qui patitur*.'" Translated it reads, "He conquers who endures" or "is patient." A griffin passant means walking, and argent means silver.

On his tombstone at Wethersfield, Connecticut, U. S. A., in the yard of the First Congregational Church, is also the following inscription in capital letters: "HERE LIES THE BODY OF LEONARD CHESTER, ARMIGER, LATE OF THE TOWN OF BLABY AND SEVERAL OTHER LORDSHIPS IN LEICESTER. DECEASED IN WETHERSFIELD ANNO DOMINI IN 1648, AGED 39 YEARS." Baptized in All Saints Church at Blaby in Leicester, England, and came to New England with his widowed mother, Dorothy Chester, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1637.

Blaby is a town in South Leicestershire, Eng., four and one-half miles from the City of Leicester.



THE CHESTER ARMS.

CAPTAIN JOHN² CHESTER was son and heir of Leonard Chester and Mary Wade of Wethersfield, Conn., and was born August 3, 1635, and died February 23, 1697 or '98. He married the daughter, b. 1631, of Thomas Welles (1653-4), sometime Governor of Connecticut, which daughter died a widow on December 12, 1697.

His children were as follows : Mary, b. 1654, d. 1689 ; (Major) JOHN, b. 1656, d. 1711 ; Sarah, b. 1657, d. 1689 ; Stephen, b. 1659, d. 1697 ; SAMUEL, b. 1660 ; Thomas, b. 1664, d. 1689 ; Prudence, b. 1665, d. 1727, and Eunice, b. 1668, d. 1698.

MAJOR JOHN³ CHESTER's children were : Penelope, b. 1693 ; Mahetable, b. 1689 ; May, b. 1691 ; Hannah, b. 1696 ; Prudence, b. 1699 ; Eunice, b. 1701 ; (Col.) JOHN, Sarah and Thomas.

COL. JOHN⁴ CHESTER, b. 1703, d. 1771 ; married Sarah Hoyes, and their child was JOHN.

JOHN⁵ CHESTER's children were : Elizabeth, b. 1774, d. 1847 ; May, Hannah, Sarah, (Rev.) JOHN (1785-1804), Charlotte, Henry, Julia, Henry, William, George and Charles.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL CHESTER.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL² CHESTER was probably a brother or cousin of Capt. John Chester of Wethersfield, and came to New London, Conn., from Boston in 1663, and sailed from there on June 12, 1704, to London, England, as Master of the brigantine "Adventure," in consequence of the death of the Captain, as she was ready for sea ; but missing the convoy he was captured by the French. He was a freeman in New London in 1679, and was much employed in public surveys. He had a large tract of land in the North Parish, now Montville, on which his grandson, Deacon Joseph Chester, settled. He was a plain, practical business man, trusty, faithful, just, loyal, and yet persistent in the rights of the colonies. He was esteemed a judicious man and, being a sea captain in early life, he had visited foreign ports, trading among them with success. He had a large landed estate, partly in the East Parish of New London, now called Groton, covering the grounds where Fort Griswold and the Groton monument now stand ; also large tracts to the north and south of this point, on which his sons Abraham, John and Jonathan settled, and where the two former had large families. He was commander, owner and factor in the West Indian trade.

In his will, dated 1708, he mentions his sons Abraham, John and Jonathan. His will also mentions Mercy Burrows, who married Samuel Burrows, supposed to be the great-uncle of Elder Silas Burrows, the father of Elder Roswell Burrows.

His children were, by the first wife, Mary :

- i. ABRAHAM CHESTER, b. 1664. He lived near the mouth of the river on the east side. He was a man of very few words. His children were :
 - I. SAMUEL CHESTER.
 - II. JEDEDIAH CHESTER, who left two daughters, Hannah and Abigail, but no sons.
 - III. CHRISTOPHER CHESTER.
 - IV. — CHESTER, a daughter (Mrs. Dodge).
- ii. JOHN CHESTER ; baptized New London, Oct. 5, 1670.
- iii. SUSANNAH CHESTER. As she is not mentioned in her father's will, she is supposed to have d. before him.
- iv. SAMUEL CHESTER ; bapt. Oct. 5, 1670. As he is not mentioned in his father's will of 1708, he is supposed to have d. before that date. He had children :
 - I. JASON CHESTER, who had a son Avery and a dau. Mary.
 - II. CATHERINE CHESTER ; m. — Harvey.
 - III. WILLIAM CHESTER.
 - IV. PHILENA CHESTER ; m. Christopher Chipman.
 - V. RUTH CHESTER ; m. — Holliday.
 - VI. LUCRETIA CHESTER ; m. — Chapman.
 - VII. GILES CHESTER, who m. Mary Latham. Served in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner. He had children :
 1. DANIEL CHESTER.
 2. JULIA CHESTER ; m. — Clark.
 3. POLLY CHESTER ; m. — Bartholf.
 4. GILES CHESTER.
- v. MERCY CHESTER, b. June 1, 1673 ; m. Samuel Burrows.

By his second wife, Hannah, he had :

- vi. HANNAH CHESTER ; bapt. Mar. 25, 1694.
- vii. JONATHAN CHESTER ; bapt. Mar. 29, 1696. In 1777 he sold to the Government the land where Ft. Griswold now stands.

JOHN³ CHESTER (*Samuel*²) ; baptized May 29, 1692 ; m. Mary Starr, Nov. 1, 1716 ; d. Apr. 15, 1774. He lived in the neighborhood where Ft. Griswold is now situated, and was a farmer. His children were :

- i. JOHN CHESTER. He had two sons, John and Simeon. John m. his cousin Frances, and Simeon m. his cousin Matilda, daus. of Thomas Chester. Simeon Chester, in Nov., 1770, was head of Committee of Safety in Cumberland Co., Me.
- ii. THOMAS CHESTER.
- iii. BENAJAH CHESTER, b. 1624, d. 1782 ; m. Jerusha Starr. He had four children :
 - I. NICHOLAS CHESTER ; unm.
 - II. STARR CHESTER ; m. Mary Morgan. Had Nicholas, who m. Mary Smith, and Mary, m- (1) Elith,)2) Noyes Barber.
 - III. JERUSHA CHESTER ; m. James Dennison.
 - IV. ISAAC CHESTER. Lived in East Haddam Conn. Had four children, Socrates, Henry, Isaac and Elderkin Chester.



THE CHESTER HOMESTEAD, GROTON, CONN.

iv. JAMES CHESTER. Was by trade a tailor. He had four children:

I. JOHN CHESTER. Served in the Navy in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner.

II. CALEB CHESTER. Was a prisoner on board the prison ships in New York Harbor. He returned home in 1777 with smallpox, and died, as did his mother and two younger brothers.

III. JOSHUA CHESTER, d. of smallpox.

IV. RICHARD CHESTER, d. of smallpox.

v. JOSEPH CHESTER. b. June 17, 1731.

vi. SIMEON CHESTER, b. Mar. 30, 1733.

vii. LEVI CHESTER.

viii. CATHERINE CHESTER.

THOMAS⁴ CHESTER (*John*³ and Mary Starr, *Samuel*²); m. Sarah Eldredge. Had fifteen children:

i. THOMAS CHESTER, b. 1743, d. 1781. A sea captain, mentioned as arriving at New London from Demarara, Dec. 9, 1776. One of this name also commanded the Massachusetts, privateer.

ii. SARAH CHESTER, b. 1745.

iii. BATHSHEBA CHESTER, b. 1745; m. Jonathan Havens.

iv. An infant, d. 1749.

v. ZERVIAH CHESTER, b. 1749; never married.

vi. ABIGAIL CHESTER; m. William Chipman, but had no children.

vii. CATHERINE CHESTER, b. 1753, d. 1820; unm.

viii. DANIEL CHESTER, b. 1754; killed at Ft. Griswold, 1781.

ix. CHARLES CHESTER, b. 1756; a prisoner; d. 1829.

x. ELBRIDGE CHESTER, b. 1758, d. of wounds, 1781.

xi. POLLY CHESTER, b. 1761; m. — Ingham.

xii. MATILDA CHESTER, b. 1763; m. Simeon Chester.

xiii. NATHAN CHESTER, b. Apr. 14, 1765; m. Abigail Walworth.

xiv. ELISHA CHESTER, b. 1767; m. Mary Walworth; d. in Groton, May 18, 1855. Had children:

I. ELISHA WALWORTH CHESTER; grad. Middlebury Col.; a lawyer in N. Y. City; d. in N. Y., 1873.

II. MARY CHESTER, d. 1820.

III. EDWIN CHESTER; a merchant in Waukesha, Wis.

IV. ZERVIAH CHESTER, d. 1817; unm.

V. THOMAS CHESTER; a farmer near New London.

VI. NORMAN LOOMIS CHESTER; a physician at Marietta, Ga.; grad. Athens Col., Ga.

VII. MELVILLE CHESTER; carpenter and lumber dealer in New London, Conn., and Kansas City, Mo.

VIII. ORLANDO CHESTER; teacher, grad. Yale; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 1840. His only child lives in Albion, N. Y.

IX. AUGUSTINE CHESTER, b. June 9, 1808; a lawyer in Washington, D. C.

X. IRA HART CHESTER; a tea merchant in Cincinnati, O.; d. 1859. Left no children.

xv. FRANCES CHESTER; m. John Chester. She lived in New London until his death, when she m. John Kelso, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

JOSEPH⁴ CHESTER (*John*³ and Mary Starr, *Samuel*²), b. in Groton, June 17, 1731; m. Rachel Hillhouse of New London, Apr. 4, 1753. She d. Apr. 8, 1754, leaving one child. He m. (2) 1757, Elizabeth Otis. He lived in the North Parish near Montville, and was known as "Deacon Joseph."

His children were :

- i. MARY CHESTER, b. Jan. 17, 1754, d. June, 1765.
- ii. JOSEPH CHESTER, b. Jan. 27, 1758, d. Apr. 15, 1791.
- iii. RACHEL CHESTER, b. June 12, 1759; m. Jared Comstock; d. 1842.
- iv. ELIZABETH CHESTER, b. May 23, 1761; m. (1) Ezekiel Fox, (2) Thomas Adgate(?); d. 1830.
- v. LEVI CHESTER, b. Feb. 23, 1763, d. 1812.
- vi. MERCY CHESTER, b. Oct. 5, 1764; m. (1) Jonathan Whaley, (2) Dea. Elisha York.
- vii. OTIS CHESTER, b. Aug. 4, 1766; m. — Nott, moved to Granville, Mass., and d. 1816.
- viii. DAVID CHESTER, b. Apr. 23, 1768; m. Prudence Fox; lived in Colchester a number of years; moved to Alabama. Had children:
 - I. JOHN CHESTER, m. Caroline Wood and lived in the South.
 - II. CHARLES CHESTER.
 - III. EDWIN CHESTER, d. in Sterling, Ill., 1886.
- ix. MARY (MOLLY) CHESTER, b. Feb. 27, 1770; m. her cousin, Asahel Otis; d. June 12, 1854.
- x. CAROLINE CHESTER, b. Aug. 27, 1773; m. John Smith; d. 1856.
- xi. OLIVE CHESTER, b. Mar. 12, 1775; m. William Haughton.
- xii. LUCINDA CHESTER, b. Feb. 3, 1779, d. at her sister Mabel's, Feb. 19, 1801.
- xiii. DORATHA CHESTER, b. Feb. 3, 1781; m. Dr. Stephen Fellows, of Stonington, Conn.; d. 1850.
- xiv. ANNA CHESTER, b. July 22, 1783, d. Oct. 26, 1803.
- xv. SALTY CHESTER, b. Jan. 12, 1785; m. Elisha Forsythe of Montville.
- xvi. MABEL CHESTER, b. Nov. 11, 17—; m. James Stirling of Lyme, Conn. Moved to Lima, N. Y.
- xvii. JOHN CHESTER, b. Oct. 7, 17—, d. Oct. 3, 1796.

NATHAN¹ CHESTER (*Thomas*⁴ and Sarah Eldredge, *John*³ *Samuel*²), b. Apr. 14, 1765; m. Abigail Walworth. Children :

- i. CHARLES CHESTER, b. Feb., 1793, d. Dec. 25, 1848.
- ii. NATHAN CHESTER, b. May 16, 1795.
- iii. ELISHA CHESTER, b. Jan. 14, 1797.
- iv. ABBY CHESTER, b. Aug. 7, 1798, d. Mar. 5, 1810.
- v. EMILY CHESTER, b. Nov. 18, 1800, d. July 21, 1849.
- vi. DANIEL CHESTER, b. Apr. 20, 1803, d. Mar. 6, 1835.
- vii. ASA P. CHESTER, b. Aug. 30, 1804.
- viii. ELDRIDGE P. CHESTER, b. Aug. 30, 1804, d. Sept. 2, 1845.
- ix. ALBERT CHESTER, b. Mar. 29, 1811.

JOSEPH² CHESTER (*Joseph*⁴ and Rachel Hillhouse, *John*³ *Samuel*²), b. Jan. 27, 1758; m. Sept. 22, 1785, Elizabeth Lee. He d. Apr. 2, 1791, from the fall of a large stone he was undermining. His children were :

- i. LEMUEL LEE CHESTER, b. Montville, Conn., Aug. 10, 1786, d. 1873.
- ii. JOSEPH CHESTER, b. Jan. 31, 1788, d. Jan. 30, 1832.
- iii. ERASTUS CHESTER, b. Feb. 9, 1790, d. Mar. 29, 1877.

LEMUEL LEE⁶ CHESTER (*Joseph*⁵ and Elizabeth Lee, *Joseph*,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. in Montville, Conn., Aug. 10, 1786, d. 1872; m. Nov. 5, 1809, Jerusha Clark. His children were:

- i. FRANK J. CHESTER, b. Dec. 16, 1811.
- ii. DANIEL HUBBARD CHESTER, b. Feb. 12, 1814.
- iii. HELEN CHESTER, b. Mar. 27, 1816.
- iv. JOANA CHESTER, b. Jan. 22, 1818.
- v. ELLEN CHESTER, b. Nov. 4, 1819.
- vi. JEANNETTE CHESTER, b. July 1, 1822.
- vii. GERTRUDE CHESTER, b. Sept. 3, 1831, d. 1882.

JOSEPH⁶ CHESTER (*Joseph*⁵ and Elizabeth Lee, *Joseph*,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. Jan. 31, 1788, d. Jan. 30, 1831; m. Sept. 10, 1811, Prudee Tracey. His children were:

- i. ALBERT TRACEY CHESTER, b. June 16, 1812.
- ii. HARRIET NEWELL CHESTER, b. Sept. 25, 1814, d. 1815.
- iii. CHARLES HUNTINGTON CHESTER, b. Oct. 14, 1816; m. June 6, 1841, Julia Ann Thomas, b. Apr. 17, 1817. Had children:
 - I. WILLIAM NEVINS CHESTER, b. June 7, 1842.
 - II. MARY CHESTER, b. Sept. 24, 1843, d. Mar. 28, 1844.
 - III. THOMAS CHESTER, b. May 29, 1845.
 - IV. SARAH ELIZABETH CHESTER, b. Jan. 15, 1847.
 - V. ELIZA CHESTER, b. Dec. 11, 1848.
 - VI. CHARLES TRACEY CHESTER, b. Mar. 17, 1850.
 - VII. PORTER CHESTER.
- iv. HARRIET LEE CHESTER, b. Jan. 31, 1819, d. 1820.
- v. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, b. Apr. 30, 1821, d. May 28, 1882, in London, England, and has a tablet in Westminster Abbey. He published a reprint of the register of the Abbey, and for business reasons settled in England.
- vi. SARAH ELIZABETH CHESTER, b. Nov. 21, 1823.
- vii. LEONARD HENDER CHESTER, b. Oct. 1, 1825.
- viii. AARON GLEASON CHESTER, b. July 25, 1827.
- ix. FRANK CHESTER, b. Jan. 19, 1830, d. Jan. 27, 1831.

ERASTUS⁶ CHESTER (*Joseph*⁵ and Elizabeth Lee, *Joseph*,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. in Montville, Pa., Feb. 9, 1790, d. in Rome, Ashtabula Co., O., Mar. 29, 1877. He m. Mar. 29, 1812, Lydia Williams, b. Dec. 7, 1788, d. Aug. 6, 1857. Their children were:

- i. ELIZABETH LEE CHESTER, b. Jan. 8, 1813, d. Newton Falls, June 30, 1888; m. Elijah Crosby, Oct. 10, 1832. Had children:
 - I. LYDIA ANN CROSBY, b. Dec. 25, 1833, d. Jan. 25, 1885; m. June 3, 1861, John M. Springer, and had children:
 1. FRANK ERNEST SPRINGER, b. July 9, 1863.
 2. CARRIE CROSBY SPRINGER, b. June 25, 1866.
 - II. FRANK CROSBY, b. July 29, 1835. Served in the Civil War; m. Sept. 12, 1863, Emma Wood. Has children:
 1. EMMA WOOD CROSBY, b. Dec. 16, 1864.
 2. CHARLES CROSBY, b. Jan. 10, 1877 (adopted in infancy).
 - III. MARY ORRIETTA CROSBY, b. Aug. 5, 1837; m. Aug. 31, 1856, Oliver Smith. Has children:
 1. OLIVER CONRAD SMITH, b. July 31, 1857.
 2. MABEL ORRIETTA SMITH, b. May 11, 1858.

- IV. ELLIOTT H. CROSBY, b. Feb. 23, 1839; m. Aug. 20, 1865, Betsy Crowell. Has children:
 - 1. HOWARD CROWELL CROSBY, b. Oct. 16, 1866.
 - 2. WILLIAM RAYMOND CROSBY, b. Sept. 14, 1869.
 - 3. MARY ELIZABETH CROSBY, b. Dec. 28, 1870.
 - 4. LILLIE ESTHER CROSBY, b. Jan. 25, 1872.
- V. ALBERT G. CROSBY, b. Jan. 24, 1842; m. Dec. 25, 1870, Sylvia Forbes. Children:
 - 1. MARY AMELIA CROSBY, b. Oct. 27, 1871.
 - 2. CATHERINE ELIZABETH CROSBY, b. Sept. 16, 1873.
 - 3. WILLIAM FITCH CROSBY, b. Nov. 26, 1874.
 - 4. ELBERT FERDINAND CROSBY, b. July 16, 1880.
 - 5. LEROY CROSBY.
- VI. SARAH ELIZABETH CROSBY, b. June 2, 1844; m. Dec. 16, 1866, Irving Crowell. Children:
 - 1. NEWMAN CROWELL, b. Jan. 29, 1868.
 - 2. GEORGE K. CROWELL, b. Feb. 17, 1869.
 - 3. ORRIETTE BETSY CROWELL, b. June 29, 1872.
 - 4. GEORGE TILDEN CROWELL, b. Mar. 25, 1875.
 - 5. CHARLES LEE CROWELL, b. Nov. 19, 1879.
 - 6. WALTER CROSBY CROWELL, b. Feb. 19, 1881.
- VII. PHOEBE CAROLINE CROSBY, b. Feb. 22, 1847.
- VIII. ALICE LEWINA CROSBY, b. Apr. 22, 1850.
- IX. CARRIE JEANNETTE CROSBY, b. Nov. 8, 1856; m. Dec. 25, 1877, Elton Stiles. Children:
 - 1. ELTON STILES, d. in childhood.
 - 2. ALICE LEVINIA STILES, b. Apr. 22, 1886.
- ii. JOSEPH CHESTER, b. Oct. 13, 1815.
- iii. LAURA MARIE CHESTER, b. Mar. 23, 1817.
- iv. MARY JANE CHESTER, b. Aug. 6, 1819.
- v. HEZEKIAH GRISWOLD CHESTER, b. Apr. 27, 1821, d. 1902.
- vi. ERASTUS CHESTER, Mar. 2, 1825, d. Sept. 28, 1870.
- vii. ALBERT CHESTER, b. Apr. 6, 1825, d. Oct. 11, 1862.

JOSEPH⁷ CHESTER (*Erastus*⁶ and Lydia Williams, *Joseph*,⁵ *Joseph*,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. Oct. 13, 1815, in Colchester, Conn. His father moved to Ashtabula Co., O., and he was educated at Western Reserve and Oberlin Colleges. He was ordained to the ministry in 1839, and for fifty-two years his labors were spent in the Scioto and Cincinnati Presbyteries. He d. in Logansport, Ind. He m. in Cincinnati, O., May 14, 1838, Hannah T. McMasters. His children were:

- i. LAURA MARIE CHESTER, b. July 27, 1839, in Batavia, O.; m. John L. Korn, Nov. 13, 1862. Children:
 - I. ELLA BELLE KORN, b. in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7, 1863, d. July 16, 1868.
 - II. JENNIE LAURA KORN, b. in Cincinnati, O., June 6, 1868, d. Feb. 12, 1880.
 - III. CHESTER FREDERICK KORN, b. in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19, 1871; m. Oct. 1898, Edna Farrin. Children:
 - 1. ELLA FARRIN KORN, b. Aug. 20, 1900, d. Jan. 6, 1901.
 - 2. EDNA FARRIN KORN, b. Feb. 26, 1905.
 - 3. MATTHEW FARRIN KORN, b. July 27, 1906.
- ii. MARY ELIZABETH CHESTER, b. Nov. 6, 1842, at Rockville, O., d. Mar. 11, 1843.
- iii. SAMUEL McMASTERS CHESTER, b. Mar. 16, 1844, at Rockville, O., d. Jan. 30, 1893; m. Jan. 3, 1868, Mrs. Emma Wentworth. No children.

- iv. SARAH BELLE CHESTER, b. Apr. 29, 1846, at Rockville, O., d. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1876; m. Oct. 6, 1872, William L. Evans. Had children:

I. WILLIAM CHESTER EVANS, b. June 25, 1873, d. July 21, 1873.

II. MARY LIBBEY EVANS, b. June 25, 1874, in Cincinnati, O.

- v. MARGARET BARTLETT CHESTER, b. May 5, 1848; m. Dec. 14, 1869, Joshua E. Hadley. Had children:

I. JOSEPH CHESTER HADLEY, b. Sept. 5, 1872, in Cincinnati, O.: m. Apr. 28, 1896, Clara Pratt. Has children:

1. LAWRENCE WILSON HADLEY, b. Feb. 27, 1897.

2. EVERETT PRATT HADLEY, b. Dec. 1900.

II. GEORGE MADISON HADLEY, b. May 8, 1874, at Terre Haute, Ind.

III. MARY BELLE HADLEY, b. May 4, 1880, at Logansport, Ind.

LAURA MARIE² CHESTER (*Erastus⁴ and Lydia Williams, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Samuel²*), b. Mar. 23, 1817; m. Sept. 27, 1837, William Lockwood, at Rome, Ashtabula Co., O. Children:

- i. ALICE LOCKWOOD, b. Aug. 14, 1838; m. Apr. 29, 1861, Samuel K. Gray. Had children:

I. MARY GRAY, b. Aug. 6, 1863.

II. WILLIAM K. GRAY, b. Jan. 16, 1866.

III. LAURA GRAY, b. Feb. 22, 1871.

IV. ALICE L. GRAY, b. Mar. 26, 1872.

- ii. MARY LOCKWOOD, b. May 22, 1840; m. May 12, 1864, Dan Casement. Had children:

I. ROBERT CASEMENT, b. Sept. 8, 1867.

II. GRAY CASEMENT, b. Nov. 21, 1870.

III. DAN WELLS CASEMENT, b. Feb. 23, 1879.

- iii. WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, b. Dec. 16, 1841, d. Apr. 5, 1857.

- iv. LAURA MARIE LOCKWOOD, b. Apr. 26, 1846; m. Jan. 29, 1869, George Reis. Had children:

I. MAY ELIZABETH REIS, b. Oct. 17, 1870.

II. LOCKWOOD REIS, b. Mar. 17, 1871, d. Feb. 5, 1881.

III. GEORGE REIS, b. July 29, 1872, d. Feb. 7, 1881.

IV. ANNITA REIS.

- v. ERASTUS CHESTER LOCKWOOD, b. Aug. 31, 1847; m. June 5, 1873, Jennie E. Hurlburt. Has children:

I. AMORETTA LOCKWOOD, b. Feb. 4, 1874, d. Dec. 28, 1880.

II. CHESTER HURLBURT LOCKWOOD, b. May 23, 1879.

- vi. HENRY LOCKWOOD, b. Mar. 28, 1850; m. Oct. 17, 1883, Ella B. Dorr. Has children:

I. LOCKWOOD CASEMENT LOCKWOOD, b. Sept. 2, 1886.

II. JACKSON WHITE LOCKWOOD, b. Mar. 27, 1896.

- vii. FRANCES LIVINGSTON LOCKWOOD, b. Dec. 2, 1855.

MARY JANE⁷ CHESTER (*Erastus⁶ and Lydia Williams, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Samuel²*), b. Aug. 6, 1819; m. Feb. 26, 1843, Friend Absalom Demming, in Rome, O. Had children:

- i. SARAH ELIZABETH DEMMING, b. June 4, 1844; m. — McIntyre; lives in Mattoon, Ill. Had children:

I. ARTHUR DEMMING MCINTYRE, b. July 24, 1865.

II. NELLIE HOGAN MCINTYRE, b. Dec. 4, 1866.

III. LORENZO JARVIS MCINTYRE, b. Aug. 27, 1868.

IV. SADIA HALBERT MCINTYRE, b. May 13, 1874.

- ii. HALBERT DEMMING, b. Aug. 3, 1845; is a physician in Chicago, Ill.; m. twice. Has son:

I. HENRY HALBERT DEMMING, b. Jan. 16, 1881.

- iii. CORDELIA PORTER DEMMING, b. Mar. 16, 1847; m. — Whiting(?).
Has children:
- I. LEWIS DEMMING W—, b. Oct. 24, 1872.
 - II. MARY EMELINE W—, b. Mar. 28, 1875.
 - III. LEWIS RAY W—, b. May 16, 1876.
 - IV. BESSIE LOUISE W—, b. Jan. 24, 1879.
- iv. MARY MORGIANA DEMMING, b. Dec. 12, 1848; m. — Rhodes. Has
- I. GEORGE BANCROFT RHODES, b. Jan. 7, 1874.

HEZEKIAH G.⁷ CHESTER (*Erastus*⁶ and Lydia Williams, *Joseph*,⁵
Joseph,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. Apr. 27, 1821, d. 1902; m. Aug.,
1848, Laura Wilcox. Children:

- i. ARTHUR EUGENE CHESTER, b. July 24, 1849.
- ii. HUBERT CHESTER, b. Nov., 1850.
- iii. FLORA EVA CHESTER, b. Aug. 18, 1852; m. — Pifar, and lives in
Eureka, Ill.
- iv. CHARLES WILCOX CHESTER, b. Jan. 30, 1854.
- v. ELLA CORINNE CHESTER, b. Jan. 17, 1856.
- vi. FRANKLIN GRISWOLD CHESTER, b. Sept. 30, 1860.
- vii. FRED. CHESTER.
- viii. JOSEPH CHESTER.
- ix. ARTHUR CHESTER.
- x. JULIA CHESTER.

ALBERT⁷ CHESTER (*Erastus*⁶ and Lydia Williams, *Joseph*,⁵
Joseph,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. Apr. 6, 1825, d. Oct. 11, 1862; m.
Aug. 13, 1848, Maria Lee, in Rome, O. Had children:

- i. JULIA CHESTER, b. May 14, 1849.
- ii. HENRY LEE CHESTER, b. Sept. 16, 1851.
- iii. HARRIET CHESTER, b. Oct. 31, 1853.
- iv. GEORGE EYM CHESTER, b. Mar. 13, 1856.
- v. ALBERT HERMAN CHESTER, b. Sept. 26, 1858.
- vi. MARIETTA LEA CHESTER, b. July 23, 1860.
- vii. LILLY DEWEY CHESTER, b. Dec. 29, 1862.

SIMEON CHESTER.

SIMEON⁴ CHESTER (*John*³ and Mary Starr, *Samuel*²), b. Mar.
20, 1733. When a young man, probably soon after his mar-
riage, he moved with John Starr to Truro, Nova Scotia. When
the Revolutionary War broke out they left for the Colonies.
Being pursued by enemies, they secreted themselves in the
woods, where for some time they were fed by their wives until
they could find an opportunity to escape to their native coun-
try, by aid of friendly Indians acting as guides through the
wilderness. After a tedious journey they arrived at Groton,
their native place, in safety, having traveled with their wives
the whole way on foot.

Simeon Chester had acquired considerable property in Nova Scotia, and was compelled to sacrifice it when he was driven away from there, on account of his loyalty to the Colonies, at the outbreak of the Revolution. By an act of Congress, approved April 7, 1789, and the supplemental act, passed February 18, 1801, to more fully effectuate the provisions of the original act, which provided for setting apart certain Government lands to reimburse certain patriots, refugees from Nova Scotia, named therein, for their financial sacrifices and personal services during the War of the Revolution, Simeon Chester was awarded 960 acres of land in three separate tracts; the first being located in what is now Franklin County, Ohio, in One-half Section 51, Township 12, Range 21, and the other two being located in Licking County, Ohio. His son, Elias Chester, subsequently moved onto the tract in Franklin County, above described, and gave to the township, subsequently laid out, the name of Truro, for his former home in Nova Scotia. The tracts in Licking County were settled upon by his first son, Simeon Chester, Jr.²

It is said that the Chester family in America were noted for the three p's, to-wit, piety, poetry and productiveness. These traits are exemplified in the life of Simeon Chester, Sr. In common with his ancestors and relatives, he proved his piety by selecting Biblical names for his children. The family Bible contains proof of his poetical prowess. On the occasion when his wife gave birth on December 25, 1773, to three children, Elias, Elijah and Elisha, he wrote in the family register as follows:

"Send them no more by twos or by threes,
But one, good Lord, as often as you please."

Another example of his poetry is extant, being found in his reply to the United States Government when they wrote him concerning the details of the amount of property sacrificed by him when he was compelled to leave Nova Scotia on account of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and the amount of property he had remaining for his subsistence. It is as follows:

2. This seems to have been 335 acres 15 perches in Half Section No. 18 west, in Township 17, Range 18, and 322 acres 64 perches in Half Section No. 20 west, in Township 19, Range 17, Refugee Lands.

The patent for the first tract is from James Madison, President, to Simeon Chester, in trust for the heirs of Simeon Chester, deceased. He conveyed this tract as follows: The north half, two hundred acres, to John Jackson, Jan. 18, 1813; twenty acres to John McQuown, Dec. 15, 1821; fifty-one acres to Peter McMullen, Apr. 1, 1820; and seventy-one acres to William Green, Dec. 23, 1826.

Of the second tract there is no patent of record. He conveyed one hundred acres of it to Andrew Richards, July 20, 1834, and the remainder to Christian Reamer, June 1, 1835.

"I and my dear wife just escaped with our life,
Two sons and three daughters, all in rags and tatters.
Four bushels of corn, one shoulder of meat,
Is all we seven have got to eat."

He married Elizabeth Bent, of Boston. His children were:

- i. SIMEON CHESTER, b. Mar. 20, 1767; m. Anna Higby.
- ii. ELIAS CHESTER, b. Dec. 25, 1773; m. Hannah Ladowney, and moved to Franklin County, Ohio.
- iii. ELIJAH CHESTER, b. Dec. 25, 1773, d. 1773.
- iv. ELISHA CHESTER, b. Dec. 25, 1773, d. 1773.
- v. ELIZABETH CHESTER; m. Jonas Babcock.
- vi. CALVIN CHESTER.
- vii. SUSAN CHESTER; m. — Wright.
- viii. LYDIA CHESTER; m. Joseph Eaton. Their son, Orrin Chester Eaton, lived near Jacksontown, Licking County, and later at Felton Springs, Ohio.
- ix. CALEB CHESTER.

SIMEON⁵ CHESTER (*Simeon*⁴ and Elizabeth Bent, *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. Mar. 20, 1767; m. Anna Higby. His children were:

- i. LYDIA CHESTER, b. 1802, d. 1802.
- ii. MILES HAMILTON CHESTER, b. 1803, d. 1836; m. Marie Pendleton. Had children, Alfred, Ann Eliza and Chloe Chester.
- iii. MARY F. CHESTER, b. 1807, d. 1891; m. Tillotson King.
- iv. NELSON H. CHESTER, b. 1809, d. 1834.
- v. SELINA CHESTER, b. 1811, d. 1812.
- vi. JOHN STARR CHESTER, b. 1813, d. 1824.
- vii. CLARINE BENT CHESTER, b. May 11, 1815, d. 1901; m. Amos Remington.
- viii. BENJAMIN CHESTER, b. 1817, d. 1817.
- ix. ANGELINA CHESTER, b. 1819, d. 1819.
- x. AUSTIN EATON CHESTER, b. July 10, 1821, d. Jan. 10, 1891.
- xi. ALDEN STARR CHESTER, b. Sept. 10, 1825, d. 1897.
- xii. ELIZABETH CHESTER, b. 1827, d. 1827.

AUSTIN EATON⁶ CHESTER (*Simeon*⁵ and Anna Higby; *Simeon*,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. July 10, 1821, d. Jan. 10, 1891; m. Cordelia McCune, of Brattleboro, Vt., Dec., 1851. His children were:

- i. LILLIAN P. CHESTER, b. 1855, d. 1855.
- ii. KATE M. CHESTER, b. May 16, 1857; m. George A. Blood. Their children are:
 - I. LUCY H. BLOOD, b. 1884.
 - II. WILLIAM BLOOD, b. 1887.
 - III. HELEN BLOOD, b. 1890.
- iii. JOHN J. CHESTER, b. June 10, 1860; m. Harriet E. Lisle in 1894. Children:
 - I. JOHN CHESTER, b. Aug. 10, 1898.
 - II. JEANNETTE CHESTER, b. Sept. 10, 1900.
 - III. CATHERINE L. CHESTER, b. June 9, 1903.

ELIAS⁵ CHESTER (*Simeon*⁴ and Elizabeth Bent, *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. Dec. 24, 1773; m. Hannah V. Freeman, Oct. 15, 1797.

His children were :

- i. FRANKLIN BENT CHESTER, b. July 12, 1798.
- ii. HENRIETTA CHESTER, b. Dec. 14, 1799.
- iii. SIMEON CHESTER, b. May 11, 1801.
- iv. MARGANN CHESTER, b. Oct. 26, 1802.
- v. ELIAS CHESTER, b. Nov. 26, 1804.
- vi. ELISHA FREEMAN CHESTER, b. Aug. 26, 1806.
- vii. LIONAL CHESTER, b. Jan. 10, 1808.
- viii. AMANDA CHESTER, b. Oct. 14, 1809.
- ix. MERCY LOUISA CHESTER, b. Jan. 19, 1811.
- x. ABIGAIL CHESTER, b. Mar. 17, 1812.
- xi. BETSEY CORDELIA CHESTER, b. June 1, 1815.

ELIAS⁶ CHESTER (*Elias*⁵ and Hannah Freeman, *Simcon*,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*²), b. Nov. 26, 1804; m. Anna Maria Smith, Mar. 29, 1827. His children were :

- i. ANNA CHESTER, b. Mar. 28, 1828; m. David Taylor, Oct. 23, 1849.
Children :
 - I. EVILLE A. TAYLOR, b. Sept. 13, 1851.
 - II. ALBERT A. TAYLOR, b. July 16, 1853.
 - III. ELLA E. TAYLOR, b. Feb. 23, 1857.
 - IV. EZRA C. TAYLOR, b. Jan. 9, 1859.
 - V. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, b. Nov. 11, 1860.

- ii. ELIAS OSCAR CHESTER, b. Oct. 16, 1829; m. (1) Catherine Chain.
Children :

- I. IDA BELLE CHESTER, b. Sept. 3, 1857.
- II. MINNIE ANNIE CHESTER, b. Oct. 23, 1860; m. George Warrington, Nov. 6, 1879. Has child.

Elias Oscar Chester m. (2) Virginia F. Skinner. Children :

- III. OSCAR PAUL CHESTER, b. Nov. 1, 1870; is now a practicing physician in Chicago, Ill.
- IV. HANLEY EARLE CHESTER, b. Jan. 29, 1876; m. Cornelia McCae, of Madison, Wis., Feb. 3, 1907; resides in New York City.
- V. VELMA ESTELLA CHESTER, b. Aug. 31, 1879, d. Nov. 12, 1880.
- VI. ROY CHESTER (twin), b. Aug. 11, 1881, d. Feb. 22, 1882.
- VII. MABELLE CHESTER (twin), b. Aug. 11, 1881.

- iii. THADDEUS SMITH CHESTER, b. Feb. 9, 1834, d. Oct. 9, 1855.

- iv. EZRA EBENEZER CHESTER, b. Apr. 30, 1837; m. Margaret Powell, Feb. 25, 1864, in Columbus, O. Had children :

- I. THADDEUS POWELL CHESTER, b. Sept., 1866.
- II. JESSIE CHESTER, died.
- III. D. HUBERT CHESTER, b. Jan. 11, 1869; m. Lucille Bishoff; lives in New York City.
- IV. HENRY EZRA CHESTER, b. Mar. 28, 1870; lives in Champaign, Ill.
- V. MARY CHESTER (twin), b. July 29, 1873; lives in Champaign, Ill.
- VI. FLORENCE CHESTER (twin), b. July 29, 1873; m. Charles Booker; lives in Montpelier, Ohio.
- VII. GUY JACOB CHESTER, b. Nov. 10, 1875; lives in Champaign, Ill.
- VIII. MARGARET BELLE CHESTER, b. Jan. 7, 1879. lives in Champaign, Ill.
- IX. ANNA CHESTER, b. Aug. 29, 1882; lives in Champaign, Ill.
- X. EDWARD EVERETT CHESTER, b. Jan. 14, 1885; lives in Champaign, Ill.

- v. HUBERT CHESTER, b. July 16, 1840, d. Jan., 1898; m. Melvina Needles, Aug. 8, 1861. Children :

- I. CHARLES ELLSWORTH CHESTER; m. Kate Kuntz; lives at Shelbyville, Ill.
- II. JOHN NEEDLES CHESTER; lives at Pittsburg, Pa.
- III. FRANK CHESTER; lives at Champaign, Ill.
- IV. GERTRUDE ARDELLE CHESTER; lives at Champaign, Ill.

- V. HARRY CHESTER, d. in infancy.
- VI. NELLIE CHESTER; m. Willis Graves.
- VII. EDITH CHESTER; m. Sidney Fithian.
- VIII. WILFRED DUDLEY CHESTER; m. Margaret Smith; lives at Pittsburg, Pa.
- IX. FLORA CHESTER, d. at the age of three.
- X. VIRGINIA CHESTER; lives in Champaign, Ill.
- vi. MARTHA ARDELLE CHESTER, b. June 21, 1847; m. Adam Turner Hendren, Feb. 1, 1856. He d. Apr. 28, 1882. Children:
 - I. THADDEUS SMITH HENDREN, d. in childhood.
 - II. ALICE ARDELLE HENDREN; m. Edgar S. Clark; lives in Champaign, Ill. Has children, Harold Turner and Chester Nicholas Clark.
 - III. ARTHUR HENDREN, d. in infancy.
 - IV. MARY FLORENCE HENDREN, b. Apr. 5, 1876; m. Elmer F. Price in Champaign, Oct. 6, 1898; lives in Burlingame, Kans., and has children, Marion, Martha and Robert F. Price.
- vii. HOMER W. CHESTER, b. Sept. 27, 1853; m. (1) Emma S. Nelson, Sept. 18, 1879, and (2) Fanny Adams in 1890. Has children:
 - I. MAY CHESTER.
 - II. ETHEL CHESTER.
 - III. VIRGINIA CHESTER
 - IV. ARTHUR CHESTER.

GENEALOGICAL CHART SHOWING "MAYFLOWER" BRANCH OF THE
CHESTER FAMILY.

- ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER ("Chief of the Pilgrims"), b. 1566-7, Scrooby, Eng. Came in "Mayflower" to Plymouth, 1620; d. Apr. 1644, at Duxbury; m. Mary Love, b. 1575, d. before 1627 at Plymouth.
- JONATHAN BREWSTER, oldest son, b. Aug. 12, 1593, Scrooby, Eng. Came to Plymouth in "Fortune," Nov. 10, 1621; lived in Duxbury and Norwich; d. Aug. 7, 1659, at Brewster's Neck, Conn.; m. Lucretia Oldham, Apr. 10, 1624. She d. Mar. 4, 1678-9, at Brewster's Neck.
- HANNAH BREWSTER, their youngest daughter, b. Nov. 3, 1641, at Duxbury, d. after 1687 in New London, Conn.; m. Samuel Starr, Dec. 23, 1664, b. about 1640, d. between June 22, 1687, and Feb. 22, 1688.
- THOMAS STARR, second son, b. Sept. 27, 1668, in New London, Conn., d. Jan. 31, 1711-12; m. Mary Morgan, Jan. 16, 1693-4, b. Mar. 20, 1670, at Groton, Conn., and d. there, Sept. 14, 1765.
- MARY STARR, their daughter, was b. June 29, 1696, d. Apr. 15, 1774, at Groton, Conn.; m. *John Chester*, son of Samuel Chester, Nov. 1, 1716. He was baptized Mar. 29, 1692, d. June, 1771, at Groton, Conn.

[From a letter of Judge Alden Chester, Albany, N. Y., dated Feb. 29, 1904.]

"I send two pictures of the old house in Groton, as well as a picture of the old Thomas Chester house in Waterford, just outside of the city limits of New London, and I also send a picture of the Standish house at South Duxbury, Mass., showing the Standish monument in the distance with a statue of Miles Standish on it. The Standish house was built in 1666 by Alexander, the son of Miles Standish, and was located on the farm next adjoining the Elder Brewster farm. I send this picture because the house bears such a marked resemblance in its architectural appearance to the old Chester house. We have not the date of the erection of the latter house, but the late Augustin Chester of Washington, who was born in the old house, told me, in 1881 at Groton, that it was an old house when purchased by the family in 1732. That being so, it would appear that it was built not long after the Standish house. Quite a number of the early settlers of Groton and New London came from Plymouth, in the neighborhood of Duxbury, so that it is not strange that the houses in the two places were so much alike. The old Chester house was purchased by your ancestor, John Chester, in 1732, of Jonathan Avery, who had received it from his father, Jonathan Avery, Sr., by whom it was built. It was sold by Elisha, the grandson of John Chester, about 1845, after having been in the family a considerable over one hundred years. Another view of this house sent you shows it as being situate in the midst of some large trees. These are quite a distance in front of it, in the field adjoining."



ALEXANDER III, KING OF SCOTLAND, RESCUED FROM THE FURY OF A STAG.
B. West, Pinx. Proof. F. Bartolozzi, Sculp. 1788.

THE HERALDRY OF THE CLAN MACKENZIE.

To Which Is Added a Register of Arms.

Collected and edited by ALEXANDER W. MACKENZIE.

MANY are the curious legends and stirring tales of valor interwoven with the heraldry of the Highland Clans. Most writers tell us that arms were granted for personal bravery or services rendered the sovereign by some faithful follower. If we study the arms of almost any family, we will find some interesting legend or family tradition connected with the blazon, by which that particular family came into possession of their arms. It is not my purpose here to write a treatise on heraldry or the derivation of arms, but to deal with the legend concerning one Clan.

The heraldry of the Clan Mackenzie is interesting as an example of a sovereign's grateful recognition, or heraldic commemoration of loyal services to his sacred person. The legend is one of the best known in Scotland and has often appeared in print, and has been perpetuated by that great academician Benjamin West, in his noble painting, "Alexander III, King of Scotland, Rescued from the Fury of a Stag," for which he is said to have received from the last Earl of Seaforth £800. The painting now hangs in Brahan Castle, Ross-shire, the seat of the Mackenzies. The illustration accompanying this article is from a large proof engraving by F. Bartolozzi dated 1788, after the original painting, and in the possession of the writer.

The story is,¹ "that on one occasion Alexander III was hunting in a forest near Kincardine when an infuriated stag, closely followed by the hounds, charged straight in the direction of the king; Colin Fitzgerald (the supposed progenitor of the Mackenzies),² who was one of the royal party, gallantly interposed his own person between his majesty and the wild animal and shot it in the forehead with an arrow. The king in acknowledgment of his royal gratitude, at once issued a

1. The Celtic Monthly "Armorial Bearings of the Clans," by Alexander Dingwall, M. A., M. B., C. M.

2. Based on a fragment of the records of Icolmkill 1262—the MS. of 1450, however, establishes the origin of the Mackenzies as Gaelic, descendants of "Gilleon-na, h'airde," ancestor of the Earls of Ross. *Vide* The Highlanders of Scotland, by W. F. Skeene, and The History of the Mackenzies, by Alexander Mackenzie.

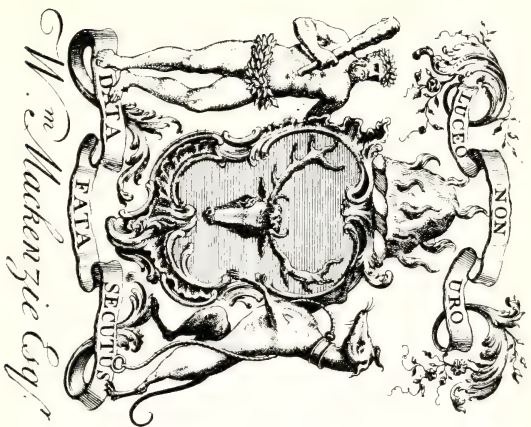
diploma in favor of Colin, granting him armorial bearings, which were to be, a stag's head passant, bleeding at the forehead where the arrow pierced it, to be borne on a field azure, supported by two greyhounds. The crest to be, a dexter arm bearing a naked sword, surrounded by the motto '*Fide parva fide acta*,' which continued to be the distinctive bearing of the Mackenzies of Seaforth until it was deemed expedient, as corroborating their claim on the extensive possessions of Macleod of Lewis, to substitute for the original the crest of that warlike Clan, a mountain in flames, with the motto '*Luceo non uro*,' the ancient shield supported by two savages, wreathed about the head with laurel, and armed with clubs. These are the bearings now used by the representative of the Chief of Kintail."

Mr. Charles Sherborn has used this theme very successfully in his beautiful plate for Mr. Thomas Mackenzie. So closely associated is the Clan with the "Caber-feidh" or stag's antlers, which are prominent in all Mackenzie coats of arms, that the Clan is spoken of in the north of Scotland as the "Caber-feidhs." The motto "*Fide parva fide acta*" (acquired by fidelity) is used by many of the name, and is the motto of George Norbury Mackenzie of Baltimore, representing the Mackenzies of Maryland, whose plate forms one of the illustrations. One of the oldest mottoes is the old Gaelic "Cuidich an Rìgh" (help the King): "*Luceo non uro*" (I shine, but not burn), "*Data fata secutus*" (having followed the given fates), "*Non sine periculo*" (not without peril), "*Virtute et valore*" (by virtue and valor), are all favorite mottoes of the Clan.

In the Workman MS. now in the Lyon office, the arms are given as gules, a stag's head cabossed or, between the attires a mullet. In the illuminated manuscript A. D. 1603-5, ascribed to Sir David Lindsay, Lyon King of Arms, Mackenzie of Kintail, the seal of Colin of Kintail, 1585, and Kenneth of Kintail, 1597, and Sir Roderick, 1624, all have the stag's head cabossed, with a mullet between the attires,³ and when Kenneth above named was created a peer in 1609, the arms were :

Az. a stag's head cabossed or, attired with ten tynes argent ; crest, a mountain azure with fire issuing therefrom proper ; motto, "*Luceo non uro*"; supporters, two deerhounds argent, collared gules. Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth, registered arms 1672-78, when the supporters were two savages wreathed

3. Scottish Arms. A. D. 1370-1678, R. R. Stoddart, from which is taken the color plate.



about the head and middle, holding in their exterior hands batons burning at the end resting on their shoulders, their hair likewise inflamed, all proper. Again, in a list of Gentlemen's arms collected during the reign of Charles I, we find Mackenzie of Kintail; argent, a stag's head cabossed gules, attired or, between two mullets in fesse azure.

The various Cadet families have been very negligent about recording their arms, and many of those entitled to bear arms are denied the use, as the law in Scotland is strict as to the unauthorized use of arms, without distinction or registration, and Lyon King has the power of restraining the improper assumption of arms.⁴

The family of Gairloch (descended from Alexander 6th, Laird and Baron of Kintail) quarter the arms of Fraser with their own through the marriage of John Mackenzie II of Gairloch to Agnes, daughter of James Fraser, second son of Hugh Lord Fraser of Lovat. Nesbitt, in his "A System of Heraldry," says that the Mackenzies of Belmaduthy, Letterew, Mountgerald, Davochcairny and Lochend, are all entitled to the quartered arms of Gairloch, with proper differences, so quartered as being descendants of this marriage.

This family is the oldest Cadet, and registered their arms in 1723.⁵ Some Lairds of Gairloch have used as a crest the figure of Donald Odhar; others have used the general crest of the Clan—the "Caber-feidh or stag's head"—although the crest as registered in Lyon office is, a dexter arm holding a garland of laurel proper. The present representative of this branch is Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie 7th, Bart.

The earliest crown charter recorded is dated Feb. 25, 1508, and confirms Kintail and other lands to Joanni Makkenze de Keantalle, erecting them into the Barony of Eleandonan. Sir James D. Mackenzie mentions The Record of Icolmkill, 1262, and a charter from King Alexander III, Jan'y 1266, conveying to Calinus Hibernus "Totas Terras de Kintail," his authority being Lord Tarbat's MS.

There are eleven Baronetcies in the Clan:⁶

Mackenzie of Coul, Ross-shire, creation 1673.

Mackenzie of Gairloch, Ross-shire, creation 1702.

4. *Vide* the act concerning the privileges of the office of Lyon King of Arms, 1672, printed in full in THE "OLD NORTHWEST" QUARTERLY, Vol. VII, No. 2.

5. Gairloch, by F. H. Dixon, F. S. A. Scot.

6. Debrett.

Mackenzie of Scatwell, Ross-shire, creation 1703. The present Baronet of Scatwell claims the Baronetcies of Tarbat, creation 1628; Cromarty and Grandvale, creation 1704; Royston, creation 1704.

Mackenzie of Darien, creation 1703.

Mackenzie of Kilcoy, Ross-shire, creation 1837 (extinct 1883).

Mackenzie of Glenmuick, Aberdeen, creation 1890.

Muir-Mackenzie of Delvine, Perthshire, creation 1805.

REGISTER OF ARMS.

MACKENZIE of Allangrange. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 2nd and 3rd, az., a falcon displayed argent, charged on the breast with a heart gules, all between three mullets of the second. Crest—A mountain in flames ppr. Supporters—Two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding in their exterior hands a club erect, flaming at the top, all ppr. Mottoes: Over crest, "*Luceo non uro*"; and below the arms, "*Vive ut vivas*." (1817.)

MACKENZIE of Applecross. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, azure, a deer's head cabossed or; 2nd and 3rd, argent, a lion rampant gules. Crest—A lion couchant guardant ppr. Mottoes: Over crest, "*Insult me not*"; below, "*Fide parva fide acta*." First matriculation, 1756.

Second matriculation, 1825. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or, all within a bordure or; 2nd and 3rd, argent, a lion rampant gules, all within a bordure or.

MACKENZIE (Ardross). Arms—Azure, a stag's head cabossed or, between the attires a spur revel erm. Crest—A rugged rock ppr. Motto: "*Truth will prevail*." (1798.)

MACKENZIE of (Coul) Co. Ross. Baronet. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or, for Mackenzie; 2nd and 3rd, gules, a boar's head coupé argent, for Chisholm. Crest—A boar's head erect or, between the attires of a stag, fixed to the scalp, sable. Supporters—Dexter, an armed Highlander in full costume ppr.; sinister, a demi-stag ppr. Motto: "*Pulchrior ex arduis*."

MACKENZIE of Cromartie. Arms—Quarterly, 1st, or, a mountain az., inflamed ppr., for Macleod of Lewis; 2nd, az., a buck's head cabossed or, for Mackenzie; 3rd, gules, three legs of man armed ppr., conjoined at the thighs, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred or, for the Isle of Man; 4th, argent, on a pale sable an imperial crown ppr., within a double tressure flory, counterflory gules, for Erskine of Innerteil. Crest—The sun in splendor. Supporters—Two savages wreathed about the middle with laurel, holding batons over their shoulders ppr. Motto: "*Luceo non uro*."

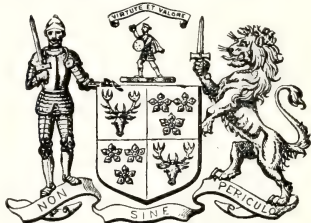
MUIR-MACKENZIE of Delvine, Co. Perth. Baronet. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, on a fesse azure, three mullets or; 2nd and 3rd, azure, a stag's head cabossed or; all within a bordure nebulee, quarterly gules and argent. Crest—First, a palm branch in bend, surmounted by a sword, saltireways, all ppr.; second, a dexter arm grasping a dart ppr. Motto: "*In utrumque paratus*." First matriculation, 1785; second, same, 1830.

MACKENZIE of Fairburn, Co. Ross. Baronet. Arms—Azure, a deer's head cabossed or, within a bordure embattled arg. Crest—A mountain in flames ppr. Motto: "*Fide parva fide acta*."



MACKENZIE OF GAIRLOCH

MACKENZIE OF GAIRLOCH.



C Mackenzie

MACKENZIE of Findon. Arms—Azure, a deer's head cabossed or, within a bordure of the second charged with eight crescents of the first. Crest—A crescent argent. Motto: "*Crescitque virtute.*"

MACKENZIE of Gairloch, Co. Ross. Baronet. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, azure, a stag's head cabossed or; 2nd and 3rd, azure, three frasers argent. Crest—A dexter arm, holding a garland of laurel ppr. Motto: Over crest, "*Virtute et valore*"; and below the arms, "*Non sine periculo.*" (1723.) Supporters—Dexter, a man in armour, holding in his dexter hand a sword in bend; sinister, a lion rampant, holding in his dexter paw a sword point upwards.

MACKENZIE of Glenmuick. Arms—Parted per pale indented az. and or, a stag's head cabossed counterchanged. (1890.)

MACKENZIE of Hilltown, Co. Inverness. Arms—Azure, a hart's head cabossed and attired or, between the attires a dirk ppr. shafted gules, point downwards. Crest—Two hands holding a two-handed sword, in bend ppr. Motto: "Always faithful."

MACKENZIE of Kilcoy, Co. Ross. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th grand quarters, azure, a stag's head cabossed, surmounted of a mullet between the attires all or, for Mackenzie; 2nd grand quarter, quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., three cinquefoils ar., two and one; 2nd and 3rd, or, three antique crowns, two and one, gules; third grand quarter, quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., three garbs, two and one or; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar., a pale sa.; 2nd and 3rd, az., a bend between, six crosses crosslet, two and one, and one and two, or, for Erskine Earl of Buchan. Supporters—Two Highlanders ppr., in full costume, green shaded tartan, with broadsword and targe. Crests—First, a dexter arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, in chain mail, holding a broadsword in bend, all ppr.; second, a stag's head cabossed or, pierced with an arrow ppr. Motto: Above the crests, "*Fide parva fide acta*"; below the arms, "Dia's mo Dhuthaich," equivalent to "*Pro Deo et patria.*" Burton Mackenzie of Kilcoy registered arms 1887.

MACKENZIE of Lochwards (1834). Arms—Azure, a stag's head cabossed, within a bordure or, charged with three mullets sa.

SHAW-MACKENZIE of Newhall (1857). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or, and in chief three boar's heads couped of the second; 2nd and 3rd, azure, a fesse chequy argent, and of the first between three covered cups of the second.

MACKENZIE of Reidcastle, or Redcastle (descended from Seaforth). Arms—Az., a hart's head cabossed or, attired with ten tynes or, within a bordure chequy of the second and first. Crest—A man's heart in flames within two palm branches in orle, all proper. Motto: "*Ferendum et sperandum.*"

MACKENZIE of Rosehaugh. Arms—Azure, a deer's head cabossed, within two laurel branches displayed in orle or. Crest—An eagle rising from a rock ppr. Motto: "*Firma et ardua.*"

MACKENZIE of Scotsburn. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, azure, a stag's head cabossed or, over all a crescent arg. for difference; 2nd quarter, or, a mountain azure, inflamed gules, over all a crescent argent for difference; 3rd quarter, gules, three legs of man ppr., flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred or, over all a crescent argent for difference.

HOOD-MACKENZIE of Seaforth (1815). Arms—Az., a fret argent, on a chief or, three crescents sa.; over all on an escutcheon the arms of Mackenzie of Seaforth, Dame Mary F. E. Hood Mackenzie of Seaforth. The arms depicted accolée with a lozenge bearing the Seaforth arms.

MACKENZIE, Earl of Seaforth, Chief of Kintail. Arms—Az., a deer's head cabossed or, Crest—A mountain in flames ppr. Supporters—Two savages wreathed about the temples and loins with laurel, each holding in the exterior hand a baton erect, with fire issuing out of the top all ppr. Motto: "*Luceo non uro.*"

STEWART-MACKENZIE of Seaforth (1800). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 2nd and 3rd, a fesse chequy az. and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gu., within a tressure flory counterflory of the last.

MACKENZIE of Seaton (1789). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or, over all in the center of the shield a wolf's head erased or; 2nd and 3rd, azure, three fraises argent, over all in the center of the shield a wolf's head erased or.

MACKENZIE of Scatwell, Co. Ross. Baronet. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or, for Mackenzie; 2nd, or, a rock in flames ppr.; 3rd, az., three legs of man armed ppr., conjoined at the thighs, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred or, for Macleod of Lewes. Crests—The sun in splendor ppr., for Scatwell; a dexter arm holding a sword in bend ppr., for Suddie. Supporters—Two stags ppr. Mottoes: "*Sine macula,*" and "*Sic itur ad astra.*" Second matriculation, 1811; third matric., 1844.

MACKENZIE of Suddie. Arms—Azure, a stag's cabossed and attired with ten tynes or, within a bordure embattled of the last. Crest—A dexter arm grasping a sword in bend ppr. Motto: "*Sic itur ad astra.*"

MACKENZIE of Tarbat. Arms—Parted per pale or and az., on the dexter side a mountain inflamed az.; sinister, a stag's head cabossed or; over all a pale sa. charged with an imperial crown ppr. (For later blazon see Mackenzie of Scatwell.)

MACKENZIE, Capt. ALEXANDER, 2nd son of Scatwell (1759). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or within a bordure or, charged with eight crescents az.; 2nd, or, a mountain inflamed az. and gu.; 3rd, gules, three legs of man, flexed in triangle, armed and spurred or; over all an escutcheon gules charged with three antique crowns or.

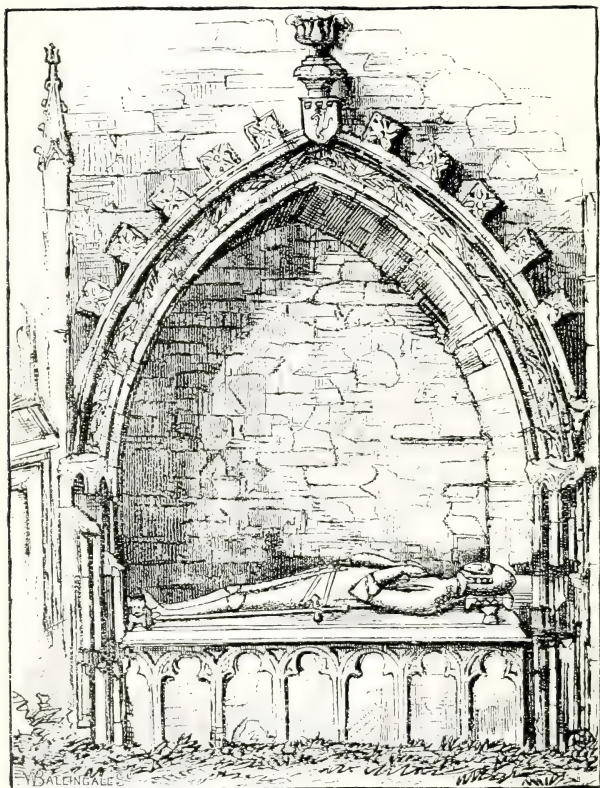
MACKENZIE, CHAS. DOUGLAS, Udney House, Co. Middlesex (1860). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 1st and 4th quarters of 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, az., three fraises argent; 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, gu., three antique crowns or; all within a bordure engrailed quarterly arg. and gu. charged with three mullets counterchanged.

MACKENZIE, COLIN. W.S. (1873). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 2nd and 3rd, az., three fraises arg.; over all in the center of the shield a wolf's head erased or, within a bordure parted per pale of the last and argent.

MACKENZIE, Captain COLIN (1805). Arms—Az., a stag's head cabossed or, between his attires a mullet arg., within a bordure quarterly of the last and the second, the former embattled, the latter engrailed.

MACKENZIE, FITZ ARUNDEEL, Winchester (1879). Arms—Parted per fess arg. and az., a stag's head cabossed counterchanged, in the dexter chief point a holly leaf ppr.

MACKENZIE, JOHN, 3rd son of Coull (1694). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a stag's head cabossed; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a boar's head couped or, armed arg., langued az., all within a bordure nebuly arg.



Hic jacet Henricus Alvingth dus, de Bintlail,
q. obiit vii die Februarii a.d. m.ccc.lxxxii.

- MACKENZIE, Lieut. Col. KENNETH (1805). Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 1st and 4th quarters of 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, az., three fraises arg.; 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, gu., three antique crowns or; all within a bordure gu. charged with three mullets arg. Crest—A lady from the middle, holding in the dexter hand a cinquefoil ppr. Motto: "*Amore vici.*"
- MACKENZIE, Col. JABEZ (1806). Arms—Quarterly, 1st, or, a mountain in flames ppr.; 4th, arg. on a pale sa., an imperial crown ppr., within a double tressure flory counterflory gu.; 2nd, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 3rd, gu., three legs of man armed ppr., conjoined at the thighs, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred or; in the center of the shield over all, a boar's head coupé or.
- MACKENZIE of Delvine. The same arms as Coull within a bordure nebulee arg. Crest—A man's arm issuing from a wreath near the shoulder, holding a dart, all ppr. Motto: "*Recte ad ardua.*"
- MACKENZIE of Davochmaluck, Co. Ross. Arms as Mackenzie of Kintail, with due difference. (Descended from Kenneth, 8th Baron of Kintail.)
- MACKENZIE of Ord, Co. Ross. Arms as Mackenzie of Suddie. (Descended from Kenneth Mackenzie of Killichrist, progenitor of the house of Suddie.)
- MACKENZIE of Highfield. Arms as Mackenzie of Ord. (Descended from John Mackenzie of Ord.)
- MACKENZIE, Kenneth, of Bamber Bridge and Preston, Co. Lancaster. Arms—Az., a stag's head cabossed or. Crest—A mountain inflamed ppr. Motto; "*Luceo non uro.*"
- MACKENZIE, Baron WHARNCLIFF. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed, within two branches of laurel or, for Mackenzie; 2nd, ar., on a bend between six martlets gu., three bezants, on a canton, the arms of Stuart for Wortley; 3rd, or, a fesse chequy az. and ar. within a double tressure flory counterflory gu., for Stuart. Crests—1st, an eagle rising from a rock ppr., for Mackenzie; 2nd an eagle's leg, plumed on the thigh with three feathers ar., for Wortley; 3rd, a demilion rampant, gu., for Stuart. Motto: "*Avito viret honore.*"
- MACKENZIE. Scotland. Arms—Az., a stag's head cabossed or, between the attires a fleur-de-lis of the last. Crest—A dexter hand coupé and erect, grasping a dagger, both ppr. Motto: "*Garde.*"
- MACKENZIE. England. Arms—Az., a stag's head cabossed or, between three fleurs-de-lis arg., one in chief and two in base.
- MACKENZIE of Portmore, Co. Peebles, Cadet of Gairloch. Arms as Gairloch, in the center of the shield a wolf's head erased or. Crest—A dexter arm holding a garland of laurel ppr. Motto: "*Virtute et valore.*"
- MACKENZIE of Lochend, Co. Ross, Cadet of Gairloch. Arms as Gairloch, with suitable difference. (Descended from Alexander VII of Gairloch.)
- MACKENZIE of Belmaduthy, Cadet of Gairloch. Arms as Gairloch, with suitable difference. (Descended from Alexander V of Gairloch.)
- MACKENZIE of Letterewe, Cadet of Gairloch. Arms as Gairloch, with suitable difference. (Descended from Kenneth VI of Gairloch.)
- MACKENZIE of Mountgerald, Cadet of Gairloch. Arms as Gairloch, with suitable difference. (Descended from Kenneth VI of Gairloch.)
- MACKENZIE of Craig Hall. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 2nd and 3rd, az., three armed legs of man, garnished and spurred or, on an escutcheon or, within a bordure az. a stag's head cabossed sa. Crest—A savage wreathed and clubbed ppr.

MACKENZIE of Clarendon, Jamaica. Arms—Quarterly, 1st, or, a mountain per pale az. and gu. inflamed ppr.; 2nd, gu., three legs armed ppr., conjoined at the thighs, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred arg.; 3rd, az., a stag's head cabossed or; 4th, arg. on a pale sa., within a double tressure flory counterflory gu. an imperial crown, or. Crest—The sun in splendor. Motto: "*Luceo non uro*" (Descended from Mackenzies of Killichrist, Ord, etc.)

MACKENZIE of Trinidad, B. W. I., Cadet of Lochend and Gairloch. Arms as Gairloch, with suitable difference. Crest—A stag's head cabossed or. Motto: "*Data fata secutus*." (Descended from John 1st of Lochend.)

MACKENZIE of Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Arms as above. Represented in the person of the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, D. C. L. (Cadet of Lochend.)

MACKENZIE of Maryland, U. S. A., Cadet of Seaforth. Arms—Azure, a stag's head cabossed or. Crest—A naked arm embowed, grasping a dagger. Motto: "*Fide parva fide aucta*." Represented by George Norbury Mackenzie of Baltimore.

In preparing the list of arms given here, the writer has endeavored to be accurate in every particular, and has verified the blazons as carefully as has been possible, by comparing them with that most valuable work, "An Ordinary of Scottish Arms," by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, and from a collection of Mackenzie Ex Libris in the possession of the writer, Burke's General Armory, and other sources.



George Norbury
Mackenzie



MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

In the Blendon Old Church Pioneer Cemetery, in the Center
of Blendon Tp., Franklin County, Ohio, Where the First
Presbyterian Society Church Was Built in 1829.

Copied and annotated by H. WARREN PHELPS, March 13, 1907.

Aldrich—Ellen, dau. of Rual and Mary, d. Oct. 6, 1848, æ. 1 y. 8 m.

Axtell—Francisco, dau. of Silas and Julia Ann, d. Feb. 25, 1847, æ. 1 y.
11 m. 18 d.

Arrison—Amelia Isabella, d. Dec. 8, 1844, æ. 2 y. 4 m. 6 d.

William Radley, d. Dec. 3, 1844, æ. 5 y. 7 d.

Dau. and son of Alexander and Jane (Radley) Arrison.

Sleep, children, brother and sister lying side by side,
No chance, no change, can you divide.
Together in the grave you lie,
Together with the ranks on high.
If once the eye of faith could see,
Your full complete felicity,
How would our sad repinings cease.

Ballard—John, Sr., b. June 13, 1829, d. Nov. 10, 1902.

Born in Pickaway Co., O.; moved to Jackson township, then to Blendon.

Anderson, d. Feb. 19, 1899, æ. 42 y. 18 d.

Son of John, Sr., and husband of Cora, dau. of Owen and — (Nichols) Smith.

Stanley Wayne, son of A. and C., b. Sept. 2, 1895, d. July 22, 1904.

Barr—Susannah, d. Mar. 13, 1903, æ. 64 y.

She was an inmate from Putnam Co. at the State Home for Aged Deaf Mutes, at Central College, O.

Best—Valentine, d. Jan. 21, 1828, æ. 22 y.

Hannah, wife of, d. Feb. 15, 1837, æ. 33 y.

Bethel—George W., d. May 23, 1863, æ. 25 y.

His parents died when he was quite young. Mr. J. C. McDannald and sister Lila, farmers of Blendon, took him into their home in 1849, cared for him and gave him educational advantages. On July 31, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 95th Regiment, O. V. I. He was engaged in an all-day battle at Richmond, Ky., on Aug. 30, 1862. He was taken sick with measles at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863, and died while in the service. His body was brought home. He was an exemplary Christian, and a valiant soldier.

Beuchat—Mrs. Mary, d. Nov. 13, 1902, æ. 86 y.

She was an inmate from Stark Co., O., at the Ohio Home for Aged Deaf Mutes, at Central College.

Brakefield—Mrs. —, widow of —, d. Aug. 28, 1845.

The family resided on the Hart farm.

Brelsford—Samuel, d. Feb. 24, 1872, æ. 67 y. 1 m. 3 d.

Ragenia, wife of, b. 1816, d. 1887.

Frank, son of S. and R., d. 1902, æ. 50 y.

Mary E., dau. of Samuel and Ragenia, d. Oct. 7, 1866, æ. 18 y. 6 m. 11 d.

Bowen—Abigail, widow of Joshua, b. July 14, 1757, d. Nov. 1, 1842.

She came to Blendon, O., from Boston, Mass., in 1822, after having endured the trials of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. She was the mother of Abigail who married Jacob, and Eunice who married the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn.

Brown—Eliza M., wife of William, b. Mar. 12, 1829, d. Apr. 25, 1900.

She was a dau. of Dr. John K. and Ruth (Scott) Lewis. The Lewis family came from Connecticut in 1804, the Scott family in 1805, both settling near Constantia, Delaware Co., O.

Byam—Dr. Oliver, d. Jan. 20, 1849, æ. 25 y.

The following is from citizens of Central College, Blendon: "The talented and competent physician coming into our midst from some eastern State. We mourn his early and seemingly untimely departure, when well employed and needed most."

Oliver H., d. Oct. 1863, æ. 23 y.

He was a nephew of Dr. Oliver Byam.

Campbell—Sophia, wife of Norman, b. June 8, 1827, d. Jan. 29, 1901.

Dau. of Peter and Elizabeth (Cramer) Quinn, of Union Co., Pa.

Clapham—Joseph, b. Dec. 24, 1795, d. Sept. 4, 1874.

Sarah, wife of, b. Jan. 1, 1797, d. Jan. 23, 1872.

They were born in England, and came to Blendon, O., in 1823.

Mary Ann, dau. of Joseph and Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1823, d. Oct. 24, 1897.

Unmarried.

John, son of Joseph and Sarah, d. Jan. 12, 1879, æ. 49 y. 8 m. 14 d.

Husband of Harriet (Nutt) Clapham.

When we by death are parted,
It gives to those who are left inward pain.
But we still are joined in heart,
And hope to meet again.

George, son of Joseph and Sarah, b. Oct. 17, 1818, d. June 6, 1894.

Malvina (Coe), wife of, b. May 25, 1825, d. Sept. 23, 1888.

Joseph, son of Joseph and Sarah, b. Oct. 20, 1816, d. Sept. 25, 1901.

Candace, wife of, b. Apr. 2, 1813, d. July 1, 1881.

Chaney—Samuel, d. in 1817.

He was found by Timothy and Asa Lee and Charles P. Hempstead, on the bank of Big Walnut Creek, near their cabin. A man had reported to them that a man named Alger had shot Chaney during a quarrel. Chaney was cared for by the three men named above. A post mortem examination revealed the bullet in one hip.

Clark—Melissa, E. wife of Dr. William, d. July 24, 1850, æ. 27 y. 11 m.

Connelly—Edward, son of Henry and Unetta (Moss), b. Nov. 9, 1780, d. July 23, 1834.

Born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch descent; came to America in 1796, and settled at Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.; removed to Ohio in 1833. Was a shoemaker and farmer, with ample means.

Mary, wife of, d. July 5, 1857, æ. 76 y. 8 m. 23 d.

Born in the North of Ireland in 1780, dau. of Rev. William and Catherine (Baker) Graham, of Paisley, Scotland. Her father, Rev. William Graham, was born at Paisley, Scotland, "and was a brother to Dr. John Graham, Surgeon of the 60th Royal American Regiment, who died at St. Johns, Antigua, Nov. 22, 1773." He was first sent as a missionary to the North part of Ireland. In 1789 he was ordered by the Rev. John Wesley to America, as a missionary. He died while en route and was buried in the ocean. His widow and children were landed safely at Christeen, Md. The widow died there about three weeks later. The 8 children were cared for by Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat, of the M. E. Church. Mary, then 9 years old, was placed in the family of Jacob Boehm, a farmer of Strasburg, Pa.

Henry, son of Edward and Mary, b. July 3, 1818, d. Aug. 6, 1834.

The time is short till we meet again
With Christ, our Lord, to have the glory of His name.

John M., son of William and Emeline (Westervelt), d. Sept. 23, 1852.

Edward, Jr., son of Edward and Mary, b. June 3, 1816, d. 1897.

Cooper—William, Sr., b. Nov. 18, 1779, d. Apr. 17, 1838.

He was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., and came to Ohio in 1809; with his brother John, and brother-in-law, Isaac Harrison.

Phebe (Harrison), wife of, b. May 29, 1784, d. Jan. 23, 1860.

Cramer—N. Edward, son of Martin and Caroline (Price), d. July 18, 1904, æ. 28 y.

Crane—Lydia, wife of Joseph, d. Sept. 19, 1846, æ. 43 y.

Day—Lyman, b. Dec. 8, 1811, d. July 29, 1897.

He was born at Bennington, Vt., son of Solomon Day, and came to Ohio in 1837. He was a builder of many homes in Franklin County.

Fanny, wife of, b. in 1812.

Born at Troy, N. Y., dau. of S. and S. Watson.

Lovina W., dau. of L. and Fanny, d. Aug. 20, 1851, æ. 17 y. 6 m. 20 d.

George Washington, son of L. and F., b. Mar. 20, 1838, d. Sept., 1861.

He was a sailor after 1853. He returned to his parents' home in October, 1857, from Honolulu, after an absence of three and one-half years, and attended school at Central College Academy one term, then his great love for a seafaring life took him away.

Dean—Charles, son of Lebbeus and Ruah, d. July 19, 1860, æ. 48 y. 5 m.

His parents came from Stamford, Conn., to Milfilin, Franklin Co., O., in 1810.

Minerva, wife of, b. Apr. 5, 1816, d. May 1, 1873.

Dau. of William Pelton, of Genoa, Delaware Co., O.

DeMoss—Vinson, d. Nov. 15, 1855, æ. 44 y. 11 m. 12 d.

This flesh must molder away,
And never arise until judgment day.

Dickey—Joseph, Sr., b. Sept. 30, 1796, d. Sept. 14, 1845.

Born in Washington Co., N. Y.; came to Ohio in 1838.

Lovina, wife of, b. June 6, 1800, d. Mar. 25, 1845.

Dau. of — Taggart, b. in Washington Co., N. Y.

Moses Taggart, son of J. and Lovina, b. July 17, 1823, d. Mar. 12, 1898.

Born in North Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y.

Alma Lucy, wife of Moses T., b. July 3, 1827, d. Feb. 9, 1893.

Dau. of Menzes, Sr., and Chloe (Phelps) Gillespie.

Alma G., dau. of M. T. and A. L., b. Dec. 8, 1851, d. Feb. 20, 1905.

Albert Franklin, son of Joseph, Sr., and Lovina, b. Mar. 28, 1831, d. Mar. 6, 1904.

Husband of Emma, dau. of Dayton and Caroline (Merrill) Kugg, b. in Washington Co., N. Y.

Joseph Leroy, son of Joseph and Lovina, b. Nov. 29, 1826, d. May 2, 1904.

He was b. in Washington Co., N. Y.; was unmarried. He made many liberal donations to public institutions in his will.

Clarence Walter, son of Moses T. and Alma L., b. Aug. 31, 1848, d. May 24, 1904.

Was a school teacher for several years, held a clerkship in the U. S. Pension Office at Washington, D. C.; was in real estate business in Washington, D. C., at the date of his death.

Dubois—Joshua, b. in New Jersey, Oct. 7, 1803, d. Apr. 10, 1873.

Margaret, wife of, b. in Maryland, Mar. 11, 1810, d. Oct. 25, 1861.

Emma V., wife of Ezekiel, son of J. and M., b. Dec. 11, 1843, d. Sept. 26, 1896.

Dau. of Franklin and Amelia (Hull) Wright.

Harry Leroy, son of E. and E. V., b. June 10, 1869, d. Dec. 23, 1898.

Mary Jeannette, dau. of E. and E. V., b. May 13, 1873, d. Jan. 26, 1893.

Thomas W., son of J. and M., b. Mar. 5, 1842, d. June 6, 1866.

Served three years in Co. A, 88th O. V. I., Civil War, 1861-5.

Fancher—William, b. Nov. 8, 1793, d. Mar. 25, 1878.

Served in the American Army during War of 1812.

Lorenzo D., son of Wm. and Eveline.

Josephine F., dau. of Wm. and Eveline, wife of — Garvin, b. July 26, 1854, d. Apr. 26, 1876.

Foster—Chester, b. at Hartford, Conn., Apr. 29, 1802, d. Feb. 24, 1856.

Edna Elvira, wife of, b. Hartford, Conn., Jan. 30, 1807, d. Feb. 24, 1874.

Blessed are they which die believing in their Lord. From henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors. And their works do follow them.—Rev. xiv, 13.

Fuller—Alvin, b. Apr. 9, 1791, d. Oct. 22, 1883.

Elizabeth, wife of b. May 31, 1792, d. Oct. 4, 1871.

Born at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., dau. of Samuel Wilson; came to Sharon township in 1804.

Light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon them.

Gates—John B., d. Dec. 14, 1876, æ. 50 y. 8 m.

Elizabeth N., wife of, d. May 2, 1891, æ. 63 y. 3 m. 7 d.

Dau. of Job Ayers, of Jefferson Tp.

Dewitt, son of J. B. and E. N., b. Feb. 9, 1850, d. Oct. 8, 1900.

Husband of Orleans (Clapham).

Gardner—Raymond Paul, son of William and Margaret (Barr), b. Feb. 2, 1878, d. Dec. 1, 1904.

Served three years in U. S. Army during War with Spain and in the Philippines, Co. K, 17th U. S. I., Dec. 30, 1898, to Jan. 4, 1902. Battles: St. San Fernando, Ramajo, Deyova. June 16 to July 4, 1899; advance to Celunust, Aug. 9, 1899; at Manila, Aug. 20 to Jan. 11, 1900; scout through Zambelis Mountains, P. I., Mar. 13 to 16, 1901.

Garner—Matthew, b. Jan. 6, 1818, d. Feb. 17, 1895.

Martha, , wife of, b. June 15, 1816, d. Feb. 14, 1892.

Dau. of Abram, Sr., and Sarah (Quinn) Crist.

Noah H., son of M. and M., b. May 13, 1855, d. Oct. 14, 1899.

Gravina—Edwin, b. 1824, d. Sept. 3, 1849.

Husband of Harriet H. Connelly, b. in England, came to America in 1845. He had a half-brother, Dr. Gifford, at Granville, O.; a brother at New Albany, O. The widow survives (1907).

Rest, Edwin, I would not recall thee back to this world, yet fond affection mourns thy early departure, in secret tears and many a heartfelt pain.

Gillespie—Menzes, Sr., b. Apr. 14, 1795, d. Aug. 24, 1846.

Son of William and — (Holcomb) Gillespie, b. in Windsor, Conn.; served during War of 1812, in Captain Willard Blanchard's Company, U. S. V. He came to Ohio in 1816.

Chloe, wife of, b. May 30, 1799, d. Oct. 9, 1865.

Born at Windsor, Conn., dau. of Edward and Azubah (Moore) Phelps. She with her parents were the first pioneer settlers in Blendon in 1806.

Walter, son of M. and C., b. Nov. 9, 1834, d. Feb. 10, 1840.

Menzes Phelps, son of M. and C., b. Jan. 5, 1830, d. Nov. 19, 1896.

Husband of Harriet (Eble) Tobin. Sergeant in Co. C, 13th O. V. I., 1864.

George W., son of M. P. and H. E., b. Apr. 11, 1856, d. Sept. 27, 1858.

Robert Ernest, son of M. P. and H. E., b. Jan. 12, 1858, d. Mar. 2, 1893.

Husband of Mary M. Fisher, father of Roy E. and Lela Alma.

Goldsmith—John, b. Oct. 6, 1837, d. July 18, 1864.

Was at Bermuda Hundred, on James River, Va., on U. S. Hospital boat Matilda, while in U. S. service in Co. C, 13th Regt., O. V. I., Civil War, at time of death. He was son of George and Sarah.

Sarah Jane, wife of, b. July 24, 1834, d. Oct. 29, 1894.

Dau. of Joseph, Sr., and Sarah Clapham.

Groves—Edward Landon, son of Turner D. and Harriet (Landon) Groves, d. July 17, 1858, æ. 17 y.

Grandson of Edward and Tryphenia Landon; nephew of Dr. C. P. Landon.

Green—Martha J., wife of Mr. Garvin, b. Oct. 7, 1841, d. Feb. 9, 1875.

Our mother and sister. She bore the cross, now wears the crown.

Two graves north of the last.

Grinnell—Darwin Clinton, son of William and Diadamea, b. Apr. 29, 1824, d. Mar. 29, 1901.

Born at Lancaster, N. Y., d. at Kansas City, Kan. He came to Ohio in 1843; was a farmer; removed to Helena, Ark., in 1864, and was a cotton planter; was postmaster at Helena, Ark., and Kankakee, Ill.; was Mayor of Downs, Kan.; had extensive cattle-raising in Kansas.

Mary (Root), wife of, b. Lancaster, N. Y., June 1, 1826, d. Feb. 13, 1847.

Caroline, wife of William H., b. at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1818, d. Mar. 12, 1849.

Elizabeth, second wife of Wm. H., b. at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1817, d. July 26, 1865.

William H. was a brother to D. C. His two wives were sisters of the name, Pomerooy.

Harrison—Isaac, Deacon of the Blendon Presbyterian Church, b. June 26, 1781, d. July 26, 1862.

He was b. in Augusta Co., Va., and came to Blendon, O., in 1809. He was one of the earnest church workers in building the First Presbyterian Church.

Jane, first wife of, b. May, 1778, d. July 13, 1840.

Born in Augusta Co., Va.

Esther, second wife of, d. Feb. 17, 1846, æ. 57 y.

The widow of — Frey.

Harris—Laura S., d. May 9, 1855, æ. 25 y. 6 m. 6 d.

Dau. of Nathaniel Harris.

Hart—Hannah, widow of Dr. John Hart, d. Sept. 26, 1845, æ. 79 y.

Widow of Major Wightman.

Gideon W., son of Dr. John and Hannah, d. June 20, 1859, æ. 63 y. 10 m. 29 d.

Born at Hartford, Conn.; served in the U. S. Army as drummer in 1814; came to Ohio in 1816; was surveyor.

Nancy Langton, wife of Gideon W., d. Feb. 3, 1875, æ. 78 y. 10 m. 14 d.

Mary Perkins, dau. of G. W. and N. L., d. Sept. 2, 1839, æ. 17 y. 3 m.

Sarah L., wife of Hiram M. Osborn, Sr., b. Apr. 22, 1832, d. Oct. 6, 1856.

Dau. of G. W. and Nancy L. Hart.

Harward—George, d. Apr. 6, 1859, æ. 77 y.

He was a pioneer to Mifflin Tp., Franklin Co., O., from Washington Co., Pa.

Ellen, wife of, b. July 18, 1789, d. Aug. 27, 1847.

Born in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Alvin, son of G. and E., d. Apr. 27, 1856, æ. 27 y. 4 m. 16 d.

Havens—Phebe, wife of Lorenzo, d. Apr. 11, 1845, æ. 41 y.

Hempstead—Charles Phelps, b. Oct. 27, 1791, d. Mar. 8, 1870.

Born at Windsor, Conn., son of Joshua and Ursula (Phelps). He served in the 10th Regt., U. S. I., at New London, in the War of 1812; came to Ohio in 1813, returned to Connecticut, came back to Ohio in 1815, and was engaged in business with Lee until 1817. He later was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church in Blendon, was Deacon, was also a Master Mason.

Rachel, wife of, b. 1793, d. Oct. 2, 1865.

Dau. of Alexander and Isabel Craig, b. in Augusta Co., Va.; came to Ohio in 1813; was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church in Blendon; was the mother of nine children.

Keuchler—Teresa, wife of Charles, Jr., b. 1868, d. July 26, 1899.

Dau. of Wolfgang and Kate Stumpf, b. in Germany.

Kirtland—William, d. Oct. 9, 1851, æ. 22 y.

Came into Blendon from New York; was a farm laborer for Edward Dill; was industrious and a good citizen; d. after an illness of one week; body buried in N. W. corner of the cemetery.

Landon—Daniel, b. Feb. 8, 1789, d. Feb. 29, 1872.

Came to Blendon in 1828; was a farmer, constable and counsellor-at-law.

Eleanor, wife of, d. May 15, 1866, æ. 74 y. 1 m. 15 d.

Experience, dau. of D. and E., d. Jan. 16, 1862, æ. 39 y. 2 m. 16 d.

Mordecai, son of D. and E., b. Nov. 22, 1825, d. Aug. 9, 1901.

Husband of Catherine, dau. of William and Helen (Bishop) Phillips.

Tryphenia, widow of Edward, b. Sept. 21, 1775, d. July 17, 1851.

Mother of Drs. Geo. H. H. and Chauncey P., physicians of the county.

Larkum—Avis, widow, b. May 23, 1798, d. July 24, 1882.

Widow of — Cook; mother of Anna A. Cook, second wife of Franklin Wright; b. at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; came to Ohio in 1856.

Lee—Asa, son of Eber and Bethia, b. Nov. 20, 1792, d. Aug. 9, 1833.

Born at Conway, Mass. His mother was — Jenkins. He served in Capt. Chauncey Barker's Co., Col. Root's Regt., War of 1812.

Sally, wife of, b. Feb. 15, 1795, d. Apr. 30, 1848.

Dau. of Paul and Roxanna (Phelps) Meacham; received a widow's pension.

Timothy, son of Eber and Bethia, b. July 12, 1785, d. Jan. 14, 1862.

His mother was a Jenkins of Barre, Vt. He was b. at Conway, Mass.; came to Ohio in 1807; was the founder of the Central College (Presbyterian).

Rhoda, wife of, b. Feb. 15, 1795, d. Apr. 30, 10. 30, 1848.

Dau. of John and Pamela (Yale) Taylor; b. at Charlotte, Vt.

Ardelia, dau. of Timothy and Rhoda, b. Mar. 8, 1822, d. Dec. 8, 1850.

Fanny, dau. of T. and R., b. Oct. 4, 1823, d. Aug. 6, 1852.

Louisa, dau. of T. and R., b. June 25, 1820, d. 1871.

Married Manly D. Covell; buried at Delaware, O.

Clarence, son of T. and R., b. Dec. 24, 1828, d. Feb. 24, 1849.

Theron, son of T. and R., lived upon the earth from Aug. 16, 1825, until April 30, 1872, then hearing his Master's call, went up higher.

Annis, wife of Theron, b. Jan. 30, 1828, d. Mar. 15, 1905.

Second wife of M. D. Covell; dau. of Alvin and Elizabeth (Wilson) Fuller.

Frank, eldest son of Theron and Annis, b. Feb. 2, 1852, d. May 26, 1880.

Faithful unto death.

Lind—Seth M., b. Apr. 12, 1817, d. Feb. 8, 1900.

Born in Virginia; came to Ohio in 1863.

Mary, wife of, b. Aug. 22, 1822, d. Sept. 13, 1894.

Born in Virginia, dau. of Jacob and Mary Moeler.

Mathile—Mary A., wife of Emery, b. Oct. 18, 1842, d. Aug. 6, 1879.

Dau. of — Baughman.

Mattoon—Seth, b. Nov. 21, 1790, d. Mar. 8, 1879.

Born at Vershire, Orange Co., Vt.; came to Worthington, O., in 1806, and to Blendon in 1808; served in American Army in War of 1812.

Louisa G., wife of, d. Nov. 3, 1845, æ. 38 y. 5 m. 18 d.

Henry M., son of S. and L. G., b. Sept. 13, 1829, d. Dec. 18, 1866.

"I await to meet you."

Julia L., wife of H. M., b. Nov. 14, 1825, d. Aug. 19, 1862.

Dau. of Charles P. and R. Hempstead.

Charley C., son of H. M. and J. L., d. Sept. 10, 1862, æ. 14 y.

McColly—Esta A., dau. of John and M. P., d. Nov. 17, 1867, æ. 10 y. 7 m. 5 d.

Her mother was dau. of John Phipps.

Stella L., dau. of J. and M. P., d. Apr. 27, 1891, æ. 19 y. 9 m. 22 d.

Two graves unmarked north.

McCutchen—William, d. June 25, 1845, æ. 46 y.

Of Augusta Co., Va.

Jane, wife of, d. Aug. 9, 1873, æ. 71 y.

McDannald—Samuel, b. Mar. 12, 1787, d. Mar. 17, 1844.

Born near Staunton, Va.; came to Blendon in 1813.

Bell, wife of, d. Aug. 23, 1834, æ. 46 y. 10 m. 8 d.

Born near Staunton, Va., dau. of Alexander and Isabel Craig.

Elizabeth, second wife of, b. May 6, 1792, d. Mar. 8, 1844.

Sweet was the time when first I felt
The Savior's pardoning blood,
Applied to cleanse my soul from guilt,
And bring me home to God.

Rebecca E., widow of Robert A. Long, d. Mar. 6, 1861, æ. 37 y. 10 m. 23 d.

Dau. of Samuel and Bell.

Lila Jane, b. Nov. 16, 1812, d. Sept. 18, 1888.

Dau. of Samuel and Bell.

"A noble Christian woman has gone to her reward."

Alexander C., son of S. and B. C., b. Dec. 15, 1821, d. Dec. 23, 1896.

Parthenia O., wife of, b. Jan. 1, 1821, d. Feb. 12, 1905.

Born at Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., dau. of Simon Toll.

"Her Christian virtues were such that she lives in memory still."

Simon Craig, son of A. C. and P. O., d. Mar. 9, 1863, æ. 6 y. 4 m.

Lila, wife of Calvin Edward, b. Aug. 15, 1868, d. Feb. 27, 1905.

She was dau. of Agustine and Electa (Whitehead) Starr. Calvin Edward was son of A. C. and P. O.

John Calvin, son of Samuel and B. C., b. Mar. 12, 1818, d. Jan. 8, 1900.

"A man of good deeds."

Ada M., wife of J. C., b. May 3, 1825, d. Jan. 30, 1880.

Sister to John R. Cook of Columbus, O.

Elizabeth, wife of John, d. Mar. 4, 1845, æ. 35 y. 4 m. 5 d.

Dau. of Isaac and Jane Harrison.

John, husband of Elizabeth, b. 1800, d. 1845.

Cousin to Samuel; came to Ohio and settled in Blendon. After the death of his wife, he started to go to Indiana, was taken sick and died somewhere in the western part of Ohio; his body was buried there.

McLeod—Charles, d. Mar. 20, 1906, æ. 87 y. 1 m. 20 d.

Son of John and Eliza, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Nancy, wife of, d. Apr. 1, 1866, æ. 46 y. 9 m. 27 d.

Leading members of the Baptist Church.

Kate E., dau. of Charles, Sr., and Nancy, d. May 13, 1870, æ. 21 y. 4 m. 3 d.

Henry A., son of Charles and N., d. June 17, 1870, æ. 16 y. 10 m.

McGrother—Charles Smith, d. Feb. 6, 1889, æ. 58 y.

Born in Ireland; came to America and settled in Columbus, O., in 1850; came to Blendon in 1854.

Anna Smith, dau. of C. S. and R. R., d. 1893, æ. 20 y.

"God gave her to us and He has taken her home."

Merrill—William G., son of Adrian and Nancy, d. Sept. 22, 1845, æ. 7 y. 4 m.

Five graves unmarked to the north, near fence, under green tree.

Miller—Willis, d. 1873, æ. 18 y.

Son of William W. and Barbara (Kissinger) Miller.

Moon—Phebe Fidelia, dau. of Jonathan and Phebe, d. July 7, 1847, æ. 3 y.

Celestia, dau. of Horace and Diadamea, d. July 13, 1858, æ. 16 y. 10 m. 15 d.

Melinda, wife of J. B. Colville, d. Apr. 16, 1859, æ. 21 y. 4 m. 5 d.

Moore—Benjamin, Jr., son of Simeon, Sr., and Roxana, b. July 11, 1807, d. Mar. 24, 1854.

He was b. in the cabin of Edward and Azubah (Moore) Phelps, the first white child born in Blendon Township, just nine days after the Moore family arrived from Connecticut.

Hannah E., wife of, d. May 22, 1847, æ. 35 y. 4 m. 1 d.

Dau. of Major and Hannah Wightman, of Hartford, Conn.

Homer Elbridge, son of B. and H. E., b. Oct. 28, 1830, d. Mar. 16, 1862.

Mullen—The wife of Adrian Mullen, d. 1848.

Nickson—Phebe, wife of Aaron, d. Apr. 1, 1842, æ. 79 y.

Another grave south of this.

*Noble—Jonathan, b. Feb. 22, 1776, d. Mar. 28, 1832.

Born at Litchfield, Conn. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; came to Ohio in 1815, and settled on lands purchased by him in Blendon Tp.

*Hannah, second wife of, d. Apr. 17, 1846, æ. 55 y. 3 m. 7 d.

Dau. of — Buell; came from Litchfield, Conn., in 1815, after passing through the War of 1812, enduring many hardships.

*Almiron, son of J. and H., d. Jan. 27, 1839, æ. 12 y.

*Horace J., son of J. and H., d. Sept. 14, 1844, æ. 22 y. 9 m.

NOTE.—All names prefixed with a *, the bodies were first buried in the Olmstead and Noble graveyards on their farms situated one-third mile south from Blendon 4 Corners, on the east side of the road, where the electric railway turns west. The bodies were removed by order of the Township Trustees, in October, 1902, to this cemetery,

*Mary, dau. of J. and H., d. Jan. 27, 1839, æ. 12 y.

*Orrin, son of J. and first wife, Mary Barber, d. Aug. 11, 1844, æ. 44 y. 9 m.

*Mary E., dau. of O. and C., d. Aug. 2, 1853, æ. 20 y. 11 m.

*Catherine E., wife of Orrin, d. Feb. 19, 1875, æ. 74 y.

Dau. of William and Mary Preston, of Litchfield, Conn. With seven children she proved faithful.

*Henry, son of O. and C. E., d. June 12, 1878, æ. 41 y.

*Mary, wife of Henry, d. Sept. 27, 1877, æ. 36 y.

Dau. of Dr. and Mrs. — Durant, of Westerville, O.

Elizabeth, wife of John, b. 1833, d. June 28, 1891.

Dau. of Stephen, Sr., and Elizabeth (Barnhart) Brinkerhoff. She was buried in West Pioneer Cemetery; body was removed to this cemetery in Oct., 1902.

*Olmstead—Abigail, wife of Francis C., d. June 28, 1856.

*Abigail Aurelia, dau. of F. C. and Abigail, d. Apr. 16, 1833, æ. 6 y. 1 m. 16 d.

*Cloe, wife of Francis, d. June 9, 1822, in her 71st year of age.

*Francis, husband of Cloe (Case), b. 1760, d. Jan. 21, 1828, in the 68th year of his age.

Born in Hartford Co., Conn.; came to Ohio in 1810. He served from 1778 to 1781 in Capt. John P. Wyllis' Co., Col. S. B. Webb's Conn. Regt., in Revolutionary War; was pensioned in 1818.

*Francis Cadwell, son of Francis and Cloe, d. July 1, 1853 æ. 66 y. 16 d. Osborn—Judson, son of Iiram M., Sr., and Sarah L. (Hart) Osborn, d. May 14, 1893, æ. 36 y. 5 m. 28 d.

Paull—Robert, d. Feb. 18, 1854, æ. 72 y. 1 m. 22 d.

Nancy, wife of, d. Apr. 30, 1837, æ. 49 y.

*Perry—Isaac, d. Mar. 9, 1859, æ. 27 y.

*Estella, dau. of Isaac and Lucretia (Noble) Perry, d. Apr. 18, 1863, æ. 5 years.

Phelps—Edward, Sr., b. Aug. 27, 1759, d. Aug. 10, 1840.

Born in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.; son of Timothy, son of Cornelius, son of Lieut. Timothy, son of William and Mary (Dover) Phelps, who came from Tewkesbury, England, in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass.; then in 1635, settled at Windsor, Conn. He with his family were the first pioneer settlers in Blendon Tp. He served in the 8th Co., 1st Conn. Line Regt., 1787, Revolutionary War.

Azubah, wife of, b. Feb. 13, 1765, d. Oct. 18, 1849.

Dau. of Simeon and Hannah (Barber) Moore; was b. at Torrington, Conn. She was of the Universalist faith until 1835; being a great Bible student, she changed her views. In 1843 she was baptized by immersion in Alum Creek, in the Campbellite or Christian Church, by the Rev. Alexander Campbell.

Abram, son of E. and A., b. Aug. 16, 1791, d. Aug. 18, 1834.

Born at Windsor, Conn. He was the husband of Lucy Bill. He served in the army in the War of 1812. His widow married Jeremiah Armstrong, of Columbus, O., in 1838.

Azubah, dau. of E., Sr., and A., b. May 19, 1794, d. Apr. 14, 1860.

Born at Windsor, Conn.; came to Blendon in 1806 with her parents. She never married.

Edward, son of E. and A., b. May 10, 1790, d. Feb. 22, 1845.

Born at Windsor, Conn.; came to Blendon in 1806; was a soldier in War of 1812.

Elizabeth, wife of Edward, Jr., b. Oct. 11, 1796, d. Oct. 16, 1890.

Born in Rockbridge Co., Va., dau. of Robert and Margaret (McCutchan) Jamison; came to Ohio in 1816.

Chauncey, son of Edward, Jr., and E., b. Apr. 6, 1826, d. Dec. 12, 1836.

Homer H., son of E., Jr., and E., b. Nov. 8, 1832, d. Apr. 5, 1875.

Husband of Mary E. Merrill.

Florence, dau. of H. H. and M. E., d. March, 1865, æ. 10 y.

Homer Moore, son of E., Sr., and A., b. Feb. 9, 1812, d. June 1, 1883.

He held many positions of public trust and was held in highest esteem by all who knew him. He was a kind husband and father. His memory is revered.

Elizabeth G., wife of Homer M., b. Dec. 8, 1811, d. Aug. 12, 1899.

Dau. of Edward Sr., and Mary (Graham) Connelly; was b. at Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa. She came to Blendon in 1833. She was a member of the M. E. Church for 72 years; a consistent Christian woman.

William Jamison, son of Edward Jr., and Elizabeth, b. Dec. 4, 1819, d. Apr. 11, 1900.

Caroline, wife of W. J., b. Oct. 8, 1826, d. Dec. 30, 1897.

Dau. of G. W. and N. L. Hart.

Timothy, son of E., Jr., and E., b. Sept. 12, 1830, d. Mar. 16, 1906.

He died at Lyndon, Kan.

Clarissa, wife of Timothy, d. June 12, 1868, æ. 37 y. 4 m. 17 d.

Dau. of Grove and M. C. Pinney.

Zelda A., second wife of Timothy, d. May 16, 1905, æ. 72 y. 4 d.

Dau. of Geo. H. and Maria Andrews; b. at Worthington, O., d. at Lyndon, Kan.

*Phillips—Lucretia Noble, wife of Edwin, d. Feb. 24, 1867, æ. 32 y. 2 m. 10 d.

Widow of Isaac Perry, dau. of Orrin and C. E. Noble.

Pier—Mrs. Philomela B., d. June 24, 1904, æ. 72 y.

Admitted from Franklin Co., O., to the Home for Aged Deaf Mutes at Central College, O., Nov., 1897.

Pinney—Grove, b. June 21, 1791, d. Mar. 16, 1863.

Born in Conn.; came to Blendon, O., in 1825; taught in the district schools.

Mary C., wife of, d. Jan. 27, 1888, æ. 76 y. 2 m. 6 d.

Dau. of James Cummings, of Delaware Co., O.

Polly Maria, dau. of Grove and Mary, b. May 9, 1839, d. Oct. 15, 1858.

"Thou art gone from us but thou art remembered."

Dwight, son of G. and M., b. May 21, 1851, d. Feb. 3, 1855.

John Henry, son of G. and M., b. June 12, 1844, d. July 15, 1864.

Enlisted in Co. C, 133d O. V. I., in May, 1864, in Civil War; d. at Fort Powhatan, James River, Va.

Horace D., son of G. and M., b. May 21, 1847, d. Aug. 18, 1864.

Enlisted in Co. C, 133d O. V. I., in May, 1864.

Delbert, son of G. and M., b. Nov. 25, 1854, d. Aug. 5, 1882.

Porter—Eva, widow of W. H., Sr., d. Aug. 13, 1840, æ. 66 y.

Mother of Elijah, John Hyatt, Wm. Henry, Hannah, Maria (Mrs. J. Palmer) and Mary, wife of E. Sherman, coming from Vermont in 1838.

John Hyatt, son of Eva, d. of cholera, Aug. 9, 1850, æ. 38 y.

Husband of Hannah Loomis.

Caroline, wife of John Dill, Jr., d. Sept. 4, 1870, æ. 27 y.

Eugenia, dau. of J. H. and H., d. May 16, 1868, æ. 23 y.

Hannah, wife of J. H., d. in 1889, æ. 76 y.

Susannah, wife of Wm. H., d. Aug. 17, 1848, æ. 32, y.

Dau. of Robert Wright, of New Salem, N. Y.

Mary Jane, dau. of Wm. H. and S., d. 1843.

Sarah Maria, dau. of Wm. H. and S., d. Sept. 12, 1842.

Alfred, son of Wm. H. and S., d. 1865, æ. 19 y.

Died at Cherubusco, Ind.; buried at Heller's Corners, Ind.

Rice—Philip, d. June 4, 1874, æ. 75 y.

Died from gunshot wounds received from men whom he knew were guilty of robbery. He was born a slave in Virginia, was made free in 1851; resided in Blendon Tp. with Wm. P. Needles, whose wife's father owned and made free this negro. After 1870 he resided on his own land alone in a cabin $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from New Albany, in Blendon. His murderers left the State, a reward of \$1,000 being offered by the citizens for their conviction.

Richards—John, son of D. and E., b. Sept. 22, 1836, d. Dec. 8, 1862.

The father and mother, D. and E., and sister Elizabeth, with her husband, P. Moore, removed to Missouri in 1867.

Robinson—Lot O., b. Jan. 16, 1801, d. Jan. 25, 1883.

Came from Maryland in 1822.

Rosannah, wife of, b. Oct. 20, 1811, d. July 21, 1837.

Dau. of — Clark.

Lucy A., dau. of L. O. and R., b. Feb. 1, 1832, d. Mar. 14, 1834.

Anna, dau. of L. O. and R., b. Mar. 31, 1834, d. May 7, 1901.

Temperance, dau. of L. O. and R., b. Apr. 27, 1828, d. Mar. 10, 1907.

Roberts—Charles, d. Apr. 7, 1896, æ. 50 y.

Permella (Rogers), wife of, d. June 8, 1885, æ. 35 y.

Robertson—William A., d. June 4, 1847.

Rogers—Permella, widow of Samuel, d. Feb. 28, 1858, æ. 93 y.

Alexander Samuel, son of Samuel and Permella, b. May 16, 1797, d. Sept. 21, 1853.

Ann, widow of Alexander S., b. June 12, 1806, d. Apr. 17, 1894.

Dau. of James Cummings, a Rev. War soldier, b. at Greenfield, O. She was a niece of E. J. C. Yarnell, who was with Commodore Perry on the flagship in the battle on Lake Erie in 1813.

Thomas, son of Alexander and Mary, d. May 9, 1880, æ. 60 y.

Scobey—Mary, d. Feb. 13, 1848, æ. 19 y.

Sherman—Easton, b. May 17, 1794, d. Sept. 5, 1843.

Came from Burlington, Vt., to Blendon, O., in 1832. Was Justice of the Peace.

Mary, wife of, b. Nov. 27, 1802, d. Apr. 30, 1844.

Dau. of W. H. and Eva (Wright) Porter.

Blendena, infant dau. of E. and M., d. 1842.

Shipley—John, son of John and Elizabeth, b. Dec. 21, 1818, d. June 1, 1836.

Another small grave near.

Starr—Samuel Craig, son of Joseph R. and Martha, d. Aug. 18, 1864, æ. 23 y.

His mother was dau. of Samuel and Bell (Craig) McDannald. He enlisted in Co. D, 95th O. V. I., July 26, 1862; served as sergeant; wounded in left shoulder at battle of Brice Cross Roads, Miss., June 10, 1864; taken prisoner; his left arm was amputated at shoulder; he d. in prison at Mobile, Ala.; buried there in Magnolia Cemetery, Section 1, No. of grave 258.

Taylor—Sarah, dau. of John and Pamela (Yale) Taylor, b. July 11, 1837, æ. 35 y.

Sister to Mrs. Rhoda Lee.

Tharpe—Ichabod, b. June 7, 1819, d. Dec. 2, 1854.

Husband of Rebecca.

“In such an hour as ye know not, the Son of Man cometh.”

Titus—Henry C.

Enlisted in Co. H, 95th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862; served in many battles. He was taken prisoner on June 10, 1864, at the battle of Brice Cross Roads, Miss. He has not been heard from since.

Trumbell—Harvey, b. Feb. 13, 1813, d. Jan., 1887.

Born in Vermont; came to Medina, O.; came to Blendon, O., in 1843, and with Timothy Lee established the woolen factory at Central College.

S. Marilla, wife of, b. July 7, 1815, d. Aug. 1, 1895.

Milton, son of H. and S. M., b. July 21, 1838, d. Aug. 3, 1846.

Dwight, sen of H. and S. M., d. June 18, 1869, æ. 27 y.

Was a soldier in the Civil War.

Augusta, dau. of H. and S. M., b. Aug. 11, 1848, d. Nov. 22, 1889.

Tucker—Phebe, wife of Stillman, b. Jan. 29, 1816, d. Apr. 24, 1848.

Children, Henry, Cable, William H. Another headstone near, marked L. W.

Washburn—Abigail, widow of Ebenezer, Sr., d. Oct. 10, 1839, æ. 76 y.

Born in Boston, Mass.

Lois, dau. of Rev. E., Sr., and A., d. Nov. 15, 1836, æ. 26 y.

Jacob, son of E., Sr., and A., d. Jan. 24, 1839, æ. 42 y.

Abigail, widow of Jacob, b. 1811, d. Nov. 13, 1840.

Dau. of Joshua and Abigail Bowen, b. at Boston, Mass.

Farewell, ye friends whose tender care has long engaged my love,
Your fond embraces I have exchanged for loving friends above.
Cheerful I leave this vale of tears where pain and sorrow are,
Welcome the day that ends my toils and every scene of woe.

Rev. Ebenezer, Jr., son of Rev. Ebenezer, Sr., and Abigail, d. Mar. 18, 1873, æ. 85 y.

Having been a preacher of righteousness for fifty years, in Blendon, He was taken into the eternal home to enjoy the shining light of glory. We, who heard him preach the word of God, should we follow his teachings, will know him again.

Eunice, wife of Rev. Ebenezer, Jr., b. Aug. 16, 1783, d. Nov. 12, 1884.

Born at Roxbury, Mass., d. at Cleveland, O. She came to Ohio with her husband and was a co worker with him in church and other Christian work. After her husband's death, she went to reside with her son, the Rev. Alvin H. Washburn, at Cleveland, O.

Rev. Alvin Hyde, only son of Rev. Ebenezer and Eunice (Bowen), b. June 17, 1825, d. Dec. 29, 1876.

Born at Central College, O., d. in the railroad disaster at Ashtabla, O. His body was burned in the wreck.

Laura H., wife of William R., b. Jan. 10, 1846, d. Apr. 26, 1867.

Dau. of Grove, Sr., and Mary C. Pinney.

Watt—William Hugh, d. Apr. 17, 1813, in Fairfield Co., O.

Mary E., wife of, d. Sept. 22, 1855, æ. 77 y.

Dau. of — Read, of Mifflin Co., Pa.; sister to Judge William Read, of Mifflin, Franklin Co., O.; b. in Mifflin Co., Pa., d. at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

John, son of William Hugh and Mary E., b. Sept. 20, 1803, d. Sept. 12, 1849.

Born in Fairfield Co., O.

Lura B., wife of, d. June 19, 1841, æ. 32 y.; dau. of John Billington.

Hannah L., second wife of John, b. July 13, 1809, d. Feb. 11, 1897.

Dau. of William and Phebe Cooper, of Blendon.

Adam, son of Wm. Hugh and Mary E., b. July 22, 1811, d. July 14, 1857.

Mary, dau. of Wm. H. and Mary E., d. 1854, æ. 43 y.

Died at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mary was blind and was taken to Ft. Wayne, Ind., by her sister Jane, wife of William Phelps, in 1851.

Emily J., wife of Charles, d. Dec. 13, 1903, æ. 65 y. 3 m. 19 d.

He the son of Wm. H. and Mary E., she the dau. of Thomas, Jr., and Laura A (dau. of Francis and Cloe (Case) Ohnstead) Bell.

Minnie E., wife of Francis Leroy, d. Feb. 10, 1906, æ. 36 y. 7 m. 16 d.

Dau. of John B. and E. N. Gates.

Watson—Studely M., b. 1789, d. Nov. 14, 1861.

Born at Troy, N. Y.; came to Ohio in 1838.

Sally, wife of, d. Dec. 24, 1856, æ. 66 y.

Duane, son of S. M. and S., b. Sept. 11, 1810, d. Sept. 23, 1876.

Born at Troy, N. Y.

Margaret G., wife of D., b. Feb. 13, 1814, d. Mar. 5, 1872.

Dau. of Samuel and Bell (Craig) McDannald.

Bell, dau. of D. and M. G., d. Feb. 21, 1866, æ. 17 y.

White—John, d. Apr. 6, 1901, æ. 60 y.

An inmate from Franklin Co. of the Home for Aged Deaf Mutes at Central College, O.

Wigton—Elizabeth, a widow, b. Oct. 26, 1753, d. Dec. 1, 1844.

She was mother of William. She came to Blendon to educate her children, afterwards moved to Morrow Co., O.

Wilbur—Hannah Gambel, b. June 27, 1797, d. Nov. 26, 1878.

She was the mother of Rev. Frederick A. Wilbur, who had charge of the Central College Academy for several years, 1874 and later.

Favell (Peachey), wife of Rev. Frederick A., b. Nov. 17, 1827, d. Nov. 4, 1893.

She was b. in London, England.

Wright—Franklin, b. Apr. 1, 1800, d. Aug. 11, 1881.

Born at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; came to Ohio, bringing his family, in 1856.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERIES.

The department of Queries is free to members of this Society only. To all others a charge of ten cents per line will be made.

Persons sending queries to THE QUARTERLY should give their names and P. O. addresses. Replies to queries should in all cases be sent to the Editor, for insertion in THE QUARTERLY.

DOTY, DOTEN.—Ethan Allen Doty, 296 Broadway, New York, is about to issue a pamphlet supplemental to his work published in 1897.

He invites all who have additional information or changes of record, to send it to him at once if they wish it noted in this pamphlet, which will be issued in a few months and sent to all subscribers to the original work.

WHEATON, BOWEN.—Robert Wheaton and Alice Bowen, his wife, came to this country from Swansea, Wales, about 1630. Previous history wanted.

BEACH, COOK, CRANE, FAIRCHILD, LYON, PLUME, QUIMBY.—New Jersey families of the above names are the ones concerning which W. B. Plume, of Orange, N. J., has been for some years collecting data.

MONNET.—Mr. Orra E. Monnette of Los Angeles, Cal., until recently of Toledo, Ohio, is compiling a genealogy of the Monnet family (variously spelled Monet, Monett, Monnett). The first emigrants to America were French Huguenot refugees, who came about 1700. They settled in Calvert county, Md., descendants afterwards moving to Allegany county, Md., and Hampshire county, Va. (now West Virginia). From the latter place, one branch moved to Ross county, Ohio in 1803. Various descendants have lived in Ross, Pickaway, Marion and Crawford counties. The genealogy will include references to allied families of the name Schley, Osborn, Crabb, Hillary (Hilleary), Slagle (Von Schlegel), Saylor, Braucher, Schissler, Reichelderfer, Haganbach, Beatty, Kinnear and Hull.

Mr. Orra E. Monnette of Los Angeles, Cal., until recently of Toledo, Ohio, is a direct descendant of Israel Clark of Windham county, Conn., who served in the Revolutionary War for three years. A daughter of Israel Clark, Almira, married Samuel Scribner. They had Artemissa Scribner, who married George W. Hull. They had Olive Adelaide Hull, who married Mervin J. Monnette. They are the parents of Orra E. Monnette.

A daughter of Israel Clark, born when he was 68 years of age, is still living in Marion county, Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth Little. Mr. Monnette has in his possession an affidavit made by Mrs. Little, which is as follows:

State of Ohio, Marion County, SS.

Elizabeth Dey (Clark) Little, being first duly sworn deposes and says that she was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 16th, 1819, and will be eighty-eight years old the 16th day of this month; that she was married to John Little in Marion County, in 1843; that Mr. Little died in Hardin County, Ohio, February 2, 1891. The following are her children and the date of the birth of each: Mary Ellen McPherson, born March 21st, 1844, residing on North Leader Street, Marion, Ohio, with whom Mrs. Little is living; Thomas Judson, born May 19th, —, residing near Rushsylvania, Logan County, Ohio; George Clark Little, born April 12, 1849, resides at Lima, Ohio; Charles Israel Little, born Jan. 26, 1854, resides at Freeburg, Oswego Co., Mo., and Alice Margaret (Little) Mentzer, who was born October 14, 1857, and died March 3, 1900, and Martha Elizabeth Hogan, who was born February 25, 1860, and lives in Holden, Auglaize County, Ohio.

Affiant further says that her father, Israel Clark, died February 5, 1827, at the age of seventy-six years, in Richland Township, Marion County, Ohio, and his remains were buried in the Smith Graveyard in said town-

ship. Her father was born in Connecticut. The given name of his first wife was Mary. He married her in Connecticut and their children's names were Mary, Nancy and Charles. His second wife was Mary Kendell. She he also married in Connecticut. The names of his children by his second wife were Chauncy, Harvey, Almira, Sophia, Roxy, Lucy and Israel. His third wife's name was Rhoda and they lived in Delaware County. No children were born as the result of this marriage. His fourth wife was Margaret Dey. They were married in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1818. Their children were George Washington and Elizabeth Dey. All of the children of the said Israel Clark are now dead except the affiant, who is the only surviving child of said Israel Clark, deceased.

Margaret Dey, the mother of affiant, was married three times. Her first husband's name was Alexander Stewart, who came from Virginia to Gallipolis, Ohio, about 1811. After the death of her first husband she married Moses Brown. They moved to Radnor, Ohio, and after Mr. Brown's death she married Israel Clark.

Affiant says that she was about eight years old when her father died. He was a soldier in the American Revolution, entering service at the age of nineteen years and remained in the service until the close of the war. She has often heard him relate incidents of the war and has heard him relate that he was acquainted with George Washington and had had the pleasure and distinction of having met him. Affiant has read the Life of Washington and finds in it many incidents that were related to her by her father concerning the Revolutionary campaigns. Joseph Powell, who lived near them in Richland Township, this county, frequently talked to affiant of her father and told her after her father's death that he and her father were mess mates during the Revolution. Powell died in 1844 at the age of one hundred and one years, and is buried in the same cemetery and only a few feet from where Israel Clark is buried.

Israel Clark moved from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, where he remained about six months, and then moved to Delaware County, but affiant does not know the dates of the changes. He, with his family, moved to Marion County in February, 1821.

Said Israel Clark had four sisters, named Patience, Prudence, Temperance and Damarisk. Affiant does not think he had any brothers.

Her mother survived her father about nine years. Her father, mother and brother, Israel, are all buried in the Smith Cemetery, Richland Township, Marion County, Ohio.

Affiant further says that her father was a regular pensioner of the United States Government.

He was raised a Presbyterian, but later favored the Methodist denomination, although he was never a member of any congregation while a resident of Marion County, Ohio.

Attest: Mary E. McPherson
J. W. Jacoby

MARGARET DEY CLARK ^{her}(X) ^{LITTLE}
mark

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL]

JOHN W. JACOBY,
Notary Public, Marion Co., O.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D. An address delivered before the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Oct. 2, 1906, by Rev. W. DeLoss Love, Ph. D. Hartford. 1907. Paper, pp. 35. With portrait.

A delightful account of one of the founders and the first librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society.

It is a matter of interest to the "Old Northwest" that he was a missionary in Ohio from August, 1803, to July, 1804. "His diary abounds in information concerning persons and places in that infant Commonwealth to be found nowhere else." "He exerted a wide influence in that country in religion, politics, and education." (p. 15.)

"*Old Chapel, Clarke County, Virginia.* Copyright by Charles Randolph Hughes. Printed by the Blue Ridge Press, Berryville, Va. 1906. pp. 74. Price 67 cents.

This is a beautiful piece of Printing. It contains a historical sketch of the Old Chapel, written and delivered by Capt. William N. Nelson as an address at the anniversary celebration, Sept. 7, 1890.

At this chapel the celebrated Bishop Meade was confirmed about 1800 by Bishop Madison, the first Bishop of Virginia, and here was his first charge after his ordination.

For many years, only an annual service has been held.

Fifty pages are devoted to the cemetery record. Many of the entries have full annotations, making a most valuable mass of data for the genealogist. A Decoration Day address by Prof. W. H. Whiting, Jr., delivered June 1, 1897, and a letter written from Verona, Italy, Feb. 27, 1902, by Mr. Thomas M. Nelson, are also included in the book.

Tools of the Nation Maker. A descriptive catalogue of objects in the Museum of the Historical Society of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Collected and arranged by Henry C. Mercer,* Curator of the Museum of American and Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania. 1897. Printed for the Society by the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, Doylestown, Pa.

This catalogue of more than seven hundred objects described with considerable detail, gives us an insight into the life and domestic customs and habits of the early German settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania, which is extremely interesting to the student of history and archaeology. The objects are mostly the tools of the farmer and housewife, such as were in actual daily use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Quoting from the introduction, "These castaways here gathered together offer valuable suggestions on all sides * * * leading us by an untrodden path deeper into the lives of the people, they give us a fresh grasp upon the American beginning. The apparatus of the field, the domestic wheel and loom, the tools of the cobbler, wheelwright and carpenter, the domestic mediaeval stones, appliances for the capturing of wild animals, appurtenances of the backwoods school, the toys and games of children, carry us back in the centuries and vividly illustrate the life of the time and locality now claimed by many millions of happy, intelligent people.

One example here is given:

No. 689—Paint Box (Farb Kishtley). About one ft. long, six inches wide, five inches deep, belonged to a scholar of Bedminoter German School. Here follows a very interesting account of the art of illumination as taught and practiced by the Moravians, Dunkards and Schmenkfeldters—here the German reformers, teaching universal brotherhood, unconsciously perpetuated in the Pennsylvania forests the fairest art of the cloister.

D. E. P.

* NOTE.—Mr. Mercer is the maker of the famous Moravian tiles—fac-simile reproductions of many of the most ancient tiles extant, the originals of which are seldom seen except in the great museums of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Spain.

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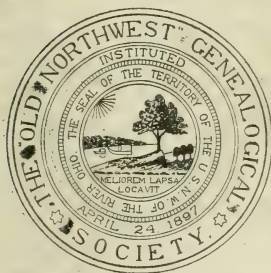
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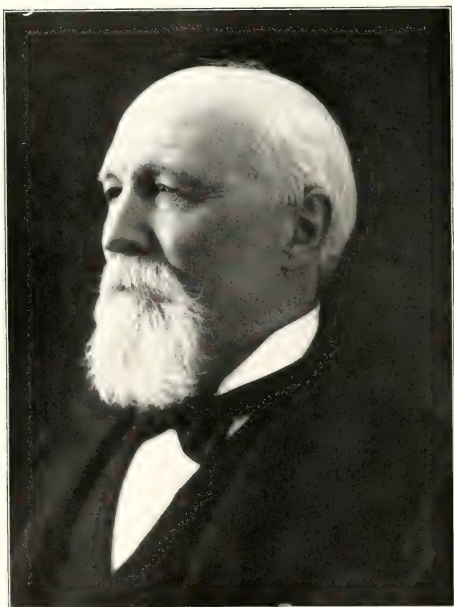
DAVID E. PHILLIPS

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JUDGE H. B. ALBERY.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JULY, 1907.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BAR OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By HERMAN B. ALDERY, Esq.

FIFTY years ago should be understood to embrace a period of several years, rather than a definite date. The Bar of Franklin County fifty years ago, was for the most part, made up of lawyers who had been in practice for a number of years, and had taken high rank in the profession. The Constitution of 1802 had been superseded by the present Constitution, by which very important changes had been made in the organic law of Ohio, and the passage of the Code of Civil Procedure, which took effect July 1, 1853, made a most radical change in the procedure and practice of the Courts. Lawyers of large experience under the old forms of practice, were confronted with something so different that it was almost like commencing the study afresh. There were also some young men, more recently admitted to the bar, who came to the profession with no stereotyped ideas of procedure, and they, therefore, quite readily embraced the new Code without embarrassment, and in that regard were on a par with the older and more experienced lawyers, and were pushing themselves steadily to the front.

Some of the older lawyers were much opposed to the Code, and a few of them even treated it with some contempt. PHINEAS B. WILCOX, one of the best lawyers at the bar, in speaking of it, generally characterized it as "this thing." Notwithstanding his dislike of the Code, he wrote and published a book of forms for practice under it. Mr. Wilcox was also the author of a most excellent book of forms under the old regime of practice,

entitled "Ohio Forms," which had in every respect received the approval of the Supreme Court of Ohio. This old book may yet be seen in some of the old libraries, especially the libraries of some of the older lawyers. One of the old practitioners under the Common Law Procedure, as it existed before the Code, who had the clearest conception of the advantages of the Code over the old form of practice, was Judge Joseph R. Swan, and his "Pleadings and Precedents" was, at that time, and still is, one of the clearest and most discriminating discussions ever published of the difference between the two modes of procedure and practice; and the forms he prepared and published in the same work, are concise and to the point, and cover every necessary point in pleading.

It is not the purpose of this article to write biographies of the lawyers, nor to give detailed accounts or characteristics. It is simply the personal recollections of the writer.

Before speaking of the lawyers who were in active practice fifty years ago, it may not be amiss to mention one or two of the prominent lawyers, who were not in active practice, at that time. One of the greatest members of the Franklin County Bar, who had gone out of practice, was JUDGE GUSTAVUS SWAN. Judge Swan had served with honor and ability on the Common Pleas bench, he having succeeded John A. McDowell in that position. On his retirement from the bench, Judge Swan resumed active practice as a member of the bar, and continued in practice up to the time when he was elected President of the State Bank of Ohio, under the Banking Act of 1845. Judge Swan was engaged as counsel in some of the most important cases, and, in fact, was quite certain to be engaged on one side or the other in most of the important cases that came before the Courts. One of the last cases of importance and notoriety was that of the State of Ohio vs. William Clark. Clark was a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary; was indicted and finally convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing Cyrus Sells, one of the guards of the Penitentiary. Judge Swan and John W. Andrews were counsel defending Clark, and the case is reported in 12 Ohio Reports. The prosecution was conducted by another lawyer, who, at this time, is not practicing. Further on mention may be made of Louis Heyl, the then Prosecuting Attorney.

After Judge Gustavus Swan was elected President of the State Bank of Ohio, he went out of practice, and his law busi-

ness, as much as possible, was placed in the hands of his son-in-law, George M. Parsons. But up to the time of his death Judge Swan was a prominent figure in Columbus.

He had his peculiarities too. Winter and summer he wore a palm-leaf hat, which cost him probably twenty-five cents; and instead of renting a box in the Postoffice, as most persons of his wealth would, he preferred to receive his mail at the general delivery, and he could often be seen taking his position in the line to take his turn at the window for the general delivery of mail.

Intimately associated with the Clark case is the name of LEWIS HEYL, who was at that time Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County. Heyl was a comparatively young man, with not a very large experience as a trial lawyer. His friends, therefore, induced him to have appointed as his assistant in the trial Col. Noah H. Swayne. The case was conducted with great ability on both sides, and Clark was convicted of murder in the first degree and publicly executed on the ground formerly occupied by the old Penitentiary, and in the presence of thousands of people who came from far and near to witness the hanging. After Mr. Heyl served out his term of Prosecuting Attorney, he was elected Clerk of the Courts of Franklin County, which office he held until 1852. He did not, after that, enter actively into practice, but engaged in educational work, organizing a school for the education of young ladies, which was called the Esther Institute.* He erected a large building on Broad street between Third and Fourth streets, which is now owned by the Trinity Episcopal Church, and called Trinity House. The Esther Institute was not a financial success, and after giving that up he moved to Philadelphia. Mr. Heyl was succeeded as Prosecuting Attorney by Lewis H. Webster.

From 1850 to 1855 there were not to exceed thirty members of the Franklin County Bar in active practice. Then there were a few who were members of the bar but were not practicing at all, or only in a very quiet way. The Franklin County Bar was the equal of any in the State of Ohio, in point of character and ability, and not inferior to any bar in the United States.

* For a history of Esther Institute and portrait of Lewis Heyl, see THE QUARTERLY, Vol. VIII..

At that time there was not a stenographer or typewriter in a lawyer's office in this county. In fact the typewriter was a machine unknown at that time. The lawyers wrote out with their pen, many of them with the old goose-quill, their pleadings and entries, and with the same instrument made up their bills of exceptions. In the trial of a case the lawyers, and also the Judge on the bench, would take notes on the important parts of the evidence, and the questions and answers were never written down in full, unless it was important to take exceptions to the particular question or testimony.

From the notes so taken, bills of exceptions were prepared and written out with the pen; and it goes without saying that a large amount of unimportant and useless, and even senseless matter which now encumbers the records, was omitted from the records made up in those days.

In those days every lawyer was supposed to be the possessor of a green bag in which to carry his briefs, Court papers and books to and from the Court House, but as the old lawyers dropped out one by one, this ancient insignia of the profession gradually disappeared and now is a thing of the past.

No law firm at this time consisted of more than two lawyers, and the running of a bureau, by a lawyer or law firm, was a thing unknown. Those grand old lawyers would have considered it highly unprofessional to seek out parties who were likely or liable to have suits, and solicit their patronage. A lawyer at that time took what came to his office in the way of patronage, and when once employed the client received the undivided and best services of the lawyer he had employed.

Of the members of the Franklin County Bar of fifty years ago COL. NOAH H. SWAYNE, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, might be ranked first; not because he was more learned in the law than others, but in addition to being a fine lawyer he was also a splendid advocate, and as a trial lawyer had no superior. He was perhaps the best all-round lawyer belonging to the profession at that time. He had a commanding presence, being fully six feet tall, well proportioned, with most courteous and winning manners. Perhaps his most notable characteristic was in his ability in examining witnesses, and in that he had no equal. The Colonel sometimes disappointed opposing counsel, who were entitled to the closing argument. If the case were an important one, and the

closing argument was to be made by an able lawyer, and the opening argument was not too strong in the Colonel's opinion, he would decline to argue the case, thus cutting off the argument of counsel having the right to close. A notable instance of this practice was in the case of the *United States vs. William Kissane*, who was indicted for burning, or causing to be burned, the steamboat *Martha Washington*. The case was tried in the old United States Court House, which was situated on Capitol Square about in front of the Neil House. The Court was presided over by Judge John McLean. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Morton, the U. S. District Attorney, and Henry Stanberry. Col. Swayne was leading counsel for the defendant, and when the testimony was all in, the opening argument was made by the District Attorney. Of course it was understood that Mr. Stanberry was to make the closing argument. It was also known that it was a star case, and that Mr. Stanberry had prepared himself to make one of the greatest arguments of his life. Col. Swayne did not regard the argument of the District Attorney as very strong, and at the close of the District Attorney's argument, he said he would not argue the case, but submit it on the charge of the Court. It was a great disappointment to Mr. Stanberry, who had expected to make the finest argument of his life.

William Kissane was acquitted.

JUDGE JOSEPH R. SWAN was without doubt the most widely known and most highly esteemed, of any lawyer in Ohio, and as a member of the Franklin County Bar and as a citizen of Columbus, he was without spot or blemish.

The published law books of which he was the author were in evidence in every county and township in the State. Swan's Revised Statutes of Ohio was as indispensable to the practicing lawyer as the Bible was to the minister of the Gospel; hence, that book was found not only in the office of every lawyer but in every public office of the State. Swan's Treatise was a book especially for the Justices of the Peace, and no Justice was well equipped without it for the discharge of his duties.

With Swan's Revised Statutes and Swan's Treatise, the Justice of the Peace had all the law he required in his office. The Treatise furnished him with all forms of instruments which he would likely be required to draw and all writs he was required

to issue, with directions how to proceed in actions brought before him and to make up his docket. Whatever was laid down as law in that book was supreme authority for the Justice. Other books were prepared and published by Judge Swan, but these were the books used and understood by the people of the State generally and it made very little difference whether or not the Justice of the Peace had before him the latest edition of the Treatise, it was nevertheless the guide and law for his action and decision. But very few law books ever passed through as many published editions (twenty-one in all) and certainly none ever exerted a more extended or a more wholesome influence than Swan's Treatise. The other books of which Judge Swan was the author were "Pleadings and Precedents" in two volumes under the old system of practice; the single volume "Pleadings and Precedents" under the Code of which mention has been made; "Swan's Manual," a work especially designed for the Courts and executors and administrators in the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; "Swan & Critchfield's Revised Statutes" and "Swan & Saylor's Revised Supplement," the two latter works while not exclusively the work of Judge Swan, nevertheless being very largely the result of his wisdom and labor.

Another small book, entitled "Land Laws of Ohio," was also the work of Judge Swan. All these works are a warrant for the statement that he was an indefatigable worker, and the legal profession, especially in Ohio, is largely indebted to him for these valuable contributions to the legal literature of the country.

Judge Swan was a modest, unassuming gentleman in his person and manner, and in his practice before the Courts sometimes seemed rather timid. He was not a great advocate and rarely appeared before a jury, but when he appeared in argument to the Court or jury he stated his propositions with such clearness that the most uncultivated mind could understand the force of his arguments as rendered by him in the most concise but most complete form.

His mind at once grasped and apprehended legal propositions and principles and his exposition of them as a writer was both clear and comprehensive. His career on the Common Pleas bench and as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio was characterized by great learning and ability, and above all, by

unswerving integrity and faithfulness in the high position of a judicial office. Personal interest could not move him from the faithful discharge of his obligation and duty as a Judge.

In the celebrated case of *Ex-parte* Bushnell and Langston, in which as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, he delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, in concluding he said: "As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the Constitution or the law, by interference with fugitives from service. But if a weary, frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and Constitution, and give him covert from those who were upon his track. There are, no doubt, many slave-holders who would thus follow the impulses of human sympathy. And if I did it, and were prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on habeas corpus, and were then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say under the solemn duties of a Judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and the law: '*The prisoner must be remanded.*'"

Those who knew Judge Swan personally could have no doubt of his moral courage to have decided the question, the same as he felt it his duty to decide in the case then before him, had it been the remanding of himself under a sentence similar to that of the relators in that case. Indeed, it required as much moral courage to render the decision in that case as if it had been the remanding of himself to serve the sentence to which he remanded *Bushnell and Langston*. He knew that in rendering that decision he pronounced the death-knell to his own aspiration and chances of a renomination and re-election to that high office.

The party that had nominated and elected Judge Swan to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court held its convention shortly after the decision of the Bushnell and Langston case, to nominate a successor to Judge Swan, whose term would expire in February following. And as he and his friends well knew, that convention would scarcely allow his name to be mentioned or to be presented for renomination, so strong and almost furious was the opposition of the party to him solely on account of that opinion.

Antagonism of the politicians did not in the least shake or affect the confidence, respect and faith of his friends who knew his ability, his honesty, his conscientious discharge of every duty, and the purity of his character, as exhibited by his long and useful life in the community in which he lived.

When Judge Swan retired from the Common Pleas bench he formed partnership with John W. Andrews for the practice of law. The firm of Swan & Andrews was during its continuance one of the most prominent and able law firms in Central Ohio. After he had retired from the Supreme Court of Ohio, he and Mr. John W. Andrews occupied offices together and had some trusts and other important business together, but they never formed a partnership for active practice of the law, as both had practically retired from practice.

Judge Swan was a great reader, and especially in later life found time to read not only the substantial and solid literature of his day, but he was also quite fond of reading the lighter literature that came in his way, and read a great deal of romance and fiction, of which he was very fond.

HON. JOHN W. ANDREWS was a lawyer of great ability and prior to the adoption of the Civil Code of Procedure had a large practice. In addition to being learned in the law and a safe counselor he was a splendid advocate, having a fine address, courtesy in manner, and a fine vocabulary of language and a pleasant, free use of the English language.

Before his association with Judge Swan as a partner he had established a reputation as an honest, upright lawyer, and when he became the partner of Judge Joseph R. Swan, he took rank with that eminent lawyer and jurist. Mr. Andrews was the trial lawyer of the firm of Swan & Andrews, and continued in practice up to about 1852. After that and up to the time Judge Swan was elected to the Supreme bench, the partnership continued, with some important cases, but the activity in general practice was not maintained.

Mr. Andrews was a conscientious and wise counselor and never encouraged litigation, but used his learning in the law and his experience so far as was practicable and consistent with duty, to discourage litigation wherever that was possible. He was a kind-hearted, liberal-minded, and Christian gentleman.

After Mr. Andrews retired from practice he devoted much of his time to acquiring a thorough knowledge of ecclesiastical

law, and he was regarded as very high authority on all matters relating to that branch of jurisprudence.

HON. AARON F. PERRY was a well-known and active member of the Franklin County Bar up to 1853. Mr. Perry was Postmaster of Columbus under the Taylor-Fillmore administration and held that office until the inauguration of Franklin Pierce as President. He was a lawyer well equipped in every particular to practice his profession successfully. He was a man of fine literary tastes and culture. In the palmy days of the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, when Louis Gaylord Clark was its editor, Mr. Perry was a contributor to that magazine, and some of his articles were regarded, in fact were productions, of rare excellence, both in matter and composition. After retiring from the Columbus Postoffice in 1853, he removed to Cincinnati, where he continued the practice of the law up to the time of his death, and took a prominent position as a lawyer and gentleman of the Cincinnati Bar.

After removing to Cincinnati he was frequently in Columbus, occasionally appearing in the Courts as counsel in some important cases.

The law firm of Galloway & Mathews, composed of HON. SAMUEL GALLOWAY and FITCH JAMES MATHEWS, was one of the well-known, strong law firms in Franklin County.

Mr. Galloway was a good deal of a politician and was in constant demand by his party as a speaker, usually called a stump-speaker, and as a stump-speaker he had very few equals. He was most amusing with his anecdotes and stories, and his wit was of the keenest and brightest sort.

His political speeches and arguments were illustrated with apt and side-splitting stories and anecdotes, and sparkling with the wittiest of witticism. If he did not convince his hearers by his arguments, he always carried them along with him by his splendid humor and oratory. He was not, however, deficient in solid argument and reasoning, but he generally illumined it with pointed stories and wit.

Mr. Galloway was personally very popular and in great demand by churches and other societies to deliver addresses, as his well-known fine oratory, wit and humor assured large audiences. No one was ever disappointed in the enjoyment of a rare treat who heard Mr. Galloway speak. As a man and citizen, no one had a purer reputation for justice, integrity and

public spirit. He despised sham and fraud, and his most biting sarcasm and fierce invectives were hurled in denunciation against them whenever occasion seemed to justify or demand the same.

It must be said, however, that he never used his keen shafts to cause personal humiliation, chagrin or hurt. He was doubtless better known as a political speaker than a lecturer, and although he was a decided party man and some of his strongest speeches and best points were made against his political opponents, even they were forced to laugh and enjoy his wit and humor at their party's expense.

His political opinions and expressions never interfered with or affected his personal relations and friendships with his neighbors of other political parties. His kindness of heart and sympathy endeared him to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and although just and honest and insisting upon justice and honesty in others, he, nevertheless, leaned to to the side of mercy. He was eminently a public-spirited person and gave his support to every enterprise that promised good to the general public.

Mr. Galloway was, in politics, a Whig during the life of that grand old party, and upon its demise after 1852 he assisted in the formation of the Republican party, to which he belonged up to the time of his death, and in that party he was a powerful factor. Decided as he was in favor of his political party, it is, however, well known that he exerted his powerful influence with his party to relieve from embarrassment or something worse, some of his political opponents who appealed to him for assistance in their extremity.

Mr. Galloway was elected Secretary of State prior to the adoption of the present Constitution of Ohio, and, afterwards, he was several times nominated by his party for Congress and once elected a member of that body. On one occasion he was induced by his friends to ask for the nomination for Governor of Ohio, but the convention to which his name was presented, instead of nominating him for Governor gave him the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, which honor he promptly declined, remarking that he did not wish to be placed in the position of "suspended political animation."

Fitch James Mathews was a splendid type of physical manhood, with an equally grand intellect. He had a finished lite-

rary education and was thoroughly trained and had large experience as a lawyer. He was conceded to be one of the best-educated members of the Franklin County Bar. He was especially well equipped in the matter of pleadings under the old practice before the enactment of the Code. Like Judge Joseph R. Swan, he readily comprehended the improvement and advantages of the Civil Code.

He was one of the first if not the very first lawyer to prepare and file in the Common Pleas Court a petition under the Code. The pleadings and Court papers drawn by Mr. Mathews were models of correctness and completeness, and demurrers and motions against them, as a general rule, dropped as harmless shafts.

When the Legislature created the Superior Court for Franklin County, Mr. Mathews was elected Judge of that Court, and as a Judge exhibited the same finished and comprehensive knowledge of the duties and obligations of that office, as he had exhibited as a practicing lawyer. He was upright, just, and with great ability discharged the high duties of Judge.

Before the expiration of his term he resigned to take charge of the affairs and settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Mr. Parrott, of Dayton, Ohio, to which place Judge Mathews removed.

Judge Mathews was of the most kindly and generous nature, always ready to render acts of kindness and assistance to all with whom he came in contact and who might need assistance. He possessed in an eminent degree, that which characterizes any man as a gentleman, a frank, honest, open countenance, a kindly eye and a genial smile, that inspired confidence. He had soul, and a heart throbbing with kindly impulses, and with a generous, open hand, he was a friend indeed, and one who is held in most grateful remembrance for his many kind and helpful acts.

While occupying the office of Judge of the Superior Court, he prepared and published a book entitled *Guardian's Guide*, a work of great value, and one which was generally accepted and adopted by Probate Courts throughout the State, as a correct and safe guide for practice under the law, relating to the duties of guardians and trustees.

He had a fine, appreciative vein of humor, and, socially, was one of the most pleasing and congenial companions. He had

a large store of lively anecdotes and pleasing stories which he related in his conversation with pleasing effect ; but unlike his partner, Mr. Galloway, he rarely employed anecdote or story in the trial of causes before the Court and jury. After retiring from the bench he revised and had published an edition of Swan's Manual.

In 1854, a prominent citizen and man of affairs retained Colonel Swayne and the firm of Galloway & Mathews as his attorneys in an important lawsuit, and he thus estimated and measured their several peculiar abilities:

"I have Mathews to prepare the necessary pleadings and to see to it that the papers in the case are all right, and Colonel Swayne to examine the witnesses and to do the sledge-hammer work in the trial and make the principal argument, and Sam Galloway to do the hallelujah work before the jury."

ELIJAH BACKUS is remembered by scarcely a dozen of the present members of the bar, and perhaps the large majority never heard of him as a lawyer except by noticing his name among the old records of the Courts.

Mr. Backus was a self-educated lawyer and was held in high esteem and rated as one of the leading lawyers of his day. He was as sharp as a Damascus blade, and a flaw, defect or omission in an instrument of writing that came into his hands to be inspected, never escaped the eagle eye and keen intellect of Elijah Backus.

Although considered a technical, shrewd lawyer, he was nevertheless fair-minded and never took any undue advantage in his practice. He was an honest man, and although not an eloquent advocate, yet he was a good trial lawyer, and always presented his case to the Court and the jury in a clear and forcible manner. He possessed the confidence of the business men and had for his clients a fair share of the business that found its way into the Courts. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1855, he was in the full vigor of manhood and had a good and profitable practice.

SAMUEL BRUSH was a lawyer of the olden time. He was familiarly known as Major Brush, a title given to him when he was among the "Militia-musters," as they were called.

Major Brush practiced law like he did everything else, with all his might. He did not confine himself exclusively to the practice of the law, but engaged in other business. He was

the owner of a good deal of real estate, and among other transactions in that line, he laid out what is known as Brush's Addition, which embraces the territory between Grant and Cleveland avenues from Broad street north beyond Long street. He devoted some attention to agriculture and was at one time President of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. He also organized a corporation that built the plank-road known as the Columbus and Granville Plank-road, extending from Parsons avenue east to Big Walnut Creek. It was popularly known as Brush's Plank-road, of which he was president and chief owner.

Major Brush was an honest man and insisted that every man should faithfully perform his contract, whether it was a promise to pay money or perform some other duty. He was a persistent collector and a debtor was expected to meet his obligations, and if tardy and the collection was in the hands of Major Brush, he had an energetic collector following him up. He used to say, "There was a time when I was twenty-five thousand dollars worse off than nothing, but I never told anyone but kept on working until I evened up and got a little ahead." The fact is that Major Brush got a good deal ahead and was possessed of a very snug fortune when he left Columbus. He went to Canandaigua, N. Y., influenced to settle there principally on account of Mrs. Brush's health, which was very much impaired, and it seemed that the change from Columbus to Canandaigua was very beneficial to her. Major Brush after leaving Columbus opened a law office at Buffalo, where he continued his profession up to nearly the time of his death.

As a practicing lawyer he manifested the same nervous energy that he did in all his business transactions. He honored the profession of the law, but he also practiced it as a business. He was no mean advocate, and was always, in addressing the Court and especially the jury, in dead earnest. He was a public-spirited man and promoted and helped on public enterprises, not forgetting, however, that Major Brush had some interest personal to himself.

For many years he was the attorney for the Clinton Bank of Columbus, and attended to all of its legal business, including the collections due to the bank. He once brought suit in the Pickaway County Common Pleas upon commercial paper, in which the endorsers made a hard fight in their effort to escape

liability. The endorsers had as their attorneys, John L. Green and Allen G. Thurman, then a comparatively young man. In his closing argument to the jury, Major Brush put in a little more than his usual energy, and among other things said: "These defendants, the endorsers on this paper, have as their attorneys, General Green and Mr. Thurman of Chillicothe, who may be very good lawyers in respect to Virginia Military Land titles, but they don't know a damn thing about commercial law!"

Perhaps no more than two or three of the present members of the Franklin County Bar will recollect a young lawyer by the name of EMORY BUTLER.

Mr. Butler was a young man of fine education and well equipped for a successful career as a lawyer—a young man of pure character and noble aspirations and impulses. He was in the early part of the fifties, winning his way to a fine practice and position as a lawyer, but consumption had marked him for its victim and although he made an honest, noble fight for life, he died in 1855. Had he been in the possession of good health he no doubt would have taken high rank in the profession as a lawyer.

MATTHEW J. GILBERT, up to time of his death, which occurred in 1848, was one of the active members of the Franklin County Bar, a prominent man of business and a politician.

Mr. Gilbert was once nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for Representative, but was defeated, as at that time the Whigs had a majority of voters in the county. He was regarded as a lawyer of ability, and achieved a fair reputation as counsellor and advocate. He was, however, more of a man of business and was largely interested in real estate transactions. He had not only large holdings in Franklin County, but was also largely interested in real estate in other counties of Ohio, more particularly in the north and northwest portions of the State.

So various and extensive were his interests in real estate that it was feared that in closing up and settling his estate, the costs of obtaining orders of the Court for the sale of his lands and closing up his various contracts touching the same, would very largely consume the proceeds, if the usual mode of proceedings had to be resorted to. It was necessary to dispose of his real estate in order to obtain the means to liquidate his obliga-

tions; therefore his brother-in-law, J. William Baldwin, who was appointed his administrator, obtained the passage of a special act of the Legislature authorizing him to sell his real estate and execute the necessary deeds, etc., and complete the incompleated contracts touching the same, without obtaining authority through the Courts.

Mr. Gilbert was associated with the late William A. Platt in some important real estate holdings in Columbus, and they made one or more subdivisions into lots of the acreage lands owned by them. A street in the city of Columbus bears the name of Mr. Gilbert, called Gilbert street. He left a family of several children, but it is believed none of them reside in Franklin County.

Among the distinguished lawyers of Franklin County, whose career antedated and continued subsequent to 1850, was WILLIAM DENNISON, a most elegant and accomplished gentleman, a man of fine physique, and a perfect Chesterfield in manner and courtesy.

Mr. Dennison was a lawyer of ability and culture, and was once elected to the Ohio Senate, where he took high rank as a statesman. Subsequently he was elected Governor of Ohio, and later was made Postmaster General under the Lincoln administration. As a practicing lawyer he was associated with Henry B. Carrington, and the law firm of Dennison & Carrington was one of prominence and of the highest character. Mr. Dennison's family, at least portions of them, still make Columbus their home.

JUDGE JAMES L. BATES was a practicing lawyer under the old system of practice prior to the adoption of the present Constitution of Ohio. With a thorough legal and literary education, he was one of the foremost lawyers at the Franklin County Bar. He was associated as a partner with Colonel Noah H. Swayne, and it goes without saying that the law firm of Swayne & Bates was in the front rank of the legal profession.

Mr. Bates was a man of rare natural ability, and with his education and experience as a lawyer, he was a fine counsellor and also a pleasing and effective public speaker and advocate. He had decided political opinions, but was not a politician in the popular or offensive sense of that character. During the political campaign of 1844, in which Henry Clay and James K. Polk were the opposing candidates for President, I heard Mr.

Bates made a speech in the Clay Club-house erected by the Whigs and located on State street in the city of Columbus, about where the Grand Opera House now stands. In that speech he advocated the principles of the Whig party and the election of Henry Clay.

In politics he was a Whig during the life of that party, and after it ceased to exist as a political party he attached himself to the Republican party, to which he adhered the remainder of his life. He was always conservative in his views and stood firmly for whatever was honest, pure and clean in politics as in everything else.

He continued in active practice of his profession up to the time of his election to the office of Common Pleas Judge, which occurred in October, 1851, and he took his seat on that bench in February, 1852. He held the office of Common Pleas Judge for three consecutive terms, and during his continuance in the office he was the sole Common Pleas Judge of the Third Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District. The subdivision of which he was Judge was composed of Franklin, Pickaway and Madison Counties, and he presided in the Courts of those three counties and disposed of all the cases that were brought and prosecuted in the several counties of his subdivision, and he also assisted in holding the District Courts in all of the counties composing the Fifth Judicial District.

As a judicial officer, Judge Bates was dignified, firm and courteous, and discharged the high and important duties of the position with a conscientious regard for the rights of litigants, and no man ever had a more decided abhorrence of chicanery, trickery and wrong.

His learning, ability and integrity classed him in the highest rank of judicial officers. Judge Bates was a plain, matter-of-fact man, rigidly temperate in all things. He disliked unnecessary display and parade for the mere purpose of show. He was constantly lending his influence wherever it was needed in favor of morality and honesty both in private life and in the administration of public affairs. As a citizen, neighbor and member of society, his character was above reproach.

Firm and stern as he sometimes seemed, he nevertheless had a kind, generous heart and was a genial and entertaining companion. He possessed a fine sense of humor and enjoyment of a good story, some of which he told with great effect.

After retiring from the bench he did not enter actively into practice, but had an office and was very frequently consulted on important matters, both legal and of a general business character. It was always safe to follow the advice of Judge Bates.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. RANKIN was a lawyer of the highest order of natural ability. Before he came to Columbus to make Franklin County his home, he was on one occasion present in the city, perhaps looking over the ground to determine whether or not he would locate in Columbus, and being present as a spectator in a Justice's Court, he volunteered his services as an attorney to a poor woman defendant in a suit then on trial, who, it seems, was without counsel and was probably too poor to employ an attorney. Mr. Rankin thought that the poor woman was liable to suffer a wrong in the trial for want of a proper presentation of her case, so in keeping with his generous nature he simply offered himself as her attorney and proceeded as her attorney throughout the trial, winning the case for her.

This act on the part of Mr. Rankin was made known and he soon became very popular, and he soon afterwards moved with his family to Columbus. Throughout his career as a lawyer he always seemed to take the side of the weaker, from choice.

Establishing himself as a lawyer in Franklin County, he at once became very popular and a general favorite, and soon, so far gained the confidence of the people that he was nominated for Probate Judge, to which office he was elected in October, 1851, being the first Probate Judge of Franklin County, the Probate Court having been established as a Court of record in each county of the State by the present Constitution of Ohio. Judge Rankin held the office of Probate Judge for one term and was renominated by the Democratic party in 1854, but was defeated. This was the year in which the "Know-Nothings" carried everything they chose to cast their votes for. "Know-Nothingism" could hardly be ranked as forming a party. It was made up of all pre-existing political parties, and if styled party at all, it had a very ephemeral existence. The chief plank in its platform, if it had any, was opposition to the influence of foreigners or persons of foreign birth or parentage. They advocated that native Americans should govern the United States. They had their secret lodges, and, as before stated, they took in whoever was willing to adopt their princi-

ples and to follow their advice and directions in casting their votes.

The old Whig party had, shortly before that, suffered a defeat by the election of Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate for President, over General Winfield Scott, the candidate of the Whig party. Following that election the Whig party went to pieces, and in 1854 the Republican party was formed, made up of some of the Democrats and of the Whigs and the anti-slavery or Freesoil party in Ohio. This party carried the election in 1854, and in the election of 1855 this newly-formed party carried everything in the State, electing Salmon P. Chase, its candidate for Governor.

Notwithstanding the formation and organization of the Republican party, there still remained a remnant of the old Whig party that endeavored to maintain an organization, and it nominated as its candidates, J. William Baldwin for Probate Judge and Henry B. Carrington as Prosecuting Attorney, both of whom were defeated by William Jamison for Probate Judge and George L. Converse, Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, who received the votes of "Know-Nothingism." Jamison defeated both Rankin and Baldwin for Probate Judge and Converse defeated Carrington for Prosecuting Attorney.

This was the last effort to keep up the Whig party. After this the great mass of voters of the Whig party identified themselves with the newly-organized Republican party. Some of the more conservative Whigs declined to join the Republican party and identified themselves thereafter with the Democratic party, and many of the Democrats who had assisted in the formation of the Republican party went back into the Democratic party. This was also substantially the final effort of the so-called Know-Nothing party to maintain an independent organization.

This digression into political history may not be regarded amiss or out of place in this connection, as Judge Rankin was a prime and active factor in party politics during these changes in the political parties.

Judge Rankin's legal education was had as a law student under the tuition of that distinguished lawyer and eminent jurist, Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, and no member of the Franklin County Bar had a more accurate and thorough knowledge of the fundamental elementary principles of the

law. In his practice, Judge Rankin relied mainly upon the application of legal principles rather than upon decisions of the Courts.

He was in no sense what is known as a case lawyer. In fact, he rarely relied on decided cases, and in the trial of causes before the Courts, if confronted with decided cases he was quite apt to turn them in application to his own case or to show that they had no pertinent application in principle against him. As an advocate he had peculiar power, argumentative and eloquent; his gestures were with his arms, head and body, adding singular force and effect to his arguments.

In his addresses to the jury he was very happy in the relating of anecdotes and stories by way of illustration.

If Judge Rankin had applied himself constantly to the practice, he could have secured a most lucrative business and taken the highest position as a lawyer and counsellor; but office work and study were irksome to him, and he would rather take his rod and line and fish along the Scioto River or other stream, than devote himself to the laborious business of his practice.

He was one of the most courteous lawyers and was particularly kind to the young practitioner. His professional courtesy was one of his marked characteristics, so long as opposing counsel treated him with like consideration and courtesy; but the opposing counsel who forgot professional ethics would never forget the scoring and dressing down that he would receive from Judge Rankin.

He was very often neglectful of his own interest because of his failure to avail himself of important business that would have very often come to him. It must not, however, be understood that he allowed the interest of his clients to suffer by reason of his inattention to his office work, but business that would have found its way into his office, was frequently taken to others because he was so often not to be found in his office. Judge Rankin was really very kind-hearted and generous, and he never asked unreasonable fees of his clients and never accumulated any property.

In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature and held that office one term, but he never held any other office in Franklin County except that of Probate Judge.

He always carried a cane but never used it as a walking-stick, but it uniformly hung upon his left arm.

His desire on his deathbed was to be taken to Pennsylvania and buried with his father and mother. This was done.

Peace be to his ashes.

THOMAS SPARROW was, prior to the adoption of the present Constitution of Ohio as well as after the enactment of the Civil Code of Procedure, one of the prominent members of the Franklin County Bar. In point of learning, ability and integrity he occupied a position in the front ranks of his profession.

Tall and straight as a gun barrel and well proportioned, he was rather a striking figure as he appeared on the streets. As a lawyer his counsel was sought because of his well-known ability and honesty and conservatism, not only in legal matters but in all matters of business.

He had no special prominence as a public speaker or advocate, but was in all his efforts able to state his cases and argue his propositions with great intelligence and force.

He served as Postmaster under the Franklin Pierce administration, having succeeded the Hon. Aaron F. Perry to that office.

He was appointed by Governor Chase to investigate the books and transactions which resulted in the disclosure of a defalcation in the office of the Treasurer of State. John G. Breslin as State Treasurer retired from office and his brother-in-law, William H. Gibson, afterwards the famous General, was elected and took possession of the office, soon after which, a deficiency of some \$750,000 or more was discovered. Gibson was forced to resign and was afterwards prosecuted for embezzlement. Breslin had disappeared and was thought to be somewhere in Canada. Mr. Sparrow made a thorough investigation and reported his findings and conclusions, fixing the main defalcation on Mr. Breslin and practically exonerating Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Sparrow's report was not what the party friends of Mr. Breslin, who was a Democrat, had hoped for, as they would have preferred that the principal defalcation could have been fixed on Mr. Gibson, who was a Republican. The result was while no one could question the honesty and the ability of Mr. Sparrow, he was nevertheless for a time rather unpopular with his party, he also being a Democrat. Not long after the making of the above-mentioned report, Mr. Sparrow was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board of County Commissioners, made vacant by the death of one of the elected Com-

missioners. This appointment of Mr. Sparrow as County Commissioner was rather unpopular and distasteful to some of the more ardent Democrats, but owing to the fact that Mr. Sparrow exerted such a healthful influence in the position of County Commissioner, resulting in a marked reduction of expenses and a more careful and thoroughly honest administration of the county affairs, his unpopularity gave place to the feeling of confidence in his ability and honesty, so that he was nominated by the Democrats and elected to the office for a full term.

He continued in the practice of his profession in a rather moderate way up to shortly before his death.

During the latter years of his life he became a member of the banking firm of Sparrow, Hines & Co., in which he continued up to the time of his death.

JAMES HADDOCK SMITH was one of the most refined and cultured members of the Franklin County Bar. He had perhaps the largest and best selected literary library of any lawyer in Columbus, and was a man of fine literary tastes. He never entered very actively into the practice of his profession, being rather modest and retiring in disposition, and moreover, his tastes were rather in the direction of literature, and he in the year of 1853 or 1854, in connection with Samuel S. Cox, took editorial charge of the *Ohio Statesman*, the leading Democratic newspaper of Central Ohio, which had been established by that Democratic editor styled "The Wheel-horse of Democracy," Colonel Samuel Medary.

Mr. Smith was appointed Clerk of the Courts of Franklin County on the death of John L. Bryan and was afterwards elected to that office, but died before serving out his term.

Mr. Smith was of the most gentle and kindly nature. His wife, who was a daughter of Colonel Medary, to whom he was devotedly attached, died, and he never recovered entirely from the grief and sorrow occasioned by the loss of his beloved companion.

Of SAMUEL S. COX but little need be said as a lawyer, for his main life was devoted to politics and statesmanship. He was, however, a brilliant lawyer, and if he had devoted his talent to that career, he would have reached a high mark in the profession. He engaged somewhat in the practice of his profession, but the only important case recalled in which he took part was a criminal case of *The State of Ohio vs. — Morgan*. Morgan

was indicted for first degree murder. He shot and killed Cyrus Beebe, a policeman. In that case, Mr. Cox assisted the Prosecuting Attorney and took a leading part. Judge Robert B. Warden was appointed by the Court as attorney for the defendant. Both the prosecution and the defense were most ably conducted. Morgan was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

Mr. Cox was associated with James H. Smith as editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, and during the time he was so connected he wrote many brilliant articles, one of which was an article on a brilliant sunset, and it gave him the name of "Sunset" Cox, by which name he is still known.

Mr. Cox was a decidedly successful politician, a brilliant orator and an untiring campaigner. He had the most winning and genial disposition. He was elected to Congress from the Franklin district no less than three terms. On leaving Columbus he moved to and settled in New York City, from which he was a number of times elected and re-elected to Congress.

His long service and experience in that office made him an important and prominent character.

SYLVESTER W. ANDREWS was a practicing lawyer before the adoption of the Civil Code of Procedure and continued in practice for a number of years after its enactment. Mr. Andrews was a man of natural ability, probably not as thoroughly educated as some, but nevertheless reasonably successful as a practicing lawyer. He was an attorney in some important cases, and one rather remarkable trait in his character was, that whatever his effort as an advocate before the jury or in argument to the Court, he always seemed to be satisfied that that everything was done and well done that the case demanded.

He was a genial, pleasant gentleman, apparently well satisfied with himself. He was a member of the Staff of Governor William Medill, as Quartermaster General, and was best known as General Andrews.

JOHN L. BRYAN came to Franklin County from Virginia. He was a lawyer of education and ability, but never attained any marked prominence; in fact, he was constantly mourning and brooding over what he considered to be a fatal hereditary tendency to consumption, of which disease he finally died.

He was, however, in 1857, elected to the office of Clerk of the Courts, but died before he served out his term. Mr. Bryan

was an honest, upright man, and if he had been blessed with a sound constitution he would have succeeded as a practicing lawyer, or at least in filling out an honest and successful career as a public officer.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS was for a short while located in Columbus, and a member of the Franklin County Bar. He was a man of some ability, but never had an opportunity to show the stuff that was in him.

Mr. Jarvis was known to be an Abolitionist and his career in Columbus was at a time when abolition was very unpopular. Both the Whig and Democratic parties merely tolerated it, but had no use for persons entertaining the decided views that Mr. Jarvis was known to possess on the subject of slavery. Therefore it was not surprising that Mr. Jarvis was not given the most cordial treatment. Although in his business and intercourse as a lawyer he received a fair courtesy, it was plain to be seen that his society was not courted or sought.

He remained in Columbus only a few years.

No member of the Franklin County Bar ever had a firmer grip in the confidence of the people generally than LORENZO ENGLISH. He was a thorough lawyer in every respect and one of the most faithful and industrious of the profession.

He was uniformly early at his office and continued at work until twelve o'clock, when he went immediately to his home for his dinner and immediately after returned to his office for work and study. He had a remunerative practice, but it cannot be said that he had a lucrative practice, for Mr. English was one of the most moderate in his charges of any lawyer at the bar, and it is fair to say that he did more gratuitous work and gave more gratuitous advice than any lawyer at the bar. He was essentially the lawyer of the common people. He was for a number of successive terms Mayor of the City of Columbus, and was usually called Mayor English, especially by the common people who were in the habit of going to him for counsel and advice. It must not, however, be considered that because he was the friend and advisor of the poor people, he had no business of a different class of clients. The fact is that he had a large clientage of the wealthy and well-to-do business people of the county.

He was one of the most conscientious, honest and reliable counsellors of the Franklin County Bar. His practice com-

menced several years prior to the enactment of the Code of Civil Procedure, and continued for a good many years after its adoption.

Mr. English was strong in every branch of the law, but pre-eminent in the equity branch. He was not an orator in the popular sense of the term, but he had a logical mind and but few lawyers had the force and strength of his arguments, whether it was to the jury or to the Court. One commendable characteristic of Mr. English was his punctuality, and it is doubtful if ever during his long practice, he kept the Court waiting for his appearance. If he were due at the Court House at a particular hour, he was always found there a little ahead of time and always ready to proceed with whatever he had in charge. This punctuality was the same with regard to all other appointments he had and he was always on hand in time.

He was kind, generous, modest and unostentatious; gentle in manner, altogether courteous both to the Court and to his brethren at the bar, and none the less so in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens generally. For several years Mr. English and Benjamin F. Martin, generally known as Frank Martin, were partners in the practice of the law, and this relation continued up to about 1855 or '56, when Mr. Martin practically retired from practice. Except as Mayor of Columbus and as County Treasurer, Mr. English never held any public office.

He was always very highly esteemed as a lawyer, citizen, friend and companion.

JUDGE J. WILLIAM BALDWIN was a lawyer in full practice prior to the adoption of the present Constitution of Ohio. He had a thorough literary education as well as being learned in the law. He was both an esteemed counsellor as well as an advocate and trial lawyer of ability. Under the old *regime* when the Common Pleas Court had entire jurisdiction of probate and testamentary matters, Judge Baldwin was a Master Commissioner, to whom very frequently the accounts of administrators, executors and guardians were referred for preparation and adjustment. A great many of the said accounts were prepared by him, and many questions arising under exceptions and otherwise were heard and reported by him to the Court, and it rarely happened that his findings were overruled.

Judge Baldwin was considered one of the best real estate lawyers of the Franklin County Bar, and in the later years of

his life was almost constantly engaged as counsel in regard to questions arising upon titles and in examining and giving opinion on abstracts of titles.

He was a man of quick temper and just as ready and quick to apologize for any remark he made which seemed harsh or unkind; he would go far out of his way to apologize or beg pardon for any seeming lack of proper courtesy to a brother lawyer.

On the resignation of Judge Fitch James Mathews as Judge of the Superior Court of Franklin County, Judge Baldwin was appointed to fill the vacancy, and before the expiration of his term the Legislature repealed the law creating the Superior Court of Franklin County. While Judge Baldwin occupied the office of Superior Judge he showed marked ability as a Judge and discharged the high duties of that office with impartiality and a just regard to the rights of all litigants.

For several years prior to his death, Judge Baldwin had his office in the same room with Lorenzo English and they were frequently associated together in trial of causes in the Courts, but they were never general partners; and I believe Judge Baldwin never practiced law with any person as a general partner. He was an expert in the preparation of the accounts of administrators, executors and guardians for settlement in the Courts, and was frequently employed to prepare such accounts, especially where there was complication and large estates.

Judge Baldwin was a churchman as well as a lawyer, and took an active part in the church.

He was eminently conservative and did not readily acquiesce in legislation that made radical changes of the rights of parties under laws that had been in force and acted upon; for a long time he was especially slow in accepting the legislative changes respecting the relations between husband and wife and the liabilities of married women. He also frequently hesitated to adopt forms of legal instruments authorized by the changes in the laws. All other instruments of writings prepared by Judge Baldwin expressed in the fullest and plainest language to all the parties intended and nothing was left to be inferred, presumed or to be interpreted. This careful method frequently made papers drawn by him quite voluminous and sometimes

unnecessarily wordy ; but they uniformly covered the whole ground and left no room for a misunderstanding of their import,

Judge Baldwin was a Whig in politics and was identified with that party as long as there was the slightest chance of maintaining its organization. In 1854 he was the Whig candidate for Probate Judge in Franklin County, which was the last time any effort was made to maintain an organization of that old party. After that Judge Baldwin identified himself with the Republican party, but was never active in politics.

PHINEAS B. WILCOX was a representative type of the old-time lawyer. He was imbued with the principles of the common law practice and thoroughly equipped in all forms of pleadings and orders under that system. He delighted in the intricacies and technicalities incident to that system of practice. He was learned in the law and more sought in the way of practice as a counsellor than as an advocate. He was exact and correct in language, both in speech and in his writings, scarcely ever using an unnecessary word. As a counsellor he had no superior in the Franklin County Bar. He had the largest law library of any member of the Franklin County Bar in those early days.

His residence was on Third street between State street and Broad street, and his office was in a wing connected with his dwelling. Here he was frequently consulted even by members of the legal profession ; it not infrequently occurred that lawyers that had some perplexing question would call at the office of Mr. Wilcox ostensibly to consult his library, but with the view of getting the old lawyer's opinion.

Mr. Wilcox was most kind and obliging to all who sought his counsel, and when his books were consulted and he was given to understand the question involved, he would become interested and give his personal assistance to help in hunting up authorities and precedents. Notwithstanding his insistence upon the technicalities of the law in strictly law action, he was nevertheless broad-minded and liberal when it came to the interpretation and application of legal principles to the facts, and especially so in the chancery practice. Recalling him, one is reminded of some of those old English solicitors in chancery or lawyers of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Wilcox was always scrupulously neat in his apparel and walked with a quick, decided step. He was rather under the average size of man ; eminently just and scrupulously honest.

There was nothing light or frivolous in his character or conduct; he was not given to anecdotes or story-telling, and yet he enjoyed a good and telling anecdote or story, and he had a very decided and pleasant appreciation of the ludicrous and funny things and a contagious sort of mild laugh. For a short time he was Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio and Volume 10 of the Ohio Reports is the result of his labors; this volume was published in 1841. His work entitled "Ohio Forms," the second edition of which was published in 1848, was in its day the accepted and approved book of forms in reference to all the subjects it treated.

Mr. Wilcox rarely if ever wrote or signed his full Christian name but wherever his signature appears it is simply "P. B. Wilcox."

In politics Mr. Wilcox was a Whig and was identified with that party during its existence, and he was a Whig long after the dissolution of that party.

HON. GEORGE M. PARSONS up to the time of the adoption of the Code of Civil Procedure was among the prominent practicing attorneys. It was not because of any dislike or antipathy to the principles and practice under the Code of Civil Procedure that caused him to practically give up the general practice, but the settlement and closing up of his father's large estate and attending to the finishing up of the business that his father-in-law, Gustavus Swan, had turned over to him, occupied nearly all of his time and attention.

Mr. Parsons was a thorough lawyer and had a very good practice as far back as 1844 and 1845. He was a very conservative and careful counsellor and those who went to him for counsel were in no danger of being led into unnecessary litigation. After he had practically retired he occasionally appeared in Court to attend to some cases in which his own interest was involved or to straighten out some complications that affected the estates or trusts he was administering. He always, even up to the time of his death, kept an office in which to transact his own private business and to counsel those who called on him for that purpose.

Mr. Parsons was a gentleman of unusual fine physical build and presence; one of the most dignified persons to be seen on the streets. Some who were not well acquainted with him regarded him as rather cold, exclusive and indifferent to the

aspirations and social feelings of others, but the fact was Mr. Parsons had a generous, pleasant, warm heart, and although not mingling generally in society very much, he was very companionable. His habits were simple and he was unostentatious in manner, strictly honest and upright and ready to do whatever honor or duty demanded.

Mr. Parsons was a Whig in politics up to the time that old party went out of existence; after that he identified himself with the Republican party, and was once elected to the State Legislature as a Republican. He was perhaps up to the time that he ceased to transact business, as close an observer of legislation as any lawyer in practice, and he was what might well be styled an eminent statute lawyer. He usually walked back and forth from his residence at the head of Town street to his office on the corner of Town and High streets.

A short time before the adoption of the present Constitution of Ohio a young man, HENRY C. NOBLE, was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Noble was reared in Columbus and had many acquaintances, his family being one of the best known in the city; he was soon in a fair way to take a front rank in the practice of the law.

His legal education was under the old common law practice as it existed in Ohio before the adoption of the Civil Code of Procedure. Although entirely familiar with the old method of pleading he was not wedded to that system, and he hailed with satisfaction the adoption of the Code and early appreciated its advantages over the old system.

Mr. Noble had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with Judge Joseph R. Swan and John W. Andrews and profited by their large experience and wisdom as attorneys.

Mr. Noble soon obtained a good practice, and from about 1857 to 1870 he had probably the largest and best civil practice of any lawyer of the Franklin County Bar. He became an excellent trial lawyer, although his voice was not of the best quality for an advocate. His arguments to the jury, however, were presented with a remarkable clearness and force and inspired confidence because of the fairness with which he treated and discussed the testimony of facts in the application of the law to them. He was, in fact, exceptionally fair and frank in the trial of causes. Judge Robert B. Warden said of

him that he was the fairest trial lawyer that he had ever met in the course of his practice, and I have no doubt that every lawyer who came in contact with Mr. Noble would bear the same testimony. He was true to his clients, but was never unfair to the other side and was never untrue to honesty and fair dealing. He was unusually rapid with the pen and wrote a good, smooth hand, and often an entire line without taking his pen from the paper. Another rather unusual thing about him was he never leaned or stooped over in writing, but sat perfectly erect. He was a man of medium height and weight and as straight as an arrow. He walked with a quick, elastic step, and was erect as a soldier without the artificial appearance of the erect carriage that sometimes is noticeable in military men. He was a great walker, and he and Mr. John W. Andrews were in the habit of taking long walks simply for exercise and pleasure of walking. The later years of Mr. Andrews' life and before he left Columbus, he and Mr. Noble were constant companions.

Mr. Noble always practiced law independently and never had a partner; he was sometimes associated with counsel in the trial of causes, but generally the superior counsel. He was eminently just in his business relations and very fair and moderate in his charges for professional services, and he frequently rendered valuable services without receiving or charging anything for the same.

A notable instance was the case of the State of Ohio *vs.* John Schief, who while night policeman shot and killed a colored man on Broad street opposite the Kelley place, for which he was indicted by the Grand Jury. Schief had been a faithful soldier in the 46th Regiment, O. V. I., during the Civil War, and at the time was a night policeman and was just as faithful in that capacity as he had been a soldier. He was poor with a family to support, too poor to employ and pay an attorney. Mr. Noble and myself volunteered to defend Schief; he was tried and acquitted, and neither of us ever received or asked a cent of compensation.

I have a very distinct recollection of another case in which Mr. Noble and myself were engaged, but in that case on opposite sides. Mr. Noble's fee would have to be paid by a widow whose only means of support was her needle, and in that case he remitted his entire fee. These are only a few of the

remembered instances of his kindness and generosity. Mr. Noble's practice was almost exclusively on the civil side and only occasionally was he engaged in the trial of criminal cases, and then generally when he was assigned by the Court, to defend.

A few years before his death he had practically given up the practice of his profession, and he rarely appeared in Court during the latter years of his life but was retained in important cases as consulting counsel. I am satisfied that he never used a typewriter and perhaps never dictated a line to a stenographer.

He was in no sense a politician and never held an elective office. In 1856 he was persuaded, or rather overpersuaded, to become a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, but was defeated, which was very fortunate for him, for had he been elected it would largely have interfered and hampered him in other practice just then becoming very important and lucrative.

THE FRENCH NOBILITY.

Contributed by C. E. LART.

SO much has been written, and so much misapprehension exists on the subject of nobility, more especially in France, that a clear historical resumé of the matter may perhaps throw some light on a much misunderstood and maltreated subject.

Setting aside the new Noblesse of the Empire and Restoration, and the section of society, unhappily too numerous, which seeks to adorn itself in the cast-off clothes of a departed caste, by the acquisition of some manor or chateau, and the assumption of the particle "de," it will be necessary to cast one's eye over the preceding centuries, and note the gradual changes in the meaning of the term "Noblesse."

That there are many families, descended from French ancestry, who can without doubt claim descent from some noble house of old France, goes without saying. But the claim to noble ancestry need not necessarily imply a descent from some great Crusading family, who went to the Holy Land with Saint Louis, in all the pomp and circumstance of war. Out of the past these later day scions of noble Houses come prancing and curvetting, on steeds hung about with as many shields and quarterings and appurtenances of nobility as the White Knight in Alice in Wonderland, claiming descent from some Knightly ancient House of feudal nobility, on no better evidence than a similarity of name: often not even that.

This natural desire to rehabilitate the knightly virtues and status of the past often loses much of the value belonging thereto, by a misapprehension of the subject. There are few families in England or France who can trace a descent beyond the fourteenth century, and the great bulk will be fortunate if they can do so beyond the sixteenth.

The dictum "*nul seigneur sans terre: nulle terre sans seigneur*," was true in the early stages of French history; as soon as history emerges into the light of documentary evidence, it ceases to be so.

Up to the thirteenth century the Noblesse formed a class apart; they owned all the land the King did not own; although this is not quite exact, for generally speaking much of the land was owned by the peasantry, on a copyhold system; that is, the lord had certain rights, and could call on the peasants for so many days' work on the freehold of his manor; so many tithes of the produce of their farms. All the corn had to be ground in the mill on the lord's property. Nor could his tenants leave their seignury or marry without permission. In return, the lord guaranteed them and their goods protection, in an age when every man's hand was against his neighbor.

The landed nobility represented the Merovingian invaders, who in the earlier centuries had swept like a flood from the north, submerging the Romanized province of Gaul, in which, however, the older Roman civilization survived in the walled towns, which alone presented a bulwark against the invader, and some of which, like Toulouse, became independent "comtés." All over France, especially in the south, a host of "ciotats," "cividades," "villes," and "bourgs" remained as witnesses of the Roman provincial rule, still keeping their municipal government and customs, and in particular, that personal patrician Noblesse, which later on revived and supplanted the territorial nobility.

For all things change, and nobility was no exception to the rule. Two things chiefly contributed to the acquisition of nobility by the bourgeois of the towns, and the "roturier" or commoner. First, the ruin of the territorial nobility by war and luxury; and secondly, the Crusades; both of which led to the sale of fiefs, either to spend on pleasure, or, in the latter case, to equip themselves and their feudal levies for the Holy War.

The fief was either a "fief roturier," held by a commoner, and as such liable to taxation, or a "fief noble," held by one of noble birth, and as such exempt from fiscal taxation, but liable to the "*impôt de sang*," that is, military service.

But the acquisition of fiefs by the merchant class, who had little taste or training for war, led to grave disadvantages, the greatest of which was the substitution of gold for fighting men, and the possession of fiefs exempt from fiscal taxation by men who were not warriors. The desire of those who bought the seigneurial lands of course had been to surreptitiously acquire and use the name and state of "noble," while investing their capital in a security which paid no fiscal taxes. The law, then, against the usurpation of the title was rigidly enforced, and the commoners saw themselves faced with a barrier against one, at least, of their desires.

A happy compromise was arrived at with benefit both to the state and the commoners. The holder of a noble fief, if a commoner, was allowed to acquire an actual nobility, by some act which entitled him to do so. In the Duchy of Brittany the law against usurpation was rigidly reaffirmed and enforced in the early part of the fifteenth century by the Duke Pierre II, but the saving clause was inserted, "*sans nos congé et licence*." That is to say, the sovereign power reserved the right to make nobles—which it did freely. There were many patriotic and warlike men among the bourgeois and merchants, and they soon voluntarily raised troops and fought by the side of the older territorial Noblesse, showing themselves no whit inferior to the feudal nobility.

By the end of the sixteenth century we see a rapid expansion in the ownership of "fiefs nobles," and since internal warfare between the different independent states was dying out, the old abuse was creeping in again. The land was being acquired by capitalists who were eager to assume the title of "noble," while investing their money in property free from fiscal taxation, with less risk of being called upon for military service.

Not only were baronies passing into the hands of non-noble seigneurs, but fiefs were sub-divided, and every local apothecary or lawyer was becoming a "seigneur" of a field, a piece of woodland, or a marsh, and calling himself "de l'espine," "de la motte," or "de la cour."

These continued and ever-growing abuses led to different "réformations," or visitations, to which those who claimed the title of nobility, that is to say exemption from taxation, were cited, and unless they could prove definite grounds for being so exempted, were condemned to heavy fine.

But though nobility could be acquired by the possession of a "fief noble," it by no means followed that the possessor became ipso facto a "noble." The "établissement" of Saint Louis of France in 1270, although allowing the purchaser of a noble fief to become a noble, if he was deserving of the honor, yet imposed a limit. The nobility was only acquired "*à tierce foi*," that is, when a "roturier" acquired a fief, his descendants became "nobles" after paying homage for the fief, to the overlord, three times, and living and using the "fief noblement" to the third generation. The purchaser became an "anobli;" his grandson became a "noble."

The "anobli" was entitled to use a coat of arms with a helm, placed in profile; that is, the helm of an esquire; his son might bear it facing two-thirds; his grandson bore it facing: *i. e.*, the helm of a nobleman. Hence the saying that three generations are necessary to make a gentleman.

From these foregoing remarks, therefore, it will be seen that the term "Noblesse" includes everyone from the duke to the simple esquire, who as often as not, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was an "apothicaire," "medecin," or "conseiller." It speaks volumes for the lucrative practice enjoyed by doctors and druggists in those days, that so many of the fraternity made enough money to retire as local seigneurs.

By the middle of the seventeenth century the multiplication of fiefs had become so great that it degenerated into a nuisance to the state,—“all the world had gone mad over Noblesse.” The King Louis XIV, by Edict, November 1, 1656, instituted the order of Franc-fiefs, or the acquisition of noble seigneuries by seigneurs who were not noble, by which the old or new possessors of such fiefs had to pay a tax, in which case the succession of three generations was broken. The former ordi-

nances of 1539 and 1580, had allowed the acquisition of nobility "à tierce foi," with the proviso of no "*actes contraires*." The ordinance of 1656 directly imposed such "*actes contraires* by instituting a tax every thirty or forty years! And a noble fief was exempt from taxation!

There is reason to suppose that Louis XIV was desirous of killing two birds with one stone, *i. e.*, of putting a stop to the multiplication of little seigneuries, by which the seigneur escaped fiscal taxation, and by which also he substituted personal service for a small money payment, for obviously a fief which was rated at a horse and man armed for war, when subdivided into six or eight parts could not supply a sub-divided horse and man, except by a money substitute; the state therefore being cheated both of fiscal taxes and of military service; and secondly, of raising money for the wars.

But the Edict turned out all the better for the "anobli." Deprived of the prospective nobility of his descendants, the rich bourgeois, on payment of a lump sum, soon became able to purchase personal and immediate nobility for himself.

Formerly nobility had followed certain channels, (i) the acquisition of a "fief noble," (ii) by letters patent, (iii) the possession of certain official positions which carried nobility: a relic of the patrician personal nobility of the Roman Republic.

The postulant for nobiliary honour turned to (iii). He had only to purchase a sinecure or office, called by the French gentlemen of birth, "*savonettes à vilain*." In 1484, Charles VIII had already given the status of "Noblesse" to the Bourgeois* of Paris. In 1656, the number had been multiplied, and debarred from a prospective nobility, the rich trader became a "secretaire du Roi;" a "conseiller;" or if without great ambition, was content with being an "anobli," and the purchase of some fief in the neighborhood of his town, of which he called himself "seigneur." It is from among this numerous class that so many families in England and America must look for their origin; an origin not to be ashamed of, for it comprises the energetic, sober, honest, staunch middle classes, the strength and stay of every country, as France found to her cost, when nearly the whole of it was destroyed by persecution, or forced to seek a home in England and America.

* The term "bourgeois" in later days has lost its earlier meaning. Originally it signified a freeman of a town, and was a title of honour; often bestowed upon a noble for services to some important city, and always mentioned among his honours. A modern snobbery, spurning the ladder by which it has climbed, has degraded the term to the limited sense of "tradesman."



JAMES A. TRIMBLE.



JOHN A. TRIMBLE.



DR. RODNEY TRIMBLE.

PIONEER'S SKETCHES.

Contributed by DR. R. T. TRIMBLE, New Vienna, Ohio.

I.

THE transition from the primitive mode of horseback riding over the mountains to Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the rapid and luxurious U. S. mail coach, or the steam packet to Wheeling and Pittsburg, was a memorable era among the merchants and traveling community. After the completion of the National road to Columbus, and on towards the Hoosier Capital, a splendid line of stages were placed upon the route, and the various lateral and converging roads through Southern Ohio had this accommodation and U. S. mail coaches. As early as 1826 I made a contract with the Postmaster General, John McLain, for a line of stages from Bainbridge to Cincinnati three times a week. The great Southern route was daily from Bainbridge to Maysville, and on to Nashville. The contractors were James A. and Madison Trimble, the latter a member of the firm of John A. Trimble & Co., who took an active part in getting it in successful operation. The Postoffice Department paid \$1,900 per annum, which about covered the outfit, and the profits were the amount received from passengers.

At low stages of the river, say for six months of the year, the travel would be thrown upon the stage routes, and Roads' Hotel and the Eagle (Col. Doggett's) would often be crowded, Hillsboro being a night stand. Prominent and distinguished men like Daniel Webster, Thomas Ewing, Salmon P. Chase, Judge Burnett, Crittenden, Clay and others would attract the notice and polite attention of the villagers. It is related of an early settler at Sinking Springs, whose wayside inn was near the village, that Mr. Clay, traveling on horseback to Columbus, put up with him for the night. In the morning Mr. Clay, looking out over the romantic hills of Brushcreek, said to the landlord:

"Mr. A., you have a romantic and beautiful country. What is your county and principal town?"

"Well, sir, dis ish Highland county, and Hillsboro ish de county-seat, apout fifteen miles southwest."

"Well, Mr. A., who are your leading and prominent men in Highland?"

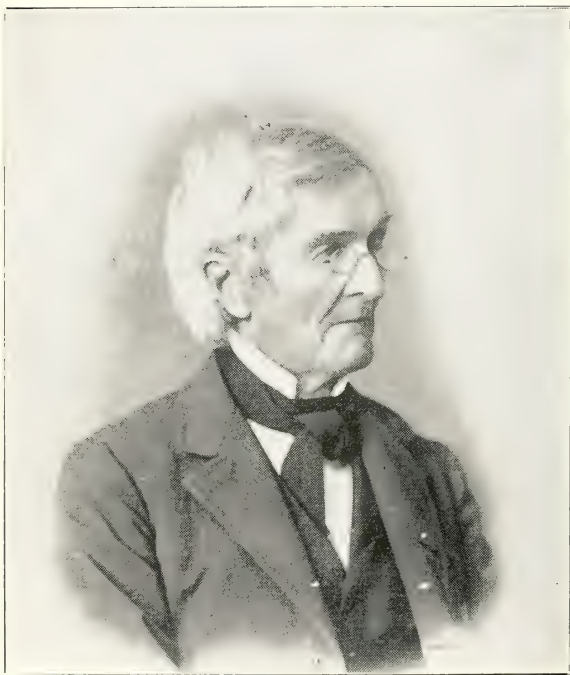
"Well, sir, as to dat, I believe 'Squire Gulliford and myself ish de most prominent characters in dis part of de country."

Andrew Carrigan, a young Irishman, was the hired man at the farm, and was present at this interview. Carrigan was full of fun and overflowing with good humor and ready Irish wit, and could give the German accent and personate the landlord

to the life. Andrew himself became a large land-owner and prominent character, and would often amuse and entertain an audience with his recollections of Sinking Springs and her "public men."

It was afterwards noted for a sensational mail robbery, the parties being arrested and tried in Hillsboro, Col. M. H. Kirby being the Prosecuting Attorney. Esquire Gulliford and his friend were highly respectable citizens of Sinking Springs, and Judge Charles W. Byrd, of the U. S. District Court, made it his residence for years. It is a wild, picturesque scenery, and a beautiful valley amidst the Sunfish and Brushcreek mountains, now highly improved and dotted over with rich, cultivated farms. John Wilcox, the first bold and daring adventurer to Highland, pitched his tent in this valley. Daniel Amen and Allen Gulliford and — Hiestand were leading and prominent citizens from the Shenandoah Valley, and brought with them a thrifty and patriotic German colony, who participated in the War of 1812. Captain John Palmer commanded a company of Brushcreek riflemen. Caplinger, Turley, Countryman, Gall, Vinsonhaler and Roads were leading citizens, and the Maysville Road was looming up into National fame when Old Hickory "put his foot upon it" with his celebrated veto. It struck Henry Clay and his American system with a paralysis from which he never recovered. In its days of prosperity a wealthy gentleman from New York, Mr. Fuglesley, purchased a fine tract of 1,200 acres, and stocked it with a large herd of fine wool sheep, making it a success for many years. It was a splendid farm of rich valley land with a circular enclosure of elevated ground rising into mountains and capped with timbered lands, stretching toward the Sunfish mountains and the Ohio. It is to-day a beautiful landscape, and in the haze and glow of an autumn atmosphere it is one of the most delightful roads to travel in Southern Ohio.

After the completion of the National Road to Columbus, this route became famous for its splendid line of U. S. mail and accommodation coaches. The transition gave speed and luxurious ease to the traveler accustomed to the slow and tedious tramp of a wearied horse making thirty or forty miles a day. When not crowded with passengers, you would often find a social and pleasant company of gentlemen and ladies, and the monotony of the road would be enlivened by interchange of views and opinions on questions of interest. Then there was always excitement and interest as to stopping places for meals, and a line of four or five full coaches would frequently tumble out forty or fifty hungry passengers for a dinner, breakfast or supper. I can recall many of these stage-coach acquaintances, the scenes of amusement, incidents and sometimes dangers attending rides over the mountains, especially in winter.



JUDGE THOMPSON.

On one occasion Mr. S. E. Hibben, of Hillsboro, and the writer took the stage together for Philadelphia, via Zanesville and Wheeling. At Wheeling we connected with the fast mail line from Columbus, which was limited to three passengers riding with the driver, protected simply by a canopy from rain. This coach was followed by the accommodation line, but at less speed, losing a day to Philadelphia. Hence passengers were often contending for the preference of seats. At Chilli-cothe we shipped Sol. Adams, a rough and ready merchant from Lexington, and his young friend Ned. —, doing business for Captain Empson. At Rushville, two other gentlemen came aboard, Mr. Goulson, son-in-law of Rev. James Quinn, and Mr. Richie, merchants. The question of who would get seats in the mail coach was discussed, these last two gentlemen saying they were sure of it, as their friend in Zanesville, Mr. McFadden, had entered their names the day before. To this we demurred, claiming that the Hillsboro party had the oldest right. Mr. Adams and his friend contended with us, but amiably agreed to leave it to the agent at Zanesville. Paying our fare and entering our names for Wheeling, the agent decided against us, saying that Mr. McFadden had secured the seats in advance for himself and Rushville friends. He would listen to no remonstrance. But Adams stood by us in the contest, claiming that his party came next, and that he would fight it out if we declined. In the midst of the controversy, the stage from Columbus arrived, with one passenger, Dr. King, and having room for two more. Fresh horses were soon champing the bits for a ten-mile dash in an hour and without waiting for a permit from the dapper little stage agent, I pitched my carpet-sack in the front boot, mounted the front wheel to the driver, and held out my hand for Mr. Hibben's trunk, while he also clambèred up, regardless of the remonstrance of the contestants. The driver said he had no time to argue the question, as Mr. McFadden came running up, demanding his right and attempting to take his seat. His friends, however, would not support him, and he was compelled to fall back for the accommodation line.

At Wheeling we parted with Dr. King, and had the coach alone to Uniontown, Pa., where we arrived Saturday evening. It was the native town, I believe, of Mr. Hibben, and he proposed stopping over and going to his schoolboy church and a social reunion of early friends. Fortunately the coach for Monday had our reserved seats vacant, and we resumed our journey to Cumberland. Arriving there, and changing coaches, Mr. Hibben found his hand-trunk in the boot with the mails, completely smashed up and contents scattered and lost. He had a consignment from a pious lady of Hillsboro, Mrs. Lilley, of \$100 in gold and silver for the American Board of Missions, which was wrapped up in paper parcels and placed in the

trunk. To his surprise and mortification the money was all missing except a few pennies. The lattice-work of the boot had sifted it along the National Road for miles, and wagoners were picking it up for days. There was of course no redress for this loss, as it had not been committed to the charge of Uncle Sam, and "all baggage at risk of passengers."

At Cumberland we shipped a new pilot as driver—Pat, a veteran on the road, who was familiar with all the wagon-yards and convenient places to rein up on pretense of watering his horses. Imbibing too often with his old cronies, he soon lost his gauge in measuring by the mouth, which, like the Scotchman's, "jest held twa gills," and he was very soon in a pitiable condition of helplessness. By the time we reached the summit of South Mountain, overlooking the now far-famed field of Antietam, Pat was almost in a state of stupor, and here we were taking the long descent of two miles, behind an obstinate Irishman too drunk to see his leader. Fortunately we had a well-trained and steady team, and having had some experience with four-in-hand, Mr. Hibben prevailed on me to take the reins, while he would support the reeling Jehu on the left. In this way we slowly felt our way down the mountain and to the next station, where we changed horses and left our interesting companion just coming to his senses. At Hagerstown we met the proprietor of the line on a tour of inspection, and we reported the Irishman as incompetent and a fit person for discharge.

It was indeed wonderful the skill, courage and expertness of many of these postilions over the mountains, especially in winter, when the roads were covered with ice. Summer and winter, day and night, they were as regular as clock-work in making their allotted time, rarely making a failure. It required a bold driver and courageous passengers to risk the almost certain wreck or runaway descending the mountains on ice. I remember passing a point on Chestnut Ridge where a stage was capsized and hurled over the road on the mountain side and lodged against the trees. Strange to say, out of a full cargo of six or seven Methodist preachers returning from Conference, they all escaped, while the horses were terribly crippled and the coach smashed.

In the winter of 1823, I believe, the Ohio Canal Fund Commissioners, Mr. Buckingham, Gov. Brown and Gov. Trimble, with a Mr. Boswell, a merchant of Lexington, Ky., were a stage company on the National Road from Baltimore. Descending what is called Sedley Ridge, a spur of the Alleghenies, the road was a sheet of solid ice. The driver apprised them of the danger, but they all concluded to risk the descent and trust to his skill. The driver soon found that the only possible safety was to keep the center of the road and give his horses the whip. In this mad and dangerous ride they were



MRS. THOMPSON.

repeatedly on the verge of going over, often running on two wheels. In this emergency they used Mr. Boswell (a heavy-weight) as an equipoise, and would whirl him without mercy from larboard to starboard, thus righting the stage, until five miles were passed over and level ground reached. Boswell was greatly outraged, and was furious at the driver, threatening to shoot him for his rashness, but their lives under Providence were saved by the skill and courage of the driver of four runaway horses.

There were sometimes reckless and daring drivers who frequently came into collision with other coaches and travelers. Rev. Samuel Cox, an eccentric and popular Presbyterian preacher at Lancaster, with whom I once traveled in the stage from Wheeling, told me that at one time he was going to Columbus in a buggy, driving a very valuable and spirited horse. At Newark he passed the coach, stopping to change horses. When within ten miles of Columbus the stage approached, and soon gave signs of "going ahead." His horse was making eight miles, and he was determined the stage should not pass, and he entered upon the race of ten miles with full confidence in his own skill and his horse's heels.

In this wild, reckless race they entered the city, the parson leading, and in making a curve to the Neil House the stage was capsized, passengers badly scared and horses injured. Mr. Cox said his fine buggy horse was ever after unsafe, and he had to part with him.

The parson was a skillful performer on the violin, and at one time, traveling in the West, was compelled to stop at a lonely cabin in the forest, the rendezvous of thieves. They glanced at him fiercely and gave every sign of going into a close examination of his resources, when he happened to see an old violin hanging on the wall, and taking it down and thumbing it, they listened, surprised and astonished at his skill, and his music on two strings had "charms to soothe the savage breast," making them warm and interested friends, showing the young missionary every attention and piloting him the next morning on his way. This was a veritable true story, as related to his friend and schoolmate, Mr. Hibben. I believe this Rev. Mr. Cox was a relative of the distinguished Sunset Cox, of political fame.

II.

There are incidents and anecdotes of the early citizens of Ohio which recall pleasing and vivid recollections of the men who grew up with the development of Ohio from a vast and far-reaching wilderness into the present fair proportions of the grand supporting column of the dome that canopies the model Republic of the centuries. She has had her statesmen, her heroes, and engineers of civilization in all the departments of

science, of law, literature, medicine and the arts, and can boast of a succession of Presidents, with ample material to supply the demand for all time.

But these reveries would lead me astray from the spirit of the pioneer's dream of other and happier days of the Buckeye State. We recall the era when Clinton, Clay, Benton, Webster, Crittenden, Corwin and their compeers left the footprints of giants as they passed through our scattered towns on business or pleasure or participated in some grand festival of pioneer history, canal enterprise, or attending the annual sittings of the the U. S. District Court at Chillicothe or Columbus. Clay and Crittenden were frequent visitors at an early day, and Gov. Clinton in 1824 was the guest of Gen. Trimble, in company with Gov. Morrow, on their way to Licking Summit at the inauguration and opening of the Ohio Canal.

The distinguished strangers traveled from Lebanon via Wilmington, and were accompanied by a delegation from that place consisting of Isaiah Morris, Samuel H. Hale and others. Gen. Trimble, with Richard Collins, Samuel Bell, and Col. Moses Kirby, who commanded a volunteer company of horsemen, met the famed New Yorker at Foster's, four miles out, and where Gen. Collins made an appropriate speech of welcome in his happy and impressive style. The cavalcade moved forward under the escort of the Hillboro Lighthouse company. It was an impromptu and appropriate ovation to the distinguished New York statesman, and highly pleasing and gratifying.

Mr. Clinton was then in the prime of life, and his personal presence was manly and striking. Gov. Morrow was less striking and marked a character, yet the peer and equal of any Senator or statesman of the period. Mr. Corwin's eulogy of Jeremiah Morrow at Wilmington in 1842 was a gem of rare beauty, in Corwin's best style of touching pathos and eloquence. He sketched his early pioneer life in Warren County, and traced him all along the rugged path to the steep ascent which placed him in the U. S. Senate. He spoke of his plain, unobtrusive worth and great usefulness as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands while in the Senate.

At this period we had a very distinguished visitor from Europe, Count Saxe-Coburg of Prussia, a literary gentleman, who published a book on the genius and character of American institutions and her prominent statesmen, in which he placed Gov. Morrow in the first rank. He spoke of his visit to Gov. Morrow at his country residence, and of the simplicity and unpretending style of his plain country homestead. He had letters at Washington City of introduction to Gov. Morrow from the President and heads of departments, and arriving at Cincinnati he procured a fine carriage for himself and secretary, with outriders in livery. Stopping at Lebanon, the guest



COL. WM. A. TRIMBLE,
U. S. Senator.

of Mr. Corwin, the Count arrayed himself in court costume and drove out to the Governor's residence. As the coach approached the gateway he observed a small, elderly man in a red flannel jacket, under a working shed, with tools busy at work. Without alighting from the carriage, he sent his card by a servant. Mrs. Morrow came to the door and said the Governor was at home and would be pleased to see the stranger. She telephoned the old gentleman by a signal, who came to the house in surprise, doffed the woolen blouse and slipped into his best black coat, and was ready to receive his distinguished visitor. The German traveler was amazed at the easy and polite address of the Scotch-Irish commoner and workman transformed so suddenly into the dignified and well-informed statesman and Governor of the proud State of Ohio. He spent a week the guest of this plain and practical farmer and statesman, and in speaking of his character, said that among all the prominent and distinguished American statesmen he had learned more from this plain and unpretending citizen of the workings of the American Government and our institutions than from any other source. He had expected to find the Governor of Ohio occupying a palace or princely residence with a retinue of servants.

I remember having heard John C. Calhoun, when Secretary of War under Monroe, make the same declaration in reference to the worth, intelligence and patriotism of Gov. Morrow.

Henry Clay, however, was the great champion and embodiment of Western and Southern patriotism, in distinction from the Northern and Eastern estimate of that virtue. Henry Clay's whole soul was imbued with the fervid and ardent spirit of the patriots and soldiers who carried the results of the Revolution into the wilds of Kentucky, Tennessee and the West, and his eloquence and commanding talents made him the accepted leader and master spirit of the age. In 1840 Gen. Harrison's fame seemed for awhile to have eclipsed the bright star of his ambition, which soon rallied, and in 1842 Ohio was so enthused that 50,000 people assembled at Dayton to pay the great statesman a tribute to his eloquence and worth. It was an ovation worthy the proudest days of a Roman or Grecian conqueror. Mr. Clay was then in all the fervor and majesty of his matchless and surpassing eloquence, and the influence of this grand demonstration spread over the whole country, resulting in his nomination for President by acclamation at Baltimore in 1844. Nothing seemed to impede or check the irrepressible tide of popular favor which would place the laurel upon his brow. Yet in the very hour and dawning of his auspicious star, the terrible and unlooked-for eclipse came, and Democracy one more emerged from its grave, and Jackson spirit breathed once more in the comparatively unknown and obscure citizen of Tennessee, James K. Polk, as President. It

was a strange and remarkable revulsion of popular feeling, and development of sectional politics, growing out of the question of slavery, and the prospective acquisition of Texas. Had Gen. Harrison lived out his term it is not improbable that many complicated questions of political expediency and sectional interests would have been avoided, and Mr. Clay and his favorite American system would have ruled the destinies of the country for years.

The wildest furore, however, of American politics was witnessed in 1840, when Gen. Harrison was put in nomination against Martin Van Buren, of New York. Harrison had been comparatively in obscurity for years, and his fame and military services were forgotten in the piping times of peace and plottings of politicians. He had served in the Legislature of Ohio, had been Clerk of the county of Hamilton, and Minister to Columbia, but had not ranked as a statesman with the master intellects of the country. Duff Green, a partisan and leading political writer, spoke of his nomination sneeringly and with contempt, saying: "Give the poor old dotard a pension and a barrel of hard cider and he will be content to spend the balance of his days in his log cabin at North Bend." This touched a sensitive and tender chord in the breast of the American people, and the press was the telephone to transmit the sentiment of sympathy and respect for the hero of Fort Meigs and the Thames, and arouse the latent patriotic spirit of the people from Maine to Louisiana. The uprising was like magic, and the valor, worth and patriotism of Harrison was vindicated and proclaimed in outbursts of eloquence and oratory never equaled in the history of political campaigns. Poetry and impromptu patriotic songs came to the rescue of the gallant old soldier, and old and young were inspired with a zeal as fervid as a religious crusade. The campaign opened in the spring of 1841, and Columbus was the first rallying point, on the 22nd of February. Through almost impassable roads the people rallied on horseback and in wagons, and log cabins on wheels, with all their primitive fixtures and furniture, were transported to this grand council and convention of the people.

Bear, the Zanesville blacksmith, an illiterate enthusiast, electrified and astounded the masses with the fervor of his native eloquence, and stopping his forge he was furnished an outfit to travel extensively through the States, North and South, as a popular orator. In Boston he was on the stand with Webster; in Philadelphia with Penrose and Stephens, McMahon, of Baltimore, Barbour, of Virginia, and Toombs, of Georgia. Bear was truly a wonderful development of genius and intellect over the deficiencies of an untrained and uneducated laborer. I met and traveled with him in the stage at Wheeling, as he was returning from a Southern tour, with the laurels of a popular stump speaker wreathing his stern and strong features. The



THE REV. JOSEPH MCDOWELL TRIMBLE, D. D.



MRS. SARAH PEARSON TRIMBLE.

campaign over, Mr. Bear resumed his vocation, and soon lost the fame he had acquired in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Little boys were inspired to sing the popular songs, and make speeches perched upon a movable log cabin covered with coonskins and gourds, and a barrel of cider at the open door. In a delegation to a convention at Wilmington, where Tom Corwin was the orator, the procession reached a mile, with a six-horse team of grays in the lead, and a Buckeye cabin mounted on wheels and fitted up for a family dispensing the hospitalities of frontier life. Six old farmers with white hair, church deacons and trustees, walked along with guyropes to steady the huge political ark as it swayed from side to side over the rough and ungraded road, with men and women forming a cavalcade and singing the popular songs.

Don't you hear the news from old Kaintuck?

Good news and true!

O, 'tis the ball a-rolling on

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!

And with them we'll whip little Van!

Van! Van! is a used-up man!

And with them we'll whip little Van!

This was stereotyped all over the Union, but with more intensity in the West, where Harrison was better known and appreciated for his worth.

The grand ovation and winding up of this melodrama and popular display was at the Ancient Metropolis, Chillicothe, October 17th, the anniversary of the battle of the Thames. Hillsboro two days before gave him a grand reception, where he was the guest of Gov. Trimble. The friends of Harrison were out in mass in a grove west of Hillsboro. Gov. Metcalf, Moorhead, and Leslie Coombs were his escort from Kentucky, and a delegation from Chillicothe, consisting of Gen. Murphy, Madeira and others, accompanied him to that city. It was a beautiful day, and a grand procession left Hillsboro and reached R. R. Seymour's country residence at dark, where the General and suite had regal apartments; the rank and file made their bivouac on the lawn and in the barn. I had the honor of driving Gov. Metcalf in my buggy, and sharing with Judge Fishback and Gen. Murphy a pallet in the dining room. In the night Gen. Murphy was conning over his address of welcome to Harrison next day at Chillicothe. We could catch the peroration of his eloquent speech: "His whole life attests his virtues. The enlightened statesman, the war-worn soldier, the incorruptible patriot, the widow's husband and the orphan's friend." The orator was interrupted by Judge Fishback giving him a nudge and saying: "Oh, hush up, Murphy, and go to sleep." But Murphy was doomed to a sorer mortification

at Chillicothe. He was the appointed orator of the day, and when the cavalcade drew up at the Madeira Hotel, amidst the dense mass of people lining pavements, streets, windows and housetops, 20,000 or more, the adroit and cunning old patriot, Richard Douglas, of pious memory for eloquence and pathos, was on the balcony and was delivering Murphy's speech of welcome before the latter could get out of the carriage and through the crowd. He appeared alongside of Douglas and essayed to speak, but the Sunfish philosopher ignored his presence, and in a short time a dashing rain dispersed the crowd. That evening in the grove Gen. Harrison made his last great speech, and it was a master effort of an earnest and eloquent statesman, patriot and soldier.

"And hope, once more, a rising sun
Beamed on our noble Harrison."

SOUTHERN OHIO PIONEERS.

Contributed by CAPT. N. W. EVANS.

GENERAL WILLIAM SUMPTER MURPHY.

WILLIAM SUMPTER MURPHY was born in South Carolina about the year 1796, and came to Chillicothe in 1818. In 1821 he married Lucinda, daughter of William Sterret. He entered upon the practice of the law immediately after his arrival here, and pursued his business continually until 1843; although during that time his interest in political affairs was such that he always postponed his legal business to political campaigning during the annual struggles between the two parties into which the people were then divided.

He never attained repute for legal learning, but in that regard was respectable only. His eloquence as an advocate, however, and his power to move juries, caused him to be much employed, and more especially for defense in criminal cases.

He made only a comfortable living by his practice but accumulated nothing.

Politically he was, at first, identified with the Democratic party, but having been defeated in 1832 by William Allen for the nomination for Congress, he became soured toward his party, and in 1836 he supported General Harrison for the Presidency with all his energies and powers. He again supported Harrison in 1840; but after the death of that President and the succession of John Tyler, he adhered to the political fortunes of the latter in the quarrel and separation which soon took place between Tyler and the Whig party. Murphy, in common with Brush, King, Allen, Woodside, John L. Taylor and other members of the bar, had a strong passion for military affairs and display. He held the militia rank of Brigadier General, and thenceforth was always called General Murphy. At the time of the controversy between Ohio and Michigan in regard to the boundary line between those States, Murphy, with Sheriff John Tarleton and some few others of the citizens of that county, were intensely excited and eager for war. After the adjustment of the quarrel by the mediation of Congress, General Murphy, by appointment of the Governor of

Ohio, was one of the joint commission to run the compromise lines.

In 1843, having won the presidential heart by reason of his eloquent defenses of the policy and administration of Tyler, he was recompensed with a double commission, which constituted him Minister Extraordinary to Central America, and also "Charge d'Affaires" to the Republic of Texas. In this mission he succeeded the celebrated traveler and explorer, Stephens, whose charming volumes of travel in Central America and Asia Minor are well known to the reading public. He went first to the Mosquito coast, Honduras, where he remained but a few months, and thence went to Texas, where he engaged in secret preparation for the annexation of Texas to the United States, an object which Tyler desired greatly to achieve during his administration. A treaty was made for the designated purpose, but it was rejected by the United States Senate, and so, for the time being, the project failed. On the 28th day of May, 1844, the Senate refused to confirm the appointment of Murphy, and he was thereby recalled; but before he could leave the country he became a victim of the yellow fever. He died at Galveston, Texas, on the 13th day of July, 1844, and his body was afterwards brought home and interred in the old burial ground now occupied by the Scioto Valley Depot buildings. Where his bones were removed to, if removed at all, we do not know. We learn from a letter written from Galveston by an Ohio lady, that the United States Government has erected a monument over the spot where he was temporarily buried.

William S. Murphy was frequently called by his party friends "the Patrick Henry of the West," and indeed the designation was no disparagement to the great orator of the Revolution. He was, on some occasions, sublimely grand in his eloquence. It is, in my opinion, a real loss to the world that some of his speeches were not preserved. But there were no stenographers in this part of the West in those days, and nothing is left of them now but the impression he made upon the few who yet remain of those who heard him. No man can reproduce them, or do justice to them by description. We will not attempt it.

In person, General Murphy was above medium stature, and would have weighed, perhaps, one hundred and seventy

pounds. His eyes were grayish blue in color, and were full and prominent, with strongly lined crowfeet at the external corners. His forehead was full and finely arched upward, but not broad. His hair was of a dark chestnut color, with a slight inclination to curl. His complexion was colorless and parchment like. On the streets his manner was slouchy and unob-servant, and he was rather careless of dress.

In beginning a speech he was, for a few minutes, apparently dull and emotionless, and being somewhat deaf, was often unintelligible to auditors a little distant. But shortly the inspiration came; his voice rose and became wonderfully full, resonant and flexible; his face lighted up; his figure grew erect and grand in its pose and action, and he won sympathy, rapport and assent to all he said, with audiences which had just been determined to differ with his conclusions and to defy his influence.

HENRY BRUSH.

Henry Brush was born in Dutchess County, New York, in the year 1778. He located in Chillicothe in 1803. He did not acquire practice very rapidly, although after 1812 and for twenty years his practice was very good. During these years, one or two partners he had were men of ability. Brush himself did not rank very high as a lawyer of learning. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Ross County in 1808 and 1809, and a member of the Legislature in 1810. He was also a member of the Ohio Senate in 1814 and of Congress from 1819 to 1821. In August, 1812, he marched in command of a company of Ross County volunteers to reinforce General Hull's command, then on the northern frontier and in the presence of the British and Indian army. Brush and his company reached a point so near Hull's position as to be included in the terms of that deplored "surrender," but having no taste for the role of prisoners of war, his company turned southward and escaped. Anticipating pursuit by the Indians, Brush caused the head of a barrel of whiskey to be knocked out, scattering tin cups on the ground, and left the "fire-water" in his abandoned camp, rightly conjecturing that his pursuers would speedily become so drunk as to be unable to keep up the chase. The stratagem was successful, and having destroyed wagons, supplies, and all

other *impedimenta*, the volunteers reached home without the loss of a man, although they endured considerable hardship in the retreat.

Colonel Brush (this rank being afterward attained by him in the militia organization) was tall and thin, of dark complexion, had a high Roman nose, thin gray hair, had a cataract which destroyed the sight of his left eye, and was of a nervous temperament.

In June, 1831, he tendered the County Commissioners a lot on which to build the Court-house at Portsmouth. It was Lot 380, and he required that the Court-house be built within three years. The Commissioners bought Lot 369, for which they paid \$300. Afterwards the Court-house was built on Lot 380 and the Jail on Lot 369. In 1828 he was elected one of the Supreme Judges of the State of Ohio and filled the office with distinction, but served less than one year. In 1838 he abandoned the practice of law and for a year or two lived upon a farm he had bought in Union Township, Ross County. He finally sold this farm to George Butler and purchased a larger tract of land in Madison County, which he owned until his death. He died in Chillicothe, January 19, 1855.

JOURNAL OF NATHANIEL W. LITTLE.

BLANDFORD, MASS.

Friday, July 30, 1802.—At half past 9 o'clock set out on a journey to the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio. Cloudy and showery in the course of the day. Arrived at Mr. Clark's in New Hartford at 8 o'clock P. M. and narrowly escaped being out in a severe thunder storm.

Saturday, July 31, 1802.—Started this morning at 5 o'clock and arrived at Mr. Kilbourne's in Berlin (Conn.) at half past 8 o'clock. Weather pleasant. Here I parted with Capt. S. Thompson, who accompanied me from Blandford.

Sunday, August 1, 1802.—Weather fair. Went to church this morning. The afternoon being showery did not attend. At evening a numerous collection of singers met at Mr. Kilbourne's for the purpose of enjoying that delightful service.

Monday, August 2, 1802.—Cloudy and rainy, which continued through the day.

Tuesday, August 3, 1802.—Cloudy and cool, cleared off pleasant in the afternoon.

Wednesday, August 4, 1802.—This morning being pleasant started with Mr. Kilbourne to resume our journey and shipped ourselves on board the stage at Mr. Riley's at half past 9 o'clock; passed through Wallingford and North Haven and arrived at Nickoll's at 1 o'clock P. M. In the afternoon passed Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Greenfield, and supped at Mott's in Norwalk—had the pleasure of two hours sleep for the night; by the by, it could not not be called sleeping as I did not sleep but halted, for the purpose of sleeping, etc. Set out from Mott's at 1 o'clock in the morning; passed through Stamford—literally called Horse Neck.

Thursday, August 5, 1802.—Pleasant morning; passed through Rye, Manaroneck, New Rochelle and broke our fast in East Chester at Cyon's. Started at 9 o'clock, passed through West Chester and arrived at New York at 11 o'clock. In entering the city we had the beautiful prospect of those country seats which are the ornament of this part of the country.

Started for Philadelphia at 1 o'clock in company with General McPherson and a number of gentlemen for the south and dined at Newark, passed through Elizabethtown, Bridgetown, Wood Bridge, City of Brunswick, Kingston, and supped at Princetown.

August 6, 1802. Friday.—Passed Trenton and crossed the ferry at 1 o'clock. Arrived at Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. The city appears in great confusion as the fever* is very alarming and spreading fast over the city. By the best information we could learn, concluded it was not safe for us to stay any time in the city; accordingly walked out 8 miles on the Lancaster road to wait till to-morrow for the stage which starts from Philadelphia at 4 o'clock in the morning for Lancaster.

Saturday, August 7, 1802.—This day we set off from the Green Tree 8 miles from Philadelphia and passed the following inns, viz.: Busk, Piola, Spread Eagle, Half Way House, Washington, Brandy Wine Creek, Gen'l Warren, Jno. Adams, T. Algeo at the Buck. Passed the Canastoga Creek where there is an elegant stone bridge. Arrived at Lancaster at 5 o'clock P. M. On this road we passed through a fine country; the road is paved with stone from Philadelphia to Lancaster, on which is twelve gates for Rung toll. (62 miles from Philadelphia.)

Lancaster is situated partly on an eminence which has a commanding prospect of the country around. This town in general is well built. It has also many well built public buildings.

* Yellow fever.

Sunday, August 8, 1802.—This morning set off from Lancaster at half past 4 o'clock and arrived at Columbia at 8 o'clock, being 10 miles. Crossed the Susquehanna at this place, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. There are many little islands in the river as well as shoals and rocks. Note—Am now writing as I sit in the stage while crossing the river. Columbia is handsomely situated on the river and has a commanding prospect of the river and adjacent country.

Rode 12 miles to York, which is a handsome village. Here we stopped one and a half hours. Rode 7 miles to Dover and crossed Conewago Creek, over which is an arched bridge curiously constructed with timber over the bridge which supports it. Arrived at McClelland's, 8 miles from Dover, where we put up for the night. After crossing several considerable hills known by the name of Conewago Hills—walked the principal part of the way over them. This is a most delightful eve, the moon shines bright and all nature seems to smile.

Monday, August 9, 1802.—Set off from Mr. McClelland's at 5 o'clock, crossed Yellow Breeches Creek, arrived at Carlisle at 9 o'clock, being 15 miles to Foster's Inn.

Set off for Shippensburg, which is 20 miles. Arrived at 5 o'clock at Rippey's in Shippensburg. This place is an old German settlement. The buildings are poor and are situated partly on an eminence and partly alongside of a small creek, which makes it a dirty place. Took each of us a small satchel of our clothing and walked out 4 miles to the sign of the Black Horse, where we put up for the night.

Tuesday Morning, August 10, 1802.—Hired a horse and went back to Shippensburg and brought on the remainder of the baggage except the trunk, which we left with Rippey. Made arrangements to send on the portmanteau by the Pittsburgh wagon. Took our small bundles, walked on towards Strasburgh. Arrived at Strasburgh, crossed the mountains, known by the name Tuscarore or Blue Mountains and by some called the Three Mountains. These mountains are very steep. The road runs zig-zag on the west side of them. On the west side of two of these mountains there is constant spring water. The valleys between these mountains are about from one mile or three-fourths mile across, in which are some pth'b settlements and where accommodations are found for the traveler. These mountains are almost covered with stones and in many places entirely covered with them. The road might be made very good by turnpike at a reasonable expense, which would eventually save much to travelers. The roads are now narrow and very stony owing to the rains which frequent these highlands.

We arrived at Fort Littletown at 9 o'clock. Had some showers in the course of the day. We haven't yet had fine weather since we left home. This day walked 24 miles.

Wednesday, August 11, 1802.—Pleasant weather. Set off from Fort Littletown at 5 o'clock. Arrived at Woodcock's on top of Sidling Hill at 10 o'clock. Here we took breakfast, having traveled 12 miles. Crossed Sidling Hill, Juniata and arrived at Bloody Run, where we put up for the night. It being rainy, made it exceedingly bad traveling. Lamed one of my ankles, coming down some hills, and feet sore so that I could hardly travel 18 miles.

Thursday, August 12, 1802.—Walked 8 miles to Bedford, passed the gap where the insurgents threatened to stop the U. S. troops when they passed that place for the westward. Crossed the Juniata twice between Bloody Run and Bedford. Breakfast in Bedford. Hired a boy and horse and rode 14 miles to Right's on the Dry Ridge. Pleasant weather with a good breeze; walked over the Dry Ridge 11 miles to the foot of Allegheny and put up for the night at the Rising Sun, Booge's Inn. The Dry Ridge which we crossed on the glade road has a very singular appearance. It is nearly ten miles that the road runs right on the summit of the ridge and is much the best road we have met with since we entered the mountains. This ridge is a great height and covered principally with white and chestnut oak; has a few houses on it for the accommodation of the traveler, though very indifferent.

Friday, August 13, 1802.—Cool morning and cloudy. This morning passed over the Alleghany Mountains, the summit of all the hills. Walked 7 miles to breakfast at the Stone House, on the west side of the Alleghany. Between that and Laurel Hills the country appears very fertile. Though very cold the farmers are now cutting their hay. Conclude that this glade is much colder and backward than any land in the Northern States. Here we hired each of us a horse and a boy to go on to Stockton, which is 30 miles. Passed through Somerset. This place is situated on an eminence. Here is a stone Courthouse. The buildings are in general very poor, chiefly built with logs. The face of the country is covered with gentle rises. The timber is principally white oak, which grows very handsome. Passed Laurel Hill, on the east side of which we ascend very gradually; the west side a very long hill and very stony. The soil varies. Every few miles some places we find a rich mole (mould), others very gravelly, hard and stony; oak and chestnut timber. Arrived at Stockton's at crotch of the road, on the top of Chestnut Ridge. Took supper and then rode 5 miles to Golden's, where we put up for the night.

Saturday, August 14, 1802.—This morning sent the boy back with the horses. Walked on 6 miles to Machling's and took breakfast. Here we hired horses to take us on 20 miles. Walked 14 miles, which brought us into Pittsburgh, it being evening when we entered the town. The moon shone bright and it was delightful to us after being confined within the neighborhood of the mountains for five days. Put up at Morrow's.

Sunday, August 15, 1802.—Went to church. Viewed the town, which is very much altered since I resided in it, which is nearly 9 years since. Great improvements have been made. Here is a fine Courthouse, which is the principal public building the town affords. The remains of the old fort are visible.

Monday, August 16, 1802.—This day found out some of my former acquaintances and purchased a canoe to descend the river; visited an English gentleman by the name of ———, who is confined in jail. This gentleman showed us many curiosities, amid some of which he showed us the sensitive plant which he had growing in an earthen pot standing in the grated window. This small plant actually folds up its leaves at the touch of any person. It appears to have joints when it folds up. He also showed us amongst a great variety of coins that he had, the coin of Cincinnatus. This gentleman I am told is confined for debt.

Tuesday, August 17, 1802.—After having purchased a few necessities we took to our canoe and bade good-bye to Pittsburgh. We had to row the most of the day, the river being very low; went on shore a number of times, for water, etc. Arrived at the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek. It being dark we ran a little past the mouth of the creek, being on the opposite shore. We were much at a loss whether this creek was a branch of the Ohio, or the Beaver, but putting about and rowing hard against the stream we gained the mouth of the creek. Ran up about 50 yards, and found it all rocks and shoals. We put in shore and found a little cottage on the bank of the river, where we put up for the night.

Wednesday, August 18, 1802.—This morning started from Big Beaver and put in at McIntosh and took breakfast. Set off at 9 o'clock, passed Little Beaver and soon after we crossed the line between the State of Pennsylvania and Northwest Territory. Went on the Virginia shore for the first time. Passed Yellow Creek and put up at a little hut on the Territory side. The land breaks into hills on both sides of the river of considerable height. Occasionally we find good intervals of fine land. On the river, pass numerous little islands and in many places the bends so short it has the appearance of a pond surrounded by water.

Thursday, August 18, 1802.—Set off this morning and proceeded down the river about two miles when Mr. Kilbourne found out that he had left his watch. Put in shore and Mr. Kilbourne walked back while I got breakfast ready at a Dutch house on the Territory side. Mr. Kilbourne returned,

took breakfast and proceeded on past Steuben, Mingo Bottom, Charles-town and arrived at a little village called Short Creek Warren—formerly there were some French settlers. Put up at an inn for the night. In the course of the day we passed some very fine bottom land, principally on the Territory side. We passed an island 4 miles long, opposite which we went on shore on the Virginia side and got some excellent water at a noted spring, known by those who travel up and down the river. About a mile below this spring on the Virginia side, there we saw a knob of the mountain which fell off about three years since. I should suppose that there were two or three acres that fell off in all. Some very large rocks rolled almost into the river. 29 miles.

Friday, August 20, 1802.—This morning set off from Warren early in the morning and arrived at Wheeling about 9 o'clock, being 9 miles. Wheeling is considerable of a town, as well Charlestown, which we passed yesterday. Took breakfast at Knone's, and here we disposed of our canoe and hired horses on to Chillicothe, as we found it extremely difficult for us to work a canoe down the river on account of the lowness of the water, and should be as near Chillicothe at Wheeling, except one day's ride, as at Marietta.

Saturday, August 21, 1802. This morning mounted our horses, crossed over onto the island in the river, which is very rich and fertile and (has) an orchard of fruit trees; crossed over the other side of the island onto the Territory and rode 11 miles to St. Clairsville, where we took breakfast at Jno. Thompson's. We had the good fortune to fall in company with Mr. John Oliver from Carlisle going directly to Chillicothe. Rode on to Morrison, fed our horses and took a little whisky. Rode on to Bradshaw. Took dinner and rode on to Hull's, where we put up for the night, being 40 miles from Wheeling. This country is broken into sharp hills covered with white oak timber principally. There are some flats that are very good, and a few settlers set down now and then in their log cabins.

Sunday, August 22, 1802—Set off this morning at 6 o'clock, rode on 15 miles to Benan's and took breakfast. Saw numerous flocks of turkeys and gray and black squirrels in great numbers. Rode 12 miles to Monroe's, where we took dinner and fed horses, etc. The country we have passed to-day has not so sharp hills and the bottoms more extensive. The hills appear of a clay soil, more variety of timber appears, etc. Arrived at Zanesville, which is a small village at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum. The Muskingum is about 200 yards wide, which we forded, being a rocky bottom. Licking is about 50 yards. The soil appears to (be) very good directly on the river, but out back the soil hard and thin and appears to have been much injured by burning. Put up at Zane's Inn for the night.

Monday, August 23, 1802.—Rode to Dansonbury's and took breakfast, then to Nichol's and baited, then on to Esq. Gruman's. Arrived at New Lancaster at evening and put up for (night) at Austin's. New Lancaster is a fine village on one of the branches of the Hocking which is about 8 or 10 miles above the forks. The streams here are small, one of which we crossed about five or six miles from the town on the N. E. side. Between these rivers the land is fine. At New Lancaster is a great prairie where they cut wild grass for hay.

Tuesday, August 24, 1802.—Rode on to Parson, 21 miles, and took breakfast. Rode on to Pickaway Plains. These prairies are in many places 20 miles long and from 2 to 4 miles wide and scarcely a tree on them, which are covered with wild grass. Crossed the Scioto over to Chillicothe and put up at William Keyes'. The land from about 12 miles S. W. of Muskingum on to the Scioto are in general of a good soil, timbered on the high ground almost altogether with white oak. On the bottom is as great a variety as can be found almost in any country, such as walnut, butternut, sugar maple, elm, white and blue and black ash, white and yellow poplar, white, black, red and swamp oak, hickory, honey locust, gum tree, cherry, sycamore, with a great variety of shrubbery, etc. The Scioto is a fine, clear

stream, is about 109 yards wide but very low. About 5 miles from Chillicothe we passed by one of the ancient fortifications of a circular form containing a few acres. On the walls of earth and within them the timber is as large as any of the forests around. In the town of Chillicothe is regular mound of earth of about 20 feet high, on which is now growing five sugar maples of a good size. Some old stumps yet remain on the mound, one of which I observed must have been a very large tree of white oak or black walnut. At present the owner of the lot has an ice house in the side of it. By what information I could obtain, there has never been any particular examination respecting the contents of this mound.

Wednesday, August 25, 1802.—This morning took a little view of the town, which is situated on the north side of the river which takes a turn and runs directly east opposite the town. This place is handsomely situated on high banks and is an extensive plain for some distance. There are many handsome brick buildings and bids fair to be a large and populous town. There are about 390 dwelling houses—in the whole—a Courthouse, etc. At present there are 8 goods stores in the town. Went to the land office. Examined the plat and found the land principally taken up on the river and on the road to Hocking and on the Hocking River. Concluded to go to-morrow and view Township No. 10, Range —, situated on Walnut Creek, which is separated from the river by a fractional part of a township. This day had a fine shower, which is grateful on account of the dry and warm weather.

This evening laid myself down on the sofa and slept well through the night. The inhabitants appear very hospitable, much more so than any of the back towns we passed through. Almost every luxury of life can be had at this place. Vegetables are very plenty and in time will be an excellent fruit country. Wild plums are growing in great abundance about this place. The Scioto is a gentle stream of clear water, gravelly and sandy bottom. It changes its bank often on account of the looseness of the soil.

Thursday, August 26, 1802.—Fine pleasant morning. Set off with Mr. Spencer to view land. Arrived at Holmes near Walnut Creek and put up for the night. Had a severe thunder storm, got no rest as we had to camp down on the floor of a dirty cabin.

Friday, August 27, 1802.—This morning rode 6 miles through the woods to Gibson's in Township No. 10, where we took breakfast. Then we took a line along Walnut Creek and proceeded north almost across the middle of the township, then a west line and then east back to Gibson's and put up for the night and found as good accommodations as could be expected for the time and situation.

Saturday, August 28, 1802.—Breakfasted at Gibson's. Set off from there a north course on the west line of the town. Arrived at the north line, then west till we met with Big Belly Creek at the place called the Belly, and just as we arrived at the creek came on as hard a shower of rain as I ever experienced for about 30 minutes, but we got under the shadow of one of the largest sugar trees almost that I ever saw, which sheltered us very considerably from the rain. When the rain was over we passed on and rode a considerable way in the creek on account of the bushes being very wet. After riding some time we fell in with the road leading from Franklinton to Chillicothe. Took this road and proceeded on to Chillicothe. Night coming on sooner than we were aware of and about the same time it set in and rained very hard, darkness prevailed much, which added horror to the scene. It was with the greatest difficulty we could find out the path, over logs, brush, etc. After poking about through the woods and plains about two hours and a half through hard rain and thick darkness, we arrived at a little cottage near the Pickaway Plains and was much pleased to get under shelter. Here we found our fellow-traveler Mr. Oliver, who had been to Franklinton, he having been caught out in the rain and woods as well as us and had just arrived. Took a scanty supper and laid ourselves down on a miserable bed on the floor as wet as though we had been dipped in the river. Passed an Indian camp on the Franklinton

road; the huts are built of bark and a considerable number of them. On our proceeding towards the camp, which was situated a small distance from the road, we were met by a large number of dogs which annoyed our horses very much. They appear to live a miserable life.

Sunday, August 29, 1802.—Arose, saddled our horses and proceeded on towards Chillicothe. After riding about 2 miles Mr. Kilbourne observed he had left his watch and handkerchief and had to return for them. Arrived at Chillicothe about 11 o'clock and took breakfast. Walked out in the afternoon 2 miles up the Scioto where there is one of those ancient fortifications. This is of a circular form, containing 30 or 40 acres. The earth that is thrown up is now about 10 feet high and there are 12 gateways through the wall of earth. This grand circle is situated on a plain and is covered with heavy timber on the walls and flat, about the center of which is a mound of earth similar to the one in the town of Chillicothe. There are many of these fortifications on the borders of the river, one in particular near the Pickaway Plains which is very magnificent. These I think are a strong indication that many centuries ago this large extent of country was settled with a people more civilized than the present Indians. In many places are found also where they had wells. No traces of regular built towns are found. We have seen but few farmers in this country that appear industrious. Generally their cabins are poor and dirty. Their improvements look slovenly and many live on land belonging to the public. They clear a little patch so that they can raise a little corn, the rest of their time is spent generally hunting, etc. The inhabitants of the small towns appear rather indolent and tavern keepers appear to be doing the best of any of them.

Monday, August 30, 1802—Fine pleasant morning. We have experienced no extreme warm weather since we have been in the Territory, but the weather has been warm and uniform. We have had but little rain and the streams are all uniformly low. Made out a small plat of a few townships of land. Rode out in the afternoon 2 miles to Col. Thomas Worthington's and took tea. This gentleman has a very fine situation on a hill at least 300 feet above the level of the common ground. He has at present only a log cabin but neatly furnished. He has now growing an orchard of about 300 apple trees of a good size, a great number of peach trees, plum and Lombardy poplars, etc. This gentleman treated us with great attention, and can truly say he is one of the best-informed men we have met in all the country. The hill of land that this gentleman lives on has a commanding prospect of the country and is finely watered with many springs of good water. Rode into town at evening to our lodging.

Tuesday Morning, August 31, 1802—This morning left Chillicothe for the Salt Licks in company with Mr. Macey who was journeying to Virginia and a number of gentlemen from town who accompanied us out about 10 miles whom we parted with after drinking some brandy, etc. Rode on to the Licks over a very rough, hilly country, timbered with white oak, some pitch pine, etc. Arrived at the Licks at evening, being about 30 miles. Put up at Mr. Farnham's, a New England man. The salt licks at this place have a very singular appearance. After digging 6 or 8 feet the salt water springs up—and can be found for a number of miles around, and salt is made very plenty although they have not more than 8 or 10 works going and these not well managed. Salt is sold at 2 dollars a bushel. Coal is found very plenty about this place. Congress has reserved the springs and a large tract of land about them for the benefit of the State.

Wednesday, September 1, 1802.—This morning parted with Mr. Macy (or Mary) and set off for Hocking, which is about 45 miles, 37 miles from any house. Took a dinner of smoked venison, bread, etc., oats for the horse and proceeded on. We had a very bad road, only consisting of a footpath and marked trees. The land is very broken and hilly the most of the way; going better as we drew near Hocking. Arrived at Mr. Merrill's, 8 miles from Hocking, and put up for the night. This evening had a fine shower, etc.

Thursday, September 2, 1802.—This morning set off toward Muskingum in a very blind path. Rode 18 miles to Cooley's and took breakfast. Passed Hocking near which on the east are some very singular rocks on the side of a high hill. These rocks are worn in, apparently by water, into a very curious form, very similar to the curve of a cask or keg, pots, kettles, etc. Rode 15 miles, which brought us to the (place) at the mouth of the Little Hocking, and fed our horses at Mr. Sawyer's and ate some very fine peaches which were delightful, since we had been in the (woods) for some time. Rode 8 miles upon the bank of the Ohio towards Muskingum and put up at Esq. Foster's. This part of the country is settled with New England people, and have made very fine improvements. A great quantity of peaches are now on the trees and apple trees are improving fast. The people appear much in the New England style.

Friday, September 3, 1802.—Set off from Foster's and rode 12 miles to Marietta, at the mouth of Muskingum. Breakfasted at T. W. Munsel's. This place is improving considerably. There are some good buildings and many more going up. A number of ships are building here. They now have two rope-walks, and am told that hemp is raised very plenty here. The Muskingum is a beautiful stream and is next in magnitude to the Ohio. Proceeded on up the Ohio 18 miles to Mr. Denny's and put up for the night. The bottoms along the Ohio are in general very narrow, and it may be said that the mountains extend from the Alleghany down the Ohio as far as we have been.

Saturday, September 4, 1802.—Rode 12 miles to Mr. Williamson's, took breakfast, fed horses, etc. Rode 18 miles, crossed the Ohio over to Mr. Heard's on the Virginia side and put up. The river here is narrow and deep. We had a very poor boat to cross in, which made it dangerous.

Sunday, September 5, 1802.—Set off from Mr. Heard's early this morning and rode 13 miles to Mr. —'s and took breakfast, then proceeded on. After riding about 5 miles Mr. Kilbourne observed that he had left his portmanteau, which he went back after. Mr. Oliver, who had accompanied us for some time, and myself rode on to Elizabethtown and stopped at Mr. Biggs' till Mr. Kilbourne returned, then proceeded on. Arrived at Wheeling at 5 o'clock and took dinner at Mr. Knone's. Returned our horses to Mr. Stowd.

Monday, September 6, 1802.—Contracted with Mr. Johnson to carry us over to Shippensburg. This being a court day at Wheeling the inns were much thronged, and such a court I never beheld before. Emblem of the court: A stone house, unfinished, without a door or window, a part of the roof uncovered and not a floor in the building except some roof boards over a part. The building appears to have stood in this situation for a number of years, but the carpenters had that day commenced work in the upper part of it. In this situation of the building I was present at one of their courts. The Judges, Sheriff and attorneys were seated around a small table and surrounded by a crowd of uncouth men, every one speaking that pleased. I must say I was much at a loss which were Judges or peasants.

Tuesday, September 7, 1802.—This morning started in company with Mr. Johnson, rode 16 miles to Alexandertown, baited horses, etc.; rode 16 miles to Washington, a county town in Pennsylvania, and took dinner, etc. This place is handsomely situated on a hill and is a considerable of a town, next in size to Pittsburgh, has a decent bank, Courthouse, etc. Rode 7 miles to Canonsburgh. This is a small town on a hill. Put up for the night. This house has a good accommodation. We were entertained well.

Wednesday, September 8, 1802.—Rode 18 miles to Pittsburgh and took breakfast at Mr. Ferre's. Called at the glasshouse on the south side of the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh. The works were in blast and we had the pleasure to see how they manufactured window glass, glass tumblers, bottles, etc. Not finding our baggage at Wheeling nor at Washington as we expected, occasioned the route by the way of Pittsburgh. We intended to have gone by way of Redstone or near that place and directed our bag-

gag to be sent either to Wheeling or Washington, but Mr. Davis, who had the charge of it, had no safe opportunity and of course detained it. Left Pittsburgh at 2 o'clock and rode 19 miles on the old Pennsylvania road and put up at Mr. Stewart's for the night.

Thursday, September 9, 1802.—Rode 12 miles to Greensburgh and took breakfast at Simon Drum's inn at the sign of Gen'l Green. This is a country town and is about the size of Washington, has a Courthouse, jail, etc., and many good private buildings. This place is situated on a hill and has a commanding prospect, etc. Rode 22 miles to Fairave, at the foot of Laural Hill, and took dinner, etc. Rode over Laural Hill 7 miles to Butt's Inn and put up for the night. The Laural Hill is sublimely high and commands a prospect of a great extent of country. The sun had just set as we arrived at the top of it. We could say as an author said, that it made one grave and thoughtful.

Friday, September 10, 1802.—Rode 8 miles to Stoystown and took breakfast at Graham's. Passed Stony Creek and rode over the Alleghany Mountains 17 miles to ——— and drank some wine. Rode 10 miles to Smith's and took dinner. Rode on through Bedford 9 miles to Graham's and put up for the night.

Saturday, September 11, 1802.—Rode 9 miles to ———, breakfasted and passed over onto the side of Sidling Hill and put up at ——— on account of Mr. Kilbourne being sick and unable to ride. Here I took a violent cold by sleeping in a room newly plastered.

Sunday, September 12, 1802.—This morning rode 10 miles to Bird's, Fort Littleton, and took breakfast. Mr. Kilbourne, after riding 2 miles, observed he had left his pocketbook, and was obliged to hire Mr. Johnson to go back after it as he continued unwell. Rode 15 miles to Mr. Skinner's and took dinner. Passed on over the last ridge to Strasburgh and then to Shippensburgh and put up at Mr. Rippey's, where we expect to take the stage for Lancaster.

Monday, September 13, 1802.—This day I keep house the most of the time, being quite sick with a cold. Mr. Rippey keeps a good house, although he is a violent Democrat. Mr. Rippey has a grain distillery near his house. The water that he uses in it is raised by a wheel turned by the current of a small run which proceeds from a spring not far distant, on which is a grist mill. Mr. Johnson, who came with us from Wheeling, set off this afternoon for home.

Tuesday, September 14, 1802.—This morning took seats in the stage for Lancaster after breakfasting, and rode 20 miles to Carlisle. Halted about 2 hours at Foster's, the weather being very warm. Rode 15 miles to McClellan's, where we put up for the night, having in company three or four clergymen.

Wednesday, September 15, 1802.—Rode 10 miles to Yorktown and took breakfast at Mr. ———'s. Rode 15 miles to Columbia and crossed the Susquehanna. Took dinner at Stump's. The Susquehanna being very low we found some difficulty in crossing. Some difficulty arose between Mr. Stump and the passengers on account of Mr. Stump's crowding a black in irons into the stage when it was full, with a man to attend to him. I suffered most by a Mr. Marshall, a very fleshy gentleman who was ill—he sitting in front of me did every few minutes lean on me, which crushed my legs. At length we arrived at Lancaster and put up at Stough's. The turnpike is almost finished from Lancaster to Columbia.

Thursday, September 16, 1802.—Set off for Philadelphia at 4 o'clock, rode 9 miles to breakfast, arrived at Philadelphia at 4 o'clock p. m. and took dinner at Dunwoody's. Engaged a passage to New York on the "Swift Sure" line. Rode out 3 miles in the Germantown stage to Ludic's at the Rising Sun, where we are to take our seats in the morning. The fever is still prevalent in the city and occasioned our leaving it this way.

Friday, September 17, 1802.—This morning set off from the Rising Sun. Rode 25 miles to the Delaware and took dinner at Mr. ———'s. Rode on 20 miles to Somerset and put up at ——— for the night. Had a fine shower and a fine day to ride, the dust being laid, etc.

Saturday, September 18, 1802.—Rode 24 miles to breakfast at C. Coe's, then 18 miles to Powhin Hook. Crossed over to New York. Entered ourselves on board a packet for New Haven, Capt. Forbes, Master.

Sunday, September 19, 1802.—Set off from New York at 11 o'clock with a light breeze to northeast. Sailed up and passed through Hellgate by half-past one with little or no breeze. At 4 o'clock a light southerly breeze, which continued the most of the night.

Monday, September 20, 1802.—This morning arrived in the harbor at 9 o'clock. Landed at New Haven and got immediately into the stage for Hartford. Rode 20 miles to Durham and took dinner at Swattel's. Rode on through Middletown, Rockhill, Wethersfield, and arrived at Hartford at last, at sunset, I parted with Mr. Kilbourne at New Haven.

Tuesday, September 21, 1802.—Fine pleasant morning. Set off in the stage at 12 o'clock for Suffield. Arrived at Suffield at 3 o'clock. Took dinner at Rike's. Hired horse and chaise and rode 12 miles to Westfield, where I arrived at dark and just escaped a shower. Put up at Eldridge's. Very rainy night.

Wednesday, September 22, 1802.—Rainy morning. Hired Mr. Eldridge's horse to Sacket's at the foot of the mountain. Got very wet. Hired Mr. Killum's horse up to Russell. Left my portmanteau at Mr. Loomis' and walked up to Blandford, where I arrived at 4 o'clock p. m., in good health, after performing a journey of 2,000 miles and 8 weeks from home.

Thursday, September 23, 1802.—Rainy, disagreeable weather. Keep within doors this day.

Friday, September 24, 1802.—Cloudy and rainy. Cleared off at evening.

Saturday, September 25, 1802.—Fine pleasant morning, and family set off for Christian's. This day walked out to see some of my friends.

Sunday, September 26, 1802.—Fine clear and cold weather.

Monday, September 27, 1802.—The weather continues clear and cold.

Tuesday, September 28, 1802.—Pleasant weather for the season.

Wednesday, September 29, 1802.—Very pleasant morning. This day the regiment of militia met at this place for a review. The ceremonies of the review passed on very well, and at eve each jolly soldier returned to his home.

Thursday, September 30, 1802.—The weather continues fine. Went a hunting in the afternoon; not being successful returned home.

Friday, October 1, 1802.—Clear, serene weather. Polished and cleaned my gun and went a hunting for partridges at evening.

Saturday, October 2, 1802.—Clear weather.

Sunday, October 3, 1802.—Fine weather, and went to church.

Monday, October 4, 1802.—Clear, pleasant morning. This day made arrangements with Mr. Kilbourne to make our report respecting N. Western Territory.

Tuesday, October 5, 1802.—Went to Granby with Mr. Kilbourne and met the Company at Mr. Clark's farm. Made our report to the Company respecting the situation of the N. W. Territory, which was accepted together with our bill of expenses.

Wednesday, October 6, 1802.—Set off from Clark's early in the morning and rode to Westfield. Breakfasted at Eldridge's. Met our friend from Blandford. Rode home to Blandford in company with Capt. Ashman.

Thursday, October 7, 1802.—Fine pleasant morning.

SPELMAN.

1. RICHARD¹ SPELMAN, b. in Danbury, Essex Co., England, in 1665, d. in Middletown, Conn., Apr. 21, 1750, and was buried in the Farm Hill Cemetery, where his gravestone now stands. About 1700 he m. in Middletown, Alice French, who was b. in Wales in 1674 and d. in East Granville, Mass., Dec. 15, 1767. Their children were, all b. in Middletown:

- i. MARY SPELMAN, b. Apr. 29, 1701; m. William Lucas. Had two sons.
- ii. DANIEL SPELMAN, b. Mar. 23, 1704; m. Anna Cromwell; d. by drowning in Middletown, Jan. 2, 1734. Had two sons and one dau.
- iii. RICHARD SPELMAN, b. Sept. 28, 1706; m. in Durham, Conn., and d. there about 1740. Had one son and three daus.
- iv. JOHN SPELMAN, b. Apr. 23, 1709; m. in Durham, Conn., d. in West Granville, Mass. He had seven sons.
- v. THOMAS SPELMAN, b. Apr. 26, 1712.
- vi. SAMUEL SPELMAN, b. Feb. 5, 1716. Had two sons and two daus.

2. THOMAS² SPELMAN (*Richard*¹ and Alice French), b. Apr. 26, 1712, d. in East Granville, Mass., Sept. 8, 1790; m. Mar. 28, 1733, in Durham, Conn., Sarah Hickox, b. Apr. 14, 1716, d. in East Granville, Mass., May 7, 1801. Of his twelve children, the first eight were b. in Durham, Conn., and the last four in East Granville, Mass.:

- i. AARON SPELMAN, b. Jan. 22, 1734, d. in East Granville, Mass., Oct. 28, 1829. He m. there (1) Elizabeth Rose, b. Feb. 20, 1725; (2) Mrs. Deborah (Barlow) Rose. He had one son and three daus.
- ii. MARY SPELMAN, b. Aug. 18, 1736, d. in 1831. She m. E. Pelton and lived in Otis, Mass. Had five sons.
- iii. DANIEL SPELMAN, b. July 12, 1738, d. in East Granville, Mass., Apr. 17, 1829; m. in Providence, R. I., 1780, Mary Carpenter, b. in Providence July 10, 1754, d. there Aug. 6, 1842.
- iv. ELIZABETH SPELMAN, b. July 14, 1740, d. July 24, 1836, in East Granville, Mass., where she m. June 14, 1759, Samuel Bancroft, b. in West Springfield, Mass., Apr. 22, 1737, d. in East Granville, Mass., Jan. 2, 1820. They had three sons and four daus.
- v. MARTHA SPELMAN, b. Mar. 21, 1742, d. June 16, 1761.
- vi. CHARLES SPELMAN, b. Dec. 24, 1743, d. 1826. He m. Suana Kent and had one son and three daus.
- vii. STEPHEN SPELMAN, b. Dec. 5, 1745, d. Dec. 8, 1800, in East Granville, Mass., where he m. June 28, 1770, Deborah Rose, b. there Jan. 5, 1752, d. Dec. 5, 1822. Had seven sons and five daus.
- viii. SARAH SPELMAN, b. in Durham, Conn., Jan. 30, 1748, d. in West Granville, Mass.; m. Joseph Coe. Had one son.
- ix. EBER SPELMAN, b. Oct. 27, 1753.
- x. TIMOTHY SPELMAN, b. Jan. 15, 1756, in East Granville, Mass.; m. Hannah Hayre. Had four sons and six daus.
- xi. JESSE SPELMAN, b. May 12, 1758, d. in East Greenwich, 1774.

- xii. MARTHA SPELMAN, b. Aug. 8, 1762, d. in East Greenwich, upwards of eighty-one years of age. She m. Jonathan Tillotson of East Greenwich. Had two sons and one dau.

3. EBER² SPELMAN (*Thomas² and Sarah Hickox, Richard¹*), b. in East Granville, Mass., Oct. 27, 1753, d. in Stafford, Conn., Aug. 15, 1829; m. 1777, in East Granville, Lucy Thrall, b. in East Granville Aug. 23, 1757, d. there Mar. 21, 1824. Their children, all b. in East Granville, were :

- i. DANIEL SPELMAN, b. Oct. 16, 1778, d. in Somers, Conn., Mar. 20, 1835; m. May 5, 1799, Saloma Billings, d. Nov. 27, 1829, in Somers, Conn. Had seven sons and four daus.
- ii. STATIRA SPELMAN, b. Mar. 29, 1780, d. Oct. 17, 1781.
- iii. EBER SPELMAN, b. July 14, 1782, d. Jan. 16, 1856, in Moscow, N. Y., to which place he moved about 1822. He m. Mar. 31, 1807, Ann Cody, b. Apr. 9, 1781, d. July 6, 1852. They had three sons and two daus.
- iv. APOLLUS SPELMAN, b. Nov. 25, 1784, d. in Stafford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1826. He m. Almira Clark and had five sons and two daus.
- v. STATIRA SPELMAN, b. Mar. 11, 1787, d. in North Adams, Mass., June 11, 1868; m. 1807, Jonathan Johnson. Lived in North Adams and had five sons and one dau.
- vi. SYLVESTER SPELMAN, b. Sept. 7, 1789.
- vii. SAMUEL THRALL SPELMAN, b. Mar. 4, 1792, d. May, 1838. He m. Beulah Ellis and lived in Stafford. Had three or more children.
- viii. CHARLOTTE SPELMAN, b. June 21, 1794, d. Oct. 5, 1848; m. Orrin Harwood and lived in Stafford. She had two sons and six daus.
- ix. ELSAMANA FRENCH SPELMAN, b. July 25, 1796; m. John Cady and lived in North Wilbraham, Mass. She had two sons and three daus.
- x. ANSON SPELMAN, b. Dec. 24, 1798; m. May 26, 1825, Lorinda Cushman, b. Mar. 10, 1808. Lived at West Stafford, Conn., and had two sons and two daus.

4. SYLVESTER⁴ SPELMAN (*Eber³ and Lucy Thrall, Thomas², Richard¹*), b. Sept. 7, 1789, in East Granville, Mass., d. Sept. 5, 1873, in Granville, O. He m. (1) Oct. 4, 1821, Emily Boardman, who d. Sept. 13, 1842, aged 44. He m. (2) May 13, 1848, Mary Quimby, widow of — Girlling. She was b. Jan. 12, 1802, d. Apr. 24, 1888. His children were :

- i. ABIGAIL LUCY SPELMAN, b. 1823, d. July 5, 1824.
- ii. CHARLOTTE MARIA SHELMAN, b. Feb. 11, 1825, d. Feb. 18, 1903; unm.
- iii. MARTHA EMILY SPELMAN, b. Oct. 7, 1826; m. Oct. 31, 1850, Edward Mott Downer, long a banker and honored citizen of Granville, Ohio. Their children were :
 - I. APPLETON DOWNER, b. Sept. 10, 1851.
 - II. SYLVESTER SPELMAN DOWNER, b. Sept. 12, 1853.
 - III. MARY DOWNER, b. Oct. 5, 1855, d. Mar. 19, 1875.
 - IV. FRANCIS MOTT DOWNER, b. Dec. 2, 1857.
 - V. EMILY BOARDMAN DOWNER, b. Jan. 21, 1855.

Monumental Inscriptions from Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

With notes by DAVID E. PHILLIPS.

One of the most attractive of the "silent cities" of the "Old Northwest" is the "Campo Santo" of Columbus, better known as "Green Lawn Cemetery." Beautiful for situation, charming in its lovely walks and drives, interesting in its artistic monuments and mausoleums, it appeals to all who would pass an hour in restful seclusion and meditation, and offers rare opportunity to the student of our early annals, furnishing most reliable genealogical and biographical data. Amid scenes of unusual natural beauty enhanced by the hand of art, beneath grand old forest trees, it is a fit resting place for the mortal part of those who have preceded us, and reflects great credit upon the intelligent and cultivated character of the people of the community in which it is situated. A tract of land was first laid out and devoted to this purpose in 1848, while still covered with the primeval forest. Improvements were at once begun and have never ceased in progress and development.

One of the first projects considered by the trustees was the erection of a chapel, but the plan was fortunately deferred from time to time until the beginning of the twentieth century, when final plans were consummated; and now, through the liberal policy of the trustees, aided by the munificence of one of our citizens and the rare talent of one of our best architects, we have a chapel which is the pride of our community.

A description of this architectural gem would be wholly inadequate to convey a just idea of its beauty. The north and south windows are of exquisite workmanship in stained glass and are dedicated respectively to the first white woman who died in the county and the man who ministered to the wants of the sick and disabled soldiers who were temporarily detained in Columbus during the Civil War. The inscriptions within the chapel are as follows:

On Bronze Tablet.

Peletiah Webster Huntington. A devoted and honored member of the Board of Trustees of Green Lawn Cemetery Association for more than twenty-five years. His associates in the Board have caused this Tablet to be placed as a lasting memorial of his constant but untiring service in the creation of this Chapel, and as a token of appreciation by the Association of his liberality in adding the memorial windows, the organ and the mural decorations. 1902.



THE CHAPEL.



THE SULLIVAN MONUMENTS.

On North Window.

To the glory of God and in sacred memory of Peggy Thompson, who died at Franklinton, Ohio, in the year 1807, this window is dedicated, Jan. 9, 1902. She was the first white woman whose death is of record within the territory now occupied by the City of Columbus. Of her brief residence in the infant settlement of Franklinton nothing is known except that she was a communicant in the first Presbyterian Church organized in Franklin Co. Her body rests in an unmarked grave, but her spirit dwells in the unfading light of immortality.

On South Window.

To the glory of God and in sacred memory of Isaac Dalton, who died at Shrine, O., Feb. 18th, 1880, this window is dedicated, Jan. 9, 1902. In his old age Mr. Dalton was appointed in the year 1862 by David Tod, then Governor of Ohio, to take charge of Federal soldiers who were detained in Columbus by sickness or wounds. He entered into his work with patriotic enthusiasm and prosecuted it day and night for about three years. There have been thousands of veterans who recollect with gratitude the fatherly care of this good man, who while ministering to their bodily distresses, failed not in the higher duty of strengthening their spiritual understanding.

To the student of our local history Green Lawn offers many studies of absorbing interest. Along the terrace running north and south through the center of the grounds, are those plats belonging to the older representative families; those who have made our history, and whose names deserve to be honored by all succeeding generations. Perhaps the most prominent—certainly the most interesting—is the group of Sullivant families, in the center of which is a large, square, granite monument of massive proportions, on the western face of which is a fine medallion portrait in profile relief in pure white marble, of *Lucas Sullivant*, the first white settler and founder of Franklin County. On the eastern face are the epitaphs, which follow:

Sullivant—Lucas, born in Mecklenberg, Virginia, Sept. 22, 1765, died in Ohio, Aug. 28, 1823.

A man of great energy, firm will and strong attachments, self-reliant, prompt and decisive in action, his calmness and courage were conspicuous when amid the dangers of a pioneer life he encountered a hostile and savage foe.

Vigorous and comprehensive in intellect, an accurate observer, quick of perception, discriminating in judgment, persevering and systematic, he possessed in an eminent degree those qualities of mind and character which secured his success in life. Public-spirited and hospitable, he was of a noble disposition, true and unwavering in friendship.

Prominent among the first band of men who entered this State as surveyors and pioneers, he lived to see the wilderness transformed into harvest fields and the wigwams of the savage give place to the abodes of civilization.

Sixty years ago the white man's footsteps were first impressed by himself on the spot where his only children, William, Michael and Joseph, unite in placing this monument over the remains of one whom they loved and respected.

Sarah Starling, wife of Lucas Sullivant, 1781-1814.

Sarah Ann, daughter of S. S. and L. Sullivant, 1812-1814.

All about this central monument are other Sullivant memorials bearing inscriptions, each of which tells its own interesting story. The inscriptions are here given in the order of age, all being descendants of Lucas Sullivant, the pioneer:

William Starling Sullivant, L.L. D. A classical scholar and member of various learned societies in Europe and America. Born Jan. 16, 1803, died Apr. 30, 1873.

He was the eldest son of Lucas Sullivant, and one of the most distinguished citizens of our city. He received a liberal education, graduating at Yale University at the age of 20 years, and while from early youth engaged in active business pursuits, he found time for a thorough study of the natural sciences. In the annual report of the Council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for 1873, he is characterized as "the most accomplished bryologist this country has ever produced."

Jane, wife of Wm. S. Sullivant, dau. of Alexander K. and Mary Marshall, born in Kentucky Jan. 7, 1808, died in Ohio Jan. 7, 1825.

It will be noted that she died on her 17th birthday. Her father was brother of Chief Justice Marshall, and intimately related to many of the celebrated Virginia families. Her only daughter, Jane Marshall Sullivant, became the wife of Robert E. Neil and mother of two daughters.

Eliza G., wife of Wm. S. Sullivant, dau. of Eliphalet and Mary M. Wheeler, born in New York City March 14, 1817, died in Ohio Aug. 23, 1850.

She was a lady of rare accomplishments and ability, and was her husband's efficient assistant in his scientific work. She died of cholera during the prevalence of that epidemic.

Caroline E., wife of Wm. S. Sullivant, born Jan. 17, 1833, died March 1, 1891.

"But O for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

She was dau. of Jacob Sutton, who was descended in the eighth generation from Capt. James Sandys, who was an original purchaser from the Indians of Block Island in 1660. She is remembered by her friends as an intelligent and cultured lady of marked literary ability.

Lucas, son of Wm. S. and E. G. Sullivant, b. Nov. 19, 1836, d. Feb. 21, 1838.

Wm. Starling, son of Wm. S. and E. G. Sullivant, b. July 22, 1841, d. Sept. 21, 1865.

Edmund Greg, son of Wm. S. and E. G. Sullivant, b. June 1, 1844, d. Mar. 31, 1867.

Henry, son of Wm. S. and E. G. Sullivant, b. Aug. 10, 1846, d. Sept. 21, 1849.

Edith Steel, dau. of Wm. S. and Caroline E. Sullivant, born Feb. 22, 1863, died Jan. 13, 1896.

She was fifth child of her parents and spoken of by her uncle when ten years of age as "a child of great promise, beautiful, amiable and gentle."

Michael L., born Aug. 6, 1807, died Jan. 29, 1879.

Second son of Lucas Sullivant. He received a liberal education at the Ohio University and Center College, Ky., but chose farming as an occupation for life, and which he carried on upon a very extensive scale both at home and upon his great estates, "Broadlands" and "Burr Oaks," in the State of Illinois. He was twice married and left several children.

In memory of Sarah L., wife of Michael L. Sullivant, who departed this life Dec. 7, 1844, in the 35th year of her age.

She was of a sweet and noble nature,
Every grace and beauty crowned her.
Her walk in life was full of beauty,
Deeply pious from life's early morning,
With hope undiminished and faith unshaken
She calmly passed away to God.

Here are also deposited the remains of six children, Lucas, Sally, Michael, Mary, Magdalen, and an infant.



LYNE STARLING AND SULLIVANT MONUMENTS.

Upon the reverse side is carved in high relief a beautiful female figure surrounded by six cherubs, and under them the words:

"Here am I, Lord, with the children Thou hast given me."

She was dau. of Col. Joseph McDowell, of Danville, Ky., who bore a gallant part under Gov. Shelby in the War of 1812. He was brother of John Adair and Abram Irvin. The McDowells of Kentucky was one of the most notable families which settled in that part of the country in the eighteenth century. The families were large in number, and almost without exception were men and women of ability and achieved great success in all the communities in which they lived. They were descended from an ancient Scottish clan, and were of the people known as "Covenanters," so bitterly persecuted in the time of Charles I. While driven from their homes and scattered far and wide, they have proved an efficient "leaven" wherever they have found a dwelling.

Fanny Willis, wife of Michael L. Sullivant, June 22, 1832–Sept. 23, 1905.

She was a woman of fine executive ability: was her husband's chief adviser in his extensive business operations.

Willis, son of M. L. and Fanny Sullivant, died July 5, 1856, aged 11 m. 22 d.

Francis Roderick, son of (same), died Aug. 14, 1860, aged 8 m. 22 d.

Sarah McDowell, dau. of M. L. and S. McD. Sullivant, 1837–1895.

Beautiful spirit free from all stain,
Ours the heartache, sorrow and pain,
Thine is the glory and infinite gain.

Her uncle calls her golden-haired "Sallie," and characterizes her as a woman of fine culture and gentle manners, and much beloved by all.

Joseph, son of Lucas and Sarah Starling Sullivant, 1809–1882.

Third son of Lucas Sullivant: also educated at the Ohio University and Center College. He was an ardent lover of books and the natural sciences, and was a member of learned societies. He devoted much time for many years to the development of the Columbus schools, serving freely as a member and President of the School Board, and one of the largest of our public school buildings bears his name. He has most honorably filled all the following positions: Member of the American Scientific Association, Treasurer of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Trustee of Starling Medical College, Trustee of the Ohio State University, member of the first Board of Trustees of Green Lawn Cemetery—he selected its site, and it is said was its projector. Mr. Sullivant was thrice married and left a numerous family.

Margaret Irwin McDowell, wife of Joseph Sullivant, was dau. of Col. Joseph McDowell, of Danville, Ky., and sister of the first wife of Michael L. Sullivant. She died ————. Her only dau., Margaret Irwin, became the wife of Gen. Henry B. Carrington, and died May 11, 1871.

To Mary Eliza, wife of Joseph Sullivant, born in Kentucky Mar. 6, 1814, died Jan. 8, 1851.

Richly endowed with every quality that adorns a woman; she was a warm and sympathizing friend, a dutiful, kind sister, tender mother, and an affectionate wife.

In disposition, amiable, charitable and forgiving, remarkably unselfish, forbearing and self-denying, her deportment was irreproachable, and in all the relations of life most exemplary.

A Christian, consistent, humble, devout, patient in suffering, and sustained by a strong faith in the truths and promises of the Gospel, her end was peaceful and full of hope. The remembrance of her self-sacrificing affection and her many virtues will live in the hearts of those who knew and loved her.

[*Statue in Niche.*]

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil; Thy rod and Thy staff comfort me.

Elizabeth Underhill, wife of Joseph Sullivant, 1831–1882.

She was his third wife, descended in the eighth generation from the famous Capt. John Underhill, of whom much is written in Winthrop and other New England histories.

Near the Sullivant memorials stands a massive granite sarcophagus, erected to the memory of the most prominent and active of the first proprietors and founders of Columbus:

Starling—Lyne, born in Mecklenberg Co., Virginia, died Nov. 15, 1848, aged 65 years.

[*Reverse Side.*]

Possessed of a clear, comprehensive and reflecting mind, which was quickened and expanded by extensive travel, observation and intercourse among men rather than by reading, energetic and persevering, of a most retentive memory and a sound judgment, he readily applied his knowledge, and in the business affairs of life was eminently successful, leaving many liberal and generous bequests, being also the founder of Starling Medical College.

Lyne Starling was a brother of Mrs. Lucas Sullivant, a man of striking personality, being, it is said, six feet seven inches tall. In a private letter written in 1809 from Franklinton, he says, "I have just purchased an elegant seat and large tract opposite this town, on the other side of the river, which I have an idea of improving." He became the wealthiest man in the county in this time, and was the founder of Starling Medical College, of which Dr. Starling Loving, his nephew, was so long its head.

John Madison Starling, born in Kentucky Mar. 21, 1824, died in New York City Sept. 22, 1853.

Green be the grass above thee,
Brother of our early days.

Our Grandmother, Lucinda McDowell Merrill, 1789-1850.

She was dau. of Samuel McDowell, a Kentucky Revolutionary officer and patriot whose grandfather, Ephraim, at the age of 16, fought at the siege of Londonderry. She was the wife of Mr. Brashear. Their dau., Mary Eliza, was the wife of Joseph Sullivant and mother of the late Mrs. James A. Miles and other children. After the death of Mr. Brashear she married Col. Merrill.

Near the Starling monument :

McDowell—John A., born in Kentucky 1789. Eminent in the profession of the law. After having honorably filled various public stations, he was at the time of his death, 1823, one of the President Judges of Ohio.

He was taken from his family and numberless connections in the midst of his usefulness and at a time when a brilliant career was opening to him. This monument is erected by his widow and children, in token of their affection for the best of husbands and parents.

Abram Irvin McDowell, born Apr. 24, 1791, died Nov. 16, 1844.

Eliza Selden, wife of Abram Irvin McDowell, born Dec. 3, 1795, died Nov. 20, 1849.

He was brother of John A. McDowell and closely connected with the Sullivants.

In the distinguished group of Columbus pioneer memorials stands a beautiful circular monument of white marble surmounted by a canopy supported by pillars. Under the canopy is a marble bust [see illustration], beneath which are inscriptions :

Swan—Gustavus, died Feb. 6, 1860, aged 74.

Amelia, wife of Gustavus Swan, died Nov. 5, 1859, aged 73.

He was son of John and Sarah (Mead) Swan, born at Peterborough, N. H., July 15, 1787; studied law at Concord, N. H., and there admitted to the bar; came to Franklinton in 1811 and there began his long and unusually successful professional life. He was Director and President of the State Bank of Ohio—a most able financier, as well as one of the most eminent lawyers of his time. His wife was dau. of George and Mary Aldrich Western, of Meriden, Mass. Of their two daus., Sarah married Mr. Whiting, of New York, and Jane married Hon. George M. Parsons, of Columbus.

Near the latter is the monument to another eminent jurist :

Joseph Rockwell Swan, born Dec. 28, 1802, died Dec. 18, 1884.

Hannah Ann Andrews, wife of Joseph R. Swan, born July 31, 1802, died Mar. 8, 1876.

"A long and happy life."

He was nephew of Gustavus Swan, o' Scotch-Irish ancestry (Londonderry); educated and began the study of law at Aurora, N. Y., which he continued with his uncle at Columbus, where he was admitted to the bar in 1824. He was in turn elected Common Pleas and Supreme Judge. His decisions have never been overruled, and his books have made his name a household word among the legal profession.

Mrs. Hannah Andrews Swan, born in Derby, Conn., was dau. of Samuel J. Andrews and granddau. of Dr. Samuel Andrews, a celebrated divine of the English Church. She was married to Mr. Swan in 1831 at Rochester, N. Y. She was a woman of high culture. Her life was filled with noble words and deeds of Christian charity. So unostentatious were her movements that only her intimate friends knew the full measure of her benevolence. She left three sons and two daus.

Jonathan Swan (our father), born at Peterboro, N. H., June 3, 1770, died in Aurora, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1828.

Sarah Swan (our mother), born at Milton, Conn., July 11, 1777, died at Columbus, O., Aug. 8, 1871.

They were the parents of Joseph R. Swan.

Andrews—Selina, mother of Sarah D. Wilcox, born at Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 30, 1773, died at Columbus, O., Apr. 24, 1868.

She was the grandmother of Gen. James A. Wilcox.

John Whitney Andrews, born Feb. 6, 1811, died Oct. 29, 1893.

Lavina Gwynne, wife of John W. Andrews, born Oct. 19, 1816, died Jan. 11, 1898.

John Wallingford Andrews, died May 8, 1880, aged 31 years.

Among the pioneer group of monuments we find the following:

Wilcox—P. B., born at Westfield, Conn., Sept. 26, 1790, died at Columbus, O., Mar. 25, 1863.

Sarah D. Andrews, wife of P. B. Wilcox, born at Wallingford, Conn., Sept., 1797, died at Columbus, O., Jan. 2, 1873.

Phineas Bacon Wilcox was son of Seth Wilcox and Polly Bacon, his wife, their ancestors having emigrated in the seventeenth century from Bury St. Edmunds, England. He left the farm on the Connecticut River called "Fortyrod Hill" at the age of 16, to enter Cheshire Academy. After a preparatory course he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1821, marrying in the same year. They started for Columbus, where his father owned lands, and arrived after a long and adventurous journey. He was for more than forty years one of the foremost lawyers, standing in the front rank with the great legal lights of that period in Ohio.

James Andrews Wilcox, born Sept. 23, 1828, died Sept. 26, 1891.

He was only son of Phineas Bacon Wilcox; was educated at Kenyon and Yale Colleges, and entered upon the practice of law with his father in 1851. During the Civil War he was from the first called to fill important positions in the service, and at its close in 1865 held the rank of Brigadier General. After the war he resumed the practice of law and was attorney for an extensive railway system. His wife, who survived him some fourteen years, was Lucy, dau. of Joseph Sullivant, whom he married in 1863.

Gwynne—Baldwin, born Dec. 30, 1830, died Mar. 27, 1878.

Louise, wife of Baldwin Gwynne, born May 12, 1834, died Apr. 25, 1879.

She was dau. of Dr. I. G. Jones, her mother being a dau. of Col. James Kilbourne, founder of Worthington, and granddau. of Major Nathan Goodale, of Revolutionary fame.

Edmund Lyne Gwynne, born Nov. 28, —, died May 15, 1874.

Brother of Baldwin Gwynne.

Edmiston Gwynne, died Dec. 8, 1887, aged 25 years.

Eli W. Gwynne, born Dec. 18, 1794, died Dec. 7, 1866.

Matilda J. Gwynne, 1820-1895.

Elizabeth Gwynne, 1759-1847.

A few rods to the north of the Sullivant group stands a white marble monument of chaste design and artistic workmanship,

erected in the early '60s. It bears a name which has been indelibly stamped upon our city, which will remain as long as we have a city and a name—"Goodale."

On the north face is the inscription :

Goodale.

West Side.

Major Nathan Goodale.

An officer in the War of the Rev.; born at Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., 1743; removed with his family to Ohio, 1788; was taken prisoner by the Indians from his farm at Belpre, O., in the spring of 1793, died while a prisoner with them near Sandusky, not long after his capture.

Mrs. Elizabeth, his wife, born in Rutland, Worcester Co., Mass., Apr. 1, 1743, died at Franklinton, O., June 24, 1809.

Mrs. Goodale came early to Franklinton with her son, Dr. Goodale, and was buried in the old Franklinton Cemetery, on the banks of the Scioto River.

Major Nathan Goodale is commemorated in a tablet placed by the D. A. R. at the of his on the battlefield of

Doctor Lincoln Goodale, born in Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 25, 1782, died in Columbus, O., Apr. 30, 1868.

At the time of his death he was probably the oldest citizen of Ohio, having come to Marietta with the pioneers in 1788.

Integrity, industry, energy and economy gave him large wealth, kindness and charity taught him how to use it. His acts of public and private beneficence are his best and most enduring monument.

Among the best known and most useful of the early Franklin County families were the Neil brothers, William and Robert. Their enclosures are near the central part of the grounds. The monuments are plain and unpretentious, like the lives and characters of those whom they commemorate :

Neil—Wm., born Dec. 4, 1788, died May 18, 1870.

Hannah Neil, born June 3, 1794, died Mar. 13, 1868.

William Neil was born in Kentucky; came to Ohio in 1818. He became the owner of the finest stage line out of Columbus and soon had many such lines in operation, merging them in the Ohio Stage Co., the Deshlers and Sullivants as shareholders. He was at that period known as the "Stage King." He was also most active among pioneer railroad builders, the successor of the great stage transit lines. In 1828 he bought the Vance farm of 300 acres and built his home on the terrace just above the famous spring, now the site of the Ohio State University. He continued buying land until he owned all west of High street south to Town street, also several thousand acres to the northeast, embracing the sites of Indianola, the State Fair grounds, the Leonard tract, etc. Much of it was then covered with virgin forest of oak and black walnut, and from it were cut the timber of which the first "Neil House" and the early homes of Columbus were built.

Hannah Schwing Neil was born in Virginia; married to William Neil in 1816. Some of her grandchildren remember the old home where her hospitality and charities were dispensed with a lavish hand. She gave the site upon which Wesley Chapel was built, was a founder of the Columbus Female Benevolent Society and the Hannah Neil Mission [the Home for the Friendless]. Her name to-day is a household word, and her whole life was devoted to works of unselfish charity and benevolence.

Robert Neil, born Oct. 19, 1796, died Mar. 3, 1883.

Mary Mitchell Hoge, wife of Robert Neil, born Oct. 19, 1813, died July 30, 1853.

Robert Neil was eight years younger than his brother William, and came to Columbus in the early times and was associated with him in his business enterprises. His wife was dau. of Rev. James Hoge.

Upon a white marble monument upon the same lot are these inscriptions, testifying to the loyal affection existing between master and servant :

Juvin—Ambrose, died Feb. 7, 1853, aged 38 years.

Catharine, his wife, died Aug. 28, 1855, aged 38 years.

He was born in Ky., owned by Robert Neil, brought to Ohio by him when a youth and raised in his family.

"For probity and integrity he was excelled by few."

Neil—Robert Elkin, born May 2, 1819, died May 25, 1899.

James H. Neil, born June 15, 1832, died Dec. 16, 1881.

Mattie Abbott Neil, wife of James H. Neil, born Aug. 12, 1841, died Mar. 18, 1870.

Noble—John, born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1789, died June 23, —, aged 82 years.

Catharine Macdil, wife of John Noble, born in Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 25, 1793, died April 12, 1867.

They came to Lancaster, O., in 1811, with his father and mother, Samuel and Mary (Patterson) Noble. Kept hotel there in 1820; helped build the Ohio Canal and took part in the opening ceremonies July 4, 1825. Took a cargo of produce to New Orleans. He became the proprietor of the National Hotel at Columbus (predecessor of the Neil House) for seven years. Was the first person to improve Broad street; was committee to plant trees, etc. Purchased the jars for the laying the cornerstone of the State House. (Congressman Taylor, elected in 1904-1906, is his great-grandson.)

Henry Clay, born in Lancaster, O., Feb. 28, 1826, died in Columbus Dec. 12, 1890.

Elizabeth Jane Edmiston, wife of Henry C. Noble, born in Columbus May 5, 1827, died Aug. 7, 1895.

He was son of John Noble; came to Columbus when a child, and became one of its best known and honored citizens. She was dau. of Dr. John Edmiston, his only child who reached mature years.

Edmiston—Evan, Morrison, Martha Ann, Mary and Jane, children of Dr. John and Matilda (Gwynne) Edmiston, and their faithful nurse, Seely.

Dr. John Edmiston was the first physician to locate in Columbus. He was born at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Nov. 27, 1790, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; came to Franklin in 1814; soon removed to Columbus. On June 22 he married Miss Matilda A. Gwynne, of Maryland. He built at the corner of High and Walnut, one of the first brick houses in Columbus now occupied by Dr. Todd. He was a skilled physician, a cultured and refined gentleman, and died at the early age of 44, on July 23, 1834. His wife died Nov. 24, 1874. Their only child who reached maturity was Elizabeth Jane, wife of Henry C. Noble.

Ridgeway—Hon. Joseph, died Jan. 31, 1861, in the 78th year of his age.

Mary Ridgeway, his wife, died Oct. 21, 1847, aged 74 years 9 mo.

He was born on Staten Island, N. Y., May 5, 1783, removed to Columbus in 1821; was an esteemed and honored founder of the community, a prominent and upright citizen. After a life of public and private usefulness, beloved as a Christian benefactor by all who knew him, he passed from earth, leaving a bright example to those who came after him and a community to mourn his loss.

Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., born on Staten Island, State of New York, Apr. 8, 1800, died at Mt. Vernon, O., Aug. 23, 1850.

Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., nephew of Joseph Ridgeway, Sr., who brought him up and educated him in New York for an engineer, came to Columbus with his uncle in 1820; established a foundry, which was the first iron manufacturing in Columbus. The Ridgeway plow marked an era in Ohio agriculture. J. R., Jr., was employed on the canal when in process of construction; was a leading spirit in the building of the Columbus and Lima Railway, a principal stockholder and Director; was in the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives in 1844 and 1846. He died greatly regretted, having been identified with most of the enterprises of the city.

Jenette S. Ridgeway, born in Brandywine Hundred, State of Delaware, Jan. 26, 1806, died in Columbus, O., Jan. 25, 1881.

Charles M. Ridgeway, born at Cincinnati, O., Nov. 11, 1829, died at Col., O., Nov. 26, 1885.

Mary, mother of J. Ridgeway, Jr., died Sept. 18, 1848, in the 68th year of her age.

Thomas Ridgeway, born on Staten Island, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1789, removed to Columbus, O., in 1839, died Jan. 18, 1876.

Eliza, wife of Thomas Ridgeway, born in the City of New York Oct. 10, 1800, died in Col., Ohio, Apr. 8, 1874.

Thomas John Ridgeway, son of Thomas and Eliza Ridgeway, born at Newark, N. J., Dec. 13, 1829, died Nov. 17, 1885.

Stewart—John, born Sept. 28, 1752, died Aug. 12, 1809.

Charley Stewart, son of John S., born Sept. 20, 1781, died Oct. 10, 1813.

Benjamin Stewart, son of John S., born July 15, 1789, died May 6, 1813.

Francis Stewart, son of John S., born Mar. 2, 1788, died Jan. 2, 1874.

Martha Sterrett, wife of Francis Stewart, born Mar. 16, 1798, died July 20, 1834.

Sarah Benfield, wife of Francis Stewart, born April 19, 1798, died July 7, 1868.

Sarah B. Stewart, daughter of Francis Stewart (wife of J. E. Baldwin), born Aug. 4, 1822, died Aug. 13, 1845.

John Stewart, son of Francis Stewart, born Apr. 6, 1830, died July 8, 1856.

Mary E. Stewart, dau. of Francis Stewart (wife of Joseph H. Geiger), born Nov. 3, 1818, died Mar. 20, 1854.

Olivia Stewart, dau. of Francis Stewart, born Sept. 23, 1820, died Sept. 20, 1844.

Charles Stewart, son of Francis Stewart, born Aug. 13, 1824, died Apr. 13, 1842.

It would seem that this Stewart family were from York, Pa., for it was there that Francis Stewart was born, Mar. 2, 1788. He was a farmer and carpenter. At the age of 20, it is stated, he started with his tools on his back to walk to Franklinton, where he arrived in due time and began work at his trade. He was elected Sheriff in 1815 and Collector in 1818. In 1819 he removed across the Scioto to Columbus, entering mercantile business, founding the house known in recent years as Osborn, Kershaw & Co. His partner for many years was A. D. Osborn, retiring from the firm in 1850. The case of Schiller Square on our streets to the time of his death, and is well remembered by many now living. He owned the site of Schiller Park, which was long known as "Stewart's Grove."

Thrall—Wm. B. born June 18, 1798, died June 7, 1876.

Maria Rockwell, wife of Wm. B. Thrall, born Nov. 17, 1805, died May 6, 1888.

Judge Thrall was descended from the best Puritan stock of old and New England, born in Rutland, Vt., son of a Revolutionary officer. He learned the art of printing in the workshop of the *Rutland Herald*, and at the age of 19 years moved the printing press to New York. He lived successively at Granville, Worthington, Circleville and Columbus, and became a journalist of pronounced ability and success. He was a distinguished Mason and a devout Christian man. The interesting story of his life may be found in Williams' History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties. For Thrall Genealogy, see THE QUARTERLY, Vol. IX.

A dignified and stately granite shaft marks the resting place of one whom all of the last generation of our city knew so well:

Taylor—David, born July 24, 1801, died July 29, 1889.

He was a native of Truro, Nova Scotia, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. At the age of seven years he came with his father, Robert Taylor, to Ohio, settling upon the "refugee lands" in Franklin Co., which incident gave the name "Truro," his native place, to the new township. Here he spent his long life of activity and usefulness, and died in the fullness of years, beloved by his children and intimate associates and revered and respected by all.

Margaret Livingston, wife of David Taylor, Nov. 2, 1809–Feb 12, 1895. She was eldest daughter of Judge Edward Livingston.

Whiting—Isaac N., born Dec. 2, 1799, died Aug. 23, 1880.

Orrel Kilbourne, wife of Isaac N. Whiting, born Oct. 15, 1803, died Nov. 10, 1863.

He was the first regular book dealer of Columbus, and is well remembered by many of the present generation. She was dau. of Col. James Kilbourne, born at Washington, Pa., while the family were on their way to Ohio. Her father stated that she made the number of persons in the first year's settlement just one hundred.

On a modest, unpretentious white slab we read :

Hoge—James, D. D., born at Moorefield, Va., July 4, 1784, died at Columbus, O., Sept. 22, 1863.

Jane Woods, wife of James Hoge, born at Wheeling, Va., 1790, died at Columbus, O., Dec. 10, 1861.

No man contributed more to the formation of the high character of the people of this community than Dr. Hoge. He was the first pastor of the first organized church of any kind in this county, and remained the beloved, faithful, able minister of the pioneer church for more than fifty years.

He was son of Rev. Moses Hoge, who served in the Revolutionary army, and arrived in Columbus Nov. 19, 1805, having been appointed a missionary by the Presbytery at Philadelphia that year. Gov Allen Trimble in his autobiography speaks of James Hoge as having been a guest of his father's family in Virginia in 1802, and again in Highland Co., O., in 1806, then much broken in health, unable to preach and requiring nursing. He further states that James Hoge's mother (a Miss Rose) was a schoolmate and intimate friend of young Trimble's mother in Virginia. Dr. Hoge is well remembered by many of our older residents, and his daughter, wife of the late Alfred Thomas, is now living in this city. When the Columbus Female Benevolent Society was organized in 1835, Mrs. Hoge was elected its first president.

Dr. Hoge delivered the address at the dedication of this cemetery, July 9, 1849. On Sept. 25, 1867, two years after he began his work here, the church extended him a formal call. This document was in the handwriting of Lucas Sullivant.

Upon a stately granite shaft are inscriptions of the following :

Johnson—Orange, born in Mansfield, Conn., Feb. 7, 1790, died Nov. 28, 1876, aged 87 years.

Achsa Maynard Johnson, born in Montgomery, Mass., Apr. 7, 1791, died May 21, 1882, aged 92 years.

William M. Johnson, born in Worthington, May 21, 1818, died Oct. 11, 1840.

Mary A. Johnson, born in Worthington, Aug. 15, 1816, died Apr. 17, 1819.

Orange Johnson was born in Mansfield, Conn., by trade a combmaker, a stock of which useful articles he brought on horse-back to Worthington, O., where he arrived on Aug. 11, 1814. His first customer was Robert Neil, then a merchant of Urbana. He was one of the best examples of business thrift, persistence and ability, and is well remembered as a prominent man of affairs by many of the present generation. His old home-stead, which is at Worthington, is still a substantial and attractive structure, while the business blocks in Columbus will long attest his thorough manner of performing all his undertakings.

Sessions—Francis C., born at South Wilbraham, Mass., Feb. 27, 1820, died Mar. 25, 1892.

Francis C. Sessions was of the best New England stock, whose grandfather was one of the "Boston Tea Party." Another ancestor assisted in the destruction of the Gaspee in Narragansett Bay, which exploit was led by a celebrated Ohio pioneer, Commodore Abraham Whipple. Mr. Sessions was one of the most useful and benevolent of Columbus business men of his time, a chief pillar in the First Congregational Church during the first fifty years of its existence, and well beloved by all who were fortunate enough to enjoy his acquaintance. His wife, who still survives, was the dau. of Orange Johnson.

Members of another pioneer family and their kin are remembered in the following inscriptions :

Kilbourne—Hector, Esq., late of Sandusky City, born in Granby, Conn., Apr. 25, 1791, died in Columbus, Dec. 18, 1837, aged 47 years.

He was son of Col James Kilbourne, founder of Worthington.

On another monument is a fine medallion in relief of :

Lincoln Kilbourne, born Oct. 19, 1810, died Mar. 30, 1895.

Jane Evans, his wife, born Jan. 18, 1819.

He was son of Col. James Kilbourne and Cynthia Goodale, his wife, and was named for his uncle, Dr. Lincoln Goodale. He remained in active business up to the time of his death, having followed mercantile business for sixty-six years. His sons are among the leading citizens of Columbus and some of the next generation are in active business life.

Jones—I. G., M. D., born in Unity, Waldo Co., Maine, July 18, 1807, died Mar. 14, 1857.

Cynthia, wife of Dr. I. G. Jones, daughter of Col. James Kilbourne, born at Worthington, Ohio, 1809, died at Columbus, O., 1898.

For sketch of Dr. Jones, see this Magazine, Vol. VI, page 161.

Four children of J. and E. H. Bailhache.

On a quaint old freestone monument removed from one of the first burial places is the above inscription. These children of John Bailhache died before 1835, for in that year he removed to Alton, Ill., with at least one son of ten years, William H., who became a noted newspaper man in Illinois and California and died but a short time ago. The elder Bailhache was of English and French descent, a native of the Isle of Jersey. By profession a journalist, he was owner of the *Scioto Gazette*, at Chillicothe, before 1825; in that year he was owner with George Nashee of the *Columbus Journal*, with which he was connected until 1835. He was the State Printer for three years, was a Judge and a member of the Ohio Legislature. He was a journalist of influence in Alton, Ill., and died there in 1857.

Buttles—Joel, born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 1, 1787, died at Urbana, O., Aug. 14, 1850.

Also seven children, from one to eleven years.

He was son of Levi and Sarah (Phelps) Buttolph. The father, Levi, arrived in Worthington Dec. 8, 1804, in the midst of a violent snowstorm. The hardships and exposure incident to his emigration undermined his health and he died in the following June.

Joel Buttles married Sept. 11, 1814, Louretta Barnes, dau. of Dr. Saul Barnes of Massachusetts (deceased) and Cynthia Goodale (Barnes), then wife of Col. James Kilbourne. He became one of the most active and useful citizens of Columbus, was its first Postmaster, President of the City Bank, and held many positions of trust. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church.

Campbell—Erected to the memory of the Hon. John W. Campbell, late Judge of the Court of the U. S. for the District of Ohio. He was born in the Co. of Augusta, Va., and died at Delaware, O., Sept. 24, 1833, aged 51 years and 7 mo.

He served his fellow-citizens first in the Legislature of Ohio, afterwards during ten years as a Representative in Congress. He was approved as an efficient legislator and as an upright and enlightened jurist, possessing talents of a high order directed by the strictest integrity, he was esteemed as an honest man, honored as a patriotic citizen, beloved as a kinsman and friend. Cordially embracing the religion of the Divine Saviour, he wished to live to recommend that religion to others. He was just and benevolent, had hope in his end, and his death was lamented by all who knew him.

Eleanor W., wife of John W. Campbell, born in Augusta Co., Va., Jan. 3, 1784, died at Col., O., Apr. 23, 1862.

Shortly after her husband's death she edited and published most of his addresses, biographical sketches, etc.

Soon after coming to Columbus he acquired possession of a tract of land embracing the sites of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Carnegie Library, the title to the latter having changed but twice since that period.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF GOVERNOR ALLEN TRIMBLE.

1813-1826.

Allen Trimble was Clerk of the Court of Highland Co. from 1808 to the March term, 1816,* when he was succeeded by Samuel Bell.

He was Representative in 1816 and Senator from 1817 to 1825, inclusive, being Speaker from 1819, and by virtue of that position, acting Governor from Jan. 3, 1822, to Jan., 1823.

He was defeated for Governor in 1822 by Jeremiah Morrow, the vote being, Morrow, 26,056; Trimble, 22,599; Irwin, 11,050; and again in 1824, the vote being, Morrow, 39,526; Trimble, 37,108. In 1826 he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1828.

He served as State Canal Commissioner from 1824 to 1826.

Hillsboro Academy was chartered Feb. 9, 1829. He was one of the incorporators and at the first meeting was elected President of the Board of Trustees, which position he held till April, 1854. In 1853 the buildings had been, by vote of the stockholders, transferred to the Board of Education.

He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University from 1842 to 1850. He was President of the State Board of Agriculture.

[From Thomas Worthington, U. S. Senator.]

CHILLICOTHE; OHIO, Oct. 4th, 1813.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Gallatin has requested me, either in person or by some gentleman near the land, to lay off 200 acres of the enclosed survey to A. Ellison, Esqr., who has agreed that you shall do it if you will be so good as to undertake it. The 200 acres is to be laid off at some row or end and to force a proportionate value to the rent of the tract. Will you please undertake it and whilst you are on the land examine it and say what it is worth in your opinion and enclose to me at the City of Washington a plat of the land with the two hundred acres and its corners and the bill of expenses attending it, which shall be paid as you direct. Your kind attention to this business will be thankfully acknowledged, as I find my time so short as to put it out of my power to do it myself. Very respectfully,

A. Trimble, Esqr.

T. WORTHINGTON.

[Gov. R. J. Meigs to Allen Trimble.]

CHILLICOTHE, July 11th, 1813.

DEAR SIR: Absence delayed my answering yours sooner. I this Day give orders to Gen. Foos, Commandant of the 2nd Division, to order an Election for the first Brigade thereof.

I cannot longer consider Gen. McArthur as Commandant of that Division, and shall not issue any Commission for Brigadier in consequence of any Election held under his Orders. I am Sir, Your most obt. Servt.,

Allen Trimble. Esq.

RETURN J. MEIGS.

* After the service in the War of 1812 we see by the undersigned that Allen Trimble was in good position in the State of Ohio. Only twelve years from the time he entered the State was the following paper signed by Ethan Allen Brown who afterward was so firm a friend.

We, the undersigned Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, do hereby appoint Allen Trimble Clerk pro tempore of the Supreme Court for the County of Highland in the State of Ohio, hereby authorizing him to perform the duties of said office on his giving Bond as the law directs with security to be approved by two Associate Judges of said County and on his taking the oath of fidelity to support the Constitution of this State and the United States, and the oath of office.

Given under our hands this 7th day of March, in the year 1816.

ETHAN A. BROWN,
JESUP N. CONCH.

[From Captain W. Arnold.]

FRANKFORT, KY., 29 May, 1818.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2nd Inst., was received this day. I need not say that it afforded me much pleasure to hear from you, for of that you are convinced.

I am sorry that the appointment of the Surveyor on the Red river could not be obtained, but my opinion with regard to the surveying in the Alabama, corresponds with yours, I will therefore abandon the idea.

I am using every exertion to settle my affairs in this country, and I will most probably be ready to set out with the first rise of the water for Natchitoches, in a hul boat, with a suitable cargo for that place. The conduct of our worthy partner urges dispatch—the sooner we can get clear of him the better.

I have received a letter from D. Parker, with a general order inclosed requiring me to forward my Accounts or a certificate that I did not owe the government; I informed him that I had transmitted my account long since, and that I had had no accounts with the government since 1813. And certified that I did not believe that I was indebted to the U. S., to which no answer has yet been received, but I expect one every mail.

On my arrival at Louisville, I met with our old Col.,—we were at the same house together, but I passed and re-passed without noticing him—it was all I could do, as I was yet in the Army. The period is not distant when my rank will be equal to his.

I did propose to take a few Slaves to Red river, but find the prices here will not justify it. An active, young fellow here, is worth eight hundred dollars.

I wish you would inform me of the prices of Kentucky produce below—and give me your opinion as to the articles which will be most profitable as Natchitoches.

I am astonished at Bultill's audacity. It proves still more unequivocally that he is a dishonest man—when I leave here I will go prepared to continue there till we can colonize the western woods, or try the experiment.

Give me all the news, and believe me to be your sincere friend,

W. ARNOLD.

P. S.—My health has been much improved, since my arrival. I hope to recover in a couple of months, notwithstanding a violent cough which has annoyed me for five or six weeks.

William A. Trimble writes to his brother in 1817: "Send me by the first opportunity to Louisville, Ky., my French books, Rochefoucauld Maxims, etc., my sword and scabbard by Captain Alexander Hill;" and in 1821 he says, "Allen, Rachel, and I will probably go to Yellow Springs for a trip for our health," and then in 1821, "A radical error that Red Jacket and those two other Indians were at the Treaty at Detroit. You know I made the speech and the reply for the Indians was complimentary." See life of William A. Trimble, Historical and Archaeological Society Quarterly, July, 1905.

This letter is from Allen Trimble to Cary, his brother in 1818.

COLUMBUS, O., December 9, 1818.

TO CARY A. TRIMBLE:

DEAR BROTHER:—I have seen the Treasurer of State and learn from him that he is now taking Western Reserve notes in payment. You need not fear taking them. New Lisbon is not taken, but it is said they exchange other paper for their notes. If you make any arrangements with Mr. Patton, the Collector, let me know as early as possible.

Lake Erie is not taken by the Treasurer, but I think I can change what you can collect of them. I should be willing if a sale of our Park could be made to any advantages to sell at the Ware house, pay off what we owe and rest on our ease until the storm is over.

If any thing is done about a Turn Pike road to Ripley, it should be done soon. I am of opinion it would be advisable if for nothing else than to effect the location of the Seat of Justice on the straight line from Hillsborough to Ripley. The banks have stopped specie payment throughout the State except old Chillicothe.

The Treasurer wants the Legislature to say what money he shall receive. They will put it off if possible, although they ought certainly to instruct him. I will advise you on this subject as soon as possible.

How do you, and all the family?

A. TRIMBLE.

[From James W. Campbell, M. C.]

WASHINGTON CITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 11, 1819. }

SIR: Your favor of the 31 ult. has just been received. The result of the election was known here on Tuesday and how much pleasure I felt at the success of your brother I will not pretend to describe. The pleasure, I can assure you, is not confined to me. The Ohio rep'r seem generally gratified and even those to whom your brother is unknown, and T. W. known, participated in the gratification. Please present him my congratulations.

In regard to the banks of Ohio—it seems some drastic remedy was needed. The evil of banking appears to have nearly reached its zenith and any experiment might be safely made.

Congress is much perplexed to know what ought to be done with the United States bank. It now appears to have more friends than it had three weeks ago. Some are for doing nothing on the ground that the stockholders will correct the evil—others say "*Spare it*," the State banks have done as bad or worse. Some say repeal the charter at once and be done with it; while perhaps the more cautious and reflecting suppose it best to attack it in the manner therein designated, by *sci. fa.* The fears are, that nothing will be done. Mr. Spencer has offered several resolutions which are calculated to effect a modification of the charter with the consent of those concerned in the bank. It is said he is determined Curtius-like to throw himself into the gulph and save the institution.

Our Seminole war is over and General Jackson has proved himself victorious once more.

Two days have been spent in the House on the general appropriation bill. With much difficulty it was so amended as to comprise \$235,000 to complete the Cumberland road. It is astonishing with what jealousy the Western interests are viewed by many. All the relief that purchasers of public lands need expect will be a suspension of forfeiture. No mercy, it seems, can be expected for future purchasers.

The season is very mild and has been so for many weeks. Respects to Mrs. Trimble.

Yours,

JAS. W. CAMPBELL.

[From William A. Trimble.]

WASHINGTON, 12th Feb'y, 1820.

DEAR BROTHER: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has just been received. I should be extremely sorry if the Canal Bill should ultimately fail. Because I think that the immediate and permanent interests of the State would be very much promoted by the State availing itself of the opportunity which it may have of procuring part of the new purchase.

If the resources which the State might thereby command were properly conducted I have no doubt that in twenty years the waters of the Lake and those of the Ohio might be connected at every point indicated in the Governor's Message. At which of those points the work should be first commenced is not material (except to increase the price of land which has not been sold) for an enlarged, liberal and enlightened policy would embrace the whole plan, and commence on that part of it which most effectually promotes the interests of the whole plan. With a special view to this subject I have succeeded in getting an able committee appointed in the Senate on Roads and Canals. They are favourable to the principle and I have strong reasons to believe that they would favourably receive propositions on this subject from Ohio.

Should the State determine to purchase or solicit a donation, Mr. Morrow is the man and the only man they ought to send. The old members of both houses have such great respect for his talents and such perfect confidence in his fairness, uprightness and integrity of character that they could not be persuaded that he would ask anything unreasonable or which ought not to be granted—his opinions and arguments would be favorably received

and have very great weight. I do not believe there is a man here in any department of the government who does not entertain for Mr. Morrow the greatest respect—many of them all the warmth of friendship. He would have the further advantage of uniting and harmonizing with the representation from the State.

Neither of the gentlemen you have mentioned would combine these advantages. The first is considered a designing, artful, intriguing man, who sees his own individual interests at the bottom of every measure in which he engages. Though I have frequently heard his name mentioned I do not recollect an instance in which anything has been said in commendation. In relation to Mr. Morrow I never heard anyone speak in the slightest degree disrespectful.

The general has a number of friends here, some of them warm friends, some are not his friends and some are his enemies. But he was not a sufficient time here to establish the character which Mr. Morrow acquired—even if his manners were as well calculated to please.

I have therefore no hesitation in saying that Mr. Morrow is the man who ought to be sent if he will come. If he will not come I do not think it important that any one is sent.

The Missouri Bill is yet before both houses and will probably not be disposed of this month. No other business of importance is done or even thought of. It is impossible to tell what will finally be done, but I think it probable that if this important question is settled at all it will be by a compromise to admit Missouri without restriction and prohibit slavery in the whole or much the largest part of the Territory; which the moderate men on both sides appear to desire. I will not vote for the Bill in any shape while connected with Maine.

I should like to know the opinion of the most intelligent and experienced men in relation to the Bankrupt Law, its probable advantages and disadvantages.

Remember me to my friends and say to those who expect letters that I cannot find time to write—unless it is stolen from the six hours sleep which I allow myself.

Your affectionate Brother,

WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE.

[*Allen Trimble to W. A. Trimble.*]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 26 Feb., 1820.

DEAR BROTHER: We are closing our business. I have only time to say we are all well after a tremendous gale of wind which has done much harm to the buildings. The Senators scampered out of the Senate Chamber like rats out of a feed-building; the motion was so great as to move my chair several inches.

No more. We have adjourned.

Yours,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*Allen Trimble to Wm. A. Trimble.*]

HILLSBOROUGH, O., 11th of September, 1821.

DEAR BROTHER: It devolves on me to give you the unwelcome, yes, very unwelcome intelligence, of the loss of a dear Brother, Cary A. Trimble. We have just returned from the performance of the last sad, mournful rites. He died yesterday, at a few minutes before 10 o'clock; after a short illness of eleven days. I know your poor heart will heave a deep sigh, at this dispensation of Providence; but you will feel great consolation, when I tell you how he died. You know he was fearful of an affection of his kidneys, hence his visit to the "Blue Lick," and also to the Yellow Springs. From the latter place he returned about the 25th Ultimo, much better. And he went to Chillicothe soon afterward, but returned *quite unwell*, with a raging Fever. He continued to keep up until the 1st Inst., when his fever became more violent. He took medicine, and was bled. Doctors Hand and Parker were called in, and they gave him Cathartic Medicine, and bled him

copiously, until the 5th inst., when he took a violent Chill, which the physicians thought evident marks of a suppuration of the Kidneys.

Cyrus and Farkers' brother were sent for; the latter arrived first, and in the consultation with the other two, they determined to attempt to Salivate him, and gave him medicines accordingly. Cyrus arrived on the 6th inst.; but was of the opinion, that his disease was *general* and *not local*; and that his kidneys were not affected, to the extent supposed by the others; he, however, acquiesced in the treatment pursued, as the best calculated to control the general disease. But all of their efforts could not produce Salivation. The fever, however, abated from the 7th to the 9th, and we all had hopes of his recovery, but on Sunday, in the evening, the 9th, his fever returned and continued with short interruptions, to his death.

On the night of the 4th, I was sitting up with him; he called me to his bed-side, and told me that he was confident in his own mind that he would not recover, and that for the distribution of his property he wished to make a Will; only on account of the two Nephews, named for him, and brother Cyrus, to each of whom he wished to leave a small Legacy, and that he appointed you and myself as his Executors. I was overcome, not before thinking him dangerous. I told him I hoped he was under a false impression; and that he would recover. He said, "No, the time for him in this world was short." I spoke of the delay of Mother and John, and of writing to them. He said the time was too short; but that he would rather see Mother, than to be Master of Ohio. That nothing gave him so much pain as the thought of what she would feel for him, but that I must assure her, that he had maturely reflected on his situation; that he was not taken off by surprise, and that he was perfectly reconciled to leave this world with all its vanities, with a well-grounded hope of enjoying superior happiness in another. I was so grieved I could say little more, to him. And in the morning sister Mary heard that the Doctor had despaired of him, she came in, full of agony, and her poor heart appeared as it would break; She fell at his bed-side, caught him in her arms, and talked to him in a very sensible and affecting manner. He remained calm, and begged her to be composed, that he believed God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven all his sins, and that he would be happy in the world to come; that he viewed this world as a trifle and all its enjoyments not worth living for. Sister Mary then spoke of Mother's innumerable exhortations, admonitions and Prayers; he said nothing gave him more pain than the thought of having disregarded so much good counsel, but that he believed it was through the influence of the numberless prayers of one of the best of mothers, that he was then a monument of God's mercy and grace; and that we must be sure and tell her so. Poor Mary was so overwhelmed by both grief and joy that her feeble frame gave way, and she fell to the floor. You may rest assured we were all much affected, all of the family and some friends were in tears, around him. He remained calm, and composed as you ever saw him, and directed B. Collins how to write his will, although so weak and debilitated by the chill that he could scarcely speak loud enough to be understood. About 9 o'clock he got evidently better, and consented that the Physicians might attempt to Salivate him. Cyrus arrived on the morning of the 6th, and after an examination of his pulse, and case generally, appeared to think him not dangerous, and he evidently seemed better until the 9th, about 12 or 1 o'clock, when I saw a great change for the worse. He told Cyrus that it was unnecessary to make any other effort. Cyrus told him he thought it *was*. He said, "No," for it would do no good. Mr. Hoge, who sat by him, said he ought not to despair of recovering, that God could yet raise him, and that means was necessary. But he said he knew that God in his mercy could raise him, but he thought it would be otherwise. He then spoke to me and said, "Be sure and tell Mother that I am perfectly resigned to my fate;" then he again called me. I asked him what he wanted; he replied, "Nothing that this world can afford." Mr. Hoge asked him if it was peace in the world to come. He said, "Yes! Peace, peace!" He became so weak as to be unable to speak further unless so low as not to be distinctly heard. Then he dosed and slept all night, drew his breath rather hard,

like one snoring, about an hour before he died he breathed more easily, and died without a struggle. He said a great deal to us all, which is worth treasuring up, but I cannot say all to you now. He is gone. Yes! although forever from this world, but I hope we shall see him again in a better. I can hardly believe otherwise, than that I still see him; but he is gone forever from this world, but we shall see him in the blessed, better heaven, when as he observed, "all of the family who have lived together here, in so much love and harmony, will meet to enjoy Eternal bliss forever and ever." I know you say Amen, to this. Your Brother, ALLEN TRIMBLE.

N. B. — Rachel has not been so well since she left the Springs. The rest of the family in tolerable health. A. T.

P. S. No. 2.—In order to know more certainly what Cary's disease was, Cyrus & Hand, and Parker, proposed examining the region of the Kidneys. I could not object, so they made the Operation, privately, and the result was favourable to the opinion of Cyrus, viz: His kidneys were perfectly sound, no mark of inflammation on either of them; Cyrus says it was purely Fever, of the most obstinate and inflammatory nature and kind.

A letter from Aunt Susan announces the death of Uncle William, and two of Doctor Mitchell's children; it seems our day of affliction is commencing. Let us hear from you often as possible. A. T.

[Allen Trimble to W. A. Trimble.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 5 December, 1821.

DEAR BROTHER: Your letter of the 24th ult. is received. I am truly glad to hear that the Surgeon General has hopes of restoring you to health. Nothing could be so grateful to the feelings of your family & friends as for those hopes to be realized. Our tears been much excited, more so perhaps since we have been deprived of our most healthful and promising brother. Hannah Allen's sudden and unexpected death you have doubtless heard of. The admonition, "Be thou also ready," seems to be particularly applicable to us. Mr. Collins preached the funeral of our lamented brother on Thursday last. He portrayed his virtues in glowing colours, enumerating the many vices he had escaped while young and much exposed. Commented in a very solemn manner on the firmness and resignation with which he met death, and the evidences given his friends of his hopes of a happy immortality through the merits of Christ. He closed with a pathetic appeal to relatives and friends (as they had lost the life) to improve the death of one so lamented. Mr. Hoge followed with a short but impressive exhortation. A more solemn congregation I never witnessed—they all seemed to deserve the character of mourners. My own feelings were inexpressible. Grief, hope, joy, all seemed to touch my mind in quick succession. My fortitude was scarcely sufficient for me. The sublime idea of all meeting again in a superior world and knowing each other enjoying bliss worthy of rational beings & well calculated to excite feelings.

I have nothing very interesting to write you. When we met here, Mr. Worthington of Ross Co. was busily engaged paving the way to the chair. He found a strong opposition growing up, & a few moments before the House met, he declined, on the ground that he would be more useful on the floor. It seemed to be the general opinion that Mr. Bigger, who was elected, would have carried him 2 to 1. He (Mr. Worthington) made several speeches, in one of which he addressed the House that had no view to popularity, his age, his important services, his retiring character, all point to place his motives pure & disinterested, the good of the people was his sole aim, &c., &c., and alleged that his experiences certainly entitled his opinion to some consideration. Mr. Atwater of Pickaway (a member) seems to have collected some *materiels* relative to the history of some of the modern chiefs of Ohio, and notwithstanding the retiring character, great modesty, and true devotion of country claimed by some of them, Mr. A. thinks he has discovered from their costly edifices, pretensions to rank & dignity, &c., &c., that their true object is self-aggrandizement. I would

not be surprised if Mr. A. would commence a modern history of the West. Out of the House he is dropping historical sketches of modern times, and in the House he hangs with all his might on every measure of Mr. W., to the great amusement of the House. You know Mr. A. is a great talker.

In the Senate they go on so far very harmoniously. Morris has not broke out and I hope will not. At present he may be useful. Doctor H. is here. He and some others are here recommending General H. for Supreme Judge—representing him as the “pink of moral and political honesty” and a republican of the first order. They are making a great effort to engender the spirit of party as the only means of supporting their sinking hopes. I do trust the good sense and moral honesty of the people will let them fall to the proper level of demagogues & factionists. Mr. L., irreconcilable, tried to push Mr. Kirker to the chair of the Senate but failed. Mr. K. refused positively! There were two votes thrown away upon Mr. L—s & B—s.

The family was in tolerably good health when I left home—Eachei's health still precarious. Your aff't brother, ALLEN TRIMBLE.

My respects to Mr. Campbell and David Trimble, etc.

[Selections from a letter of the Hon. Benjamin Ruggles.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1822.

DEAR SIR: Your kind expressions in relation to myself for the attention I bestowed upon your lamented brother in his last illness were highly gratifying to my feelings. His reputation, our friendship and the relation in which we stood to each other as colleagues and brother Senators from the same State, demanded the attention and kindness from me. He was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him and who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The wise and good were his friends; and I believe I may with safety say that here at least he had no enemies. Two years we served together in the Senate—our seats were side by side—the most free and uninterrupted converse daily passed between us, and no occurrence ever took place to disturb our mutual good understanding. He was an industrious and intelligent member of the Senate, and often took a conspicuous part in debate, particularly on those subjects relating to the military operations of the country. After his decease every possible mark of respect was paid to his remains. His corpse was followed to the grave by one of the largest funeral processions I have ever witnessed in this city on a similar occasion. In consequence of his having been in office he was buried with military honour, and every ceremony connected with his interment was performed with great decorum and solemnity. The news of his death must have been truly distressing to his friends, who had in such rapid succession been called to weep for the loss of other beloved members of the family. The relatives ought not to mourn for him—although he died young in years, he was old in honors, and rich in fame. As the expression of another—he gathered laurels that will never fade. In the councils of his country he occupied an honorable and conspicuous station worthy not only of himself but of the State that had confided to him her most important interests.

Be pleased to give my respect to your mother and the family.

With sentiments of esteem and regard, your friend,

BENJAMIN RUGGLES.

[Copy of a letter from Ethan Allen Brown, U. S. Senator, who succeeded Lieut. Col. William A. Trimble.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I presume that your desire to forward the commencement of the survey for the Canal has already induced you to communicate the passage of the Act to Governor Clinton; and of course that the Engineer will

be upon the ground at your command; or as soon after as the season shall permit of his operations.

Entertaining a confidence that you will ascribe my officiousness in obtruding advice upon you, to no wish to dictate but rather to a friendliness to the success and eclat of your administration by my efforts to render it glorious to our State by its superior usefulness, I take the liberty to suggest for your consideration whether it may be well for the Engineer to come on soon. It seems to me that before commencing his survey it will be desirable for him to traverse the country for several weeks in order from personal observation to form a general idea of the face of the land and particularly on the summit level, * * * further particulars.

The Senate have passed the Apportionment bill (as it is called). * * *

The Bankrupt bill is still debated in the House, where I suppose it will fail.

Very sincerely your friend, ETHAN ALLEN BROWN.

[Inaugural Address of Gov. Allen Trimble.]

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The duties of the Executive branch of the Government, having (by a provision of the Constitution) devolved on me, as presiding officer of the Senate, from the period of Gov'r Brown's Resignation in December last. It becomes necessary in the discharge of those duties, to communicate to the Legislature on the present occasion: "The State of the Government," what information I possess, upon the subjects which may demand their *immediate* attention, and the manner in which those special duties assigned the Executive by Laws, and resolutions of the last annual Session, have been performed. In fulfilling this obligation I feel much gratified in the persuasion that I address myself to associates (with many of whom I have had the honor of a long and intimate acquaintance), in the arduous and responsible duties of Legislation, whose knowledge of the interest and the means necessary to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the State, will justify communications of this kind, and they may properly be made by the distinguished citizen promoted by the late election to the Gubernatorial Chair.

No extraordinary occurrence has transpired since the last Session of the General Assembly. The general health of the State has been as good as in former years, except in a few particular situations, where during the Summer & Autumn, bilious and other fevers have prevailed to an alarming extent. It is, however, a *source of consolation and cause of much gratitude*, "thankfulness to the great Author and disposer of human life! that the progress of disease has been arrested, and the inestimable blessings of returning health" are generally enjoyed by our citizens.

The industry, frugality and rigid economy so universally observed are gradually relieving the country from embarrassment, and the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State are manifestly improving. It is gratifying to remark that the collection of the revenue is attended with less difficulty and inconvenience on the part of our citizens than has been experienced for some years past. It is expected that the receipts of the present year will be sufficient for the redemption of the audited bills, in circulation, amounting to perhaps above Thirty thousand dollars, to defray all the expenses of the Government for the ensuing year, and leave a considerable balance in the Treasury, unexpended. Further and more particular account of the Finances of the State, I refer you to the Report of the Auditor and the Treasurer of State, which will be shortly laid before you.

The amount of money already received into the Treasury on account of the delinquent taxes & Lands, is sufficient evidence of the policy of the Law of last Session, which provides for the remission of the penalties on the payment of the tax and interest. As it is probable that many distant properties have not received information of the existence of the Law, the provisions of which will soon expire, it is a subject worthy of consideration whether a further indulgence *without penalty*, would not be equally favoura-

ble to the State and the Land holders. The report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary has already been laid before both houses, and fully presents the condition of the Institution. The small sum which the State is Dr., affords encouragement that this system of human punishment will not be abandoned in consequence of the expense attending it; and justifies the conclusion that it is still susceptible of further improvement. The pardoning power has been exercised perhaps to a greater extent than during the Summer. I addressed a letter to Messrs. Day and McDonald of New York, to know of them upon what terms they would permit Ohio to erect one of their new inventions, called "Hemp & Flax" breakers, at the State Prison. About the time I received their answer, asking \$1,000 for a patent machine, I learned that an ingenious mechanic of Columbus was at work on a machine of the same character, though differing essentially from that of Messrs. Day & McDonald. Mr. Hines, of Columbus, has his machine now in operation, and it promises to answer fully the expectations of the inventor. It is at least worthy of an examination and I doubt not would be a valuable acquisition to the State Prison.

Soon after the passage of the Act of the last Session of the Legislature—"Authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting by a Navigable Canal the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio River"—measures were taken (in obedience to the duty assigned the Executive by the said Act) to procure the services of an approved practical Engineer. Mr. James Goddes of New York was employed and commenced the examination under the direction of the Board of Commissioners about the 26th of April.

I think it due to Mr. Goddes, as well as myself (as there have been some objections to the appointment), to say to the Legislature: "That the Governor of New York (who was applied to upon the subject), together with the Canal Commission, recommended Mr. Goddes as one of the first and most skillful practical Engineers, who has been employed on the New York Canal—a gentleman of great integrity and respectability of character, and every way qualified for the important service required to be performed by the *Act of Ohio*."

The manner in which the Engineer has performed the laborious and highly responsible duties assigned to him, will no doubt be commendable, and will be communicated by the Board of Canal Commissioners to you, and will afford the best evidence of his skill and ability. The propriety of the appointment is claimed by the high character given him by his distinguished fellow-citizens.

From the information which has been received (though not official), permit me to congratulate you on the favorable result of the examinations, and the flattering prospect of the auspicious moment soon arriving, when the "united intelligence, energy and resources of Ohio shall be marshaled and make a simultaneous effort for the accomplishment of the grand and magnificent enterprise of connecting by a navigable Canal the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio River." The agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages that are unfolding themselves to successful investigation, and the facilities presented to internal improvements of such a splendid character, are events well calculated to engage the attention of our industrious and enterprising citizens and bring into action the latent, *hidden* resources and energies of the State!

Mr. Goddes is to receive from Ohio Fifteen Hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), for one year's service; to commence at the time of his departure from New York, his expenses to be paid from the commencement to the end of the term, and no deduction to be made should Ohio dismiss him before the end of the year, being the same amount received for his services from the State of New York.

I believed it to be the object of the Law, to have the several surveys and examinations contemplated, made by an Engineer whose situation would place him above suspicion of partiality in favour of either of the proposed routes; and whose talent, experience and practical skill would attach public confidence to his report, and enable the present General Assembly to

decide what further measures it would be necessary to adopt in relation to the interesting subject of the Canal.

Therefore I did not hesitate to apply to New York for an Engineer. Not because I conceived our own citizens deficient in talents or science, for I believe there are many who possess both in an eminent degree, but because there were none within my knowledge who possessed the necessary experience and practical skill and whose local situation would not have subjected their report to those objections which I have enumerated.

The State of Ohio has Bank Capital owned by individuals to the amount of Two Millions (\$2,000,000). On the capital, Six Millions of paper dollars is thrown on the public for which the bankers receive an interest of Four hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum. For this privilege of banking the Stockholders give the State Eighty thousand dollars of their stock, which yields to the State Six thousand four hundred dollars per annum; for which paltry sum of \$6,400 the State grants to the bankers the privilege of taxing our citizens to the amount of 480 thousand dollars per annum. We may now see the degree of taxation produced by this mode of banking. The fact of a State or Nation selling the privilege of banking is an evidence of its nature.

The purchaser must have a profit on his capital or he would not give a bonus for the privilege of trade. Witness the ingenuity of the bankers on the subject. They come forward and say: "Citizens of Ohio, permit us to create a capital of Six Millions of banking stock, for which we will give you the interest—of \$80,000—equal to \$6.40 per annum." The proposition being simply this: "We will give you \$6,400 per annum which you must pay yourselves, for the privilege of taxing you \$480,000 per annum." Oh, what generosity! What munificence!! What patriotism has been exercised by these bankers. They only ask us to pay them \$480,000 per annum!!—for which we shall have the privilege of paying them the other \$6,400 for the use of the Government.

To be gulled by false prophecy or pretended miracle is known to be within the capacity of human ignorance; but a natural inability to count (says a writer on this subject), is a real miracle. The time has arrived (and I rejoice to see it) when the scales are falling from the eyes of the people. The embarrassment existing in society from the present state of the circulating medium, has excited enquiry into the cause. It is found to be produced by those institutions whose charters were obtained under the plausible pretext of their ability to promote the public welfare. The people now see the imposition which has been practiced on them, and look with great anxiety to their Representatives, for relief. WHAT SHALL WE DO? Why, says the gentleman, establish a State Bank!! Let those bankers consolidate their capital, invest it in a State Bank, which shall be under the control of the Legislature.

What will be the advantage to the people from the State Bank? The paper will have currency & credit which it now has not, and who will be benefited thereby? I would ask. The bankers or the great body of the people? The question is easily answered, sir! The people will still pay the tax; and they will find by woeful experience that Legislators that have heretofore granted themselves charters have made them very good ones, and that their present Legislators for the benefit of the people have given a great charter to the same persons, upon condition that they will join their interest and influence to tax the people, under the name of the State. The people, sir, will not be gulled any longer. They have been imposed upon long enough; something must be done for them, that will relieve them from their present embarrassments! They will pay your bank taxes no longer. Their patience is worn nearly threadbare; and you will find them in a temper of mind not well calculated to embrace the doctrine that Banks are a blessing. They will tell you that they have believed those fairy tales until the curses of the system has stripped them of all their coin, and clothed them with rags in lieu thereof! Some gentlemen say, "Oh, sir, your borrowers may refrain from borrowing our notes, and free themselves from the tax." They might as well say, "that after taking bread out of the hand



THE GOODALE MONUMENT.

of a hungry, starving man, and placing before him an abundance of vegetables, that he might refrain from eating! Currency, sir, is the means of exchanging commodities. If you legislate the proper medium, gold and silver, out of sight, our wants compel us to use the tax-gatherer's substitute. The Bank laws create a necessity for the currency of their own notes. They draw the precious metal from circulation to an extent sufficient to create a necessity for some substitute, and possessing the power of creating and regulating the substitute, they so manage it to enrich themselves by that necessity; and men are reached by this necessity who never borrowed a dollar of or on their notes. That banking is a tax, and an inevitable tax, will not be denied; not even by those who have granted them charters.

The appointment of Commissioners to report a system of education adapted to Common Schools (in pursuance of a resolution on the subject) was made, and the following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. C. Atwater, John Collins, James Kope, Nathan Guilford, E. Cutler, Messrs. Bell, etc., etc.

The acceptance by the Commissioners of the appointment to so laborious a duty is evidence of their zeal in the cause of literature. And from their known ability, it may be expected that much useful information will be presented to the Legislature on the highly important and interesting subject of education—a subject so justly demanding the attention and undivided aid and support of the Representatives of an enlightened, free and independent State.

That our united labours for the benefit of our common country may be blessed by the great Author of all good for the benefit of our common country, and that our conduct may be approved by heaven and our commons, and our constituents, is the ardent wish of your fellow-citizens.

To improve the fiscal concerns of the State is at all times an important duty of the Representatives; but when the Government is engaged in arduous undertakings requiring large expenditures of public money, the necessity of exercising a rigid economy in the assessment, collection and application of the revenue must be obvious.

The new system of taxation has so recently gone into operation that a change in any of its important provisions will probably not be attempted. It is, however, worthy the consideration of the Legislature, whether the taxes cannot be paid at the respective county seats with equal convenience to the people and for a much less sum than is allowed by the present Law.

When we reflect upon the past prosperity and unparalleled growth of our State, the conclusion irresistibly forces itself upon the mind, that Ohio if blest by heaven is destined to rank among the first States in the Union, and that the present is an important epoch in her political history. To assert and maintain the rank and sustain the character to which she is politically entitled and also to improve the advantages for the attainment of the high destiny which seems to await her, impose obligations on her Legislature which can only be discharged by purpose, energy of operation and inflexible vigilance. And upon this occasion permit me to congratulate the citizens of Ohio upon the selection they have made of men to represent them, who will lay aside all local and sectional jealousies when the interest of the State and private or local interest shall come in collision.

It cannot fail to be a source of gratification to the people and their Representatives, that amidst an increase of population without a parallel in the history of the United States (composed of emigrants from not only every quarter of the new but from many of the countries of the old world, bringing with them their early prepossessions and prejudices on the subjects of religion and politics), our laws have been executed and public justice administered with the utmost harmony, order and regularity, and those diversified feelings and prepossessions, common to citizens of different States and countries, pronounced by some discordant and dangerous to life, are, when transplanted in this land of liberty, merged in universal philanthropy and the purest patriotism. The Christian (in the spirit of toleration which accompanies true devotion) worshipping his God agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience. And the citizens of every order, rank and

profession, ardently devoted to the principles of the American Union and the Republican Government, equally anxious for the perpetuity of one and the perfection of the other. Such a community of freemen, united by one common interest, enlightened by reason and guided by wisdom, and blest by heaven, cannot fail to give strength, durability and perfection to the principles of self-government and rational liberty. And while we congratulate ourselves on the high destiny which seems to await us and our infant State, let the sublimity of the thought transport our minds to heaven in conceptions of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, whose munificent and liberal hand has bestowed upon us such distinguished mercies and blessings; and with grateful hearts implore a continuation of His divine mercies and favours and heavenly benedictions on our favoured land, that our efforts in the duties of legislation may be blessed for the promotion of the interest, happiness and prosperity of this our glorious and infant State of Ohio!

Signed by the Governor: ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*To Governor Clinton.*]

(Copied into the Executive Journal, Columbus, Ohio.)

COLUMBUS, Feb'y 4, 1822.

GOVERNOR DEWITT CLINTON. DEAR SIR: I have the honour to inform you that Ohio has taken the first step to obtain information on the highly interesting subject of connecting by a Canal Lake Erie and the Ohio River. A law has been enacted at the present session appointing a Board of Commissioners and authorizing the Governor to employ a skillful practical Engineer to make a full examination of the different routes proposed, and to report the result to the next General Assembly. To obtain an Engineer of talents and experience will be all important and the success of the enterprise. The improvements made by New York in every way connected with the location and construction of Canals is strong evidence of the skill and ability of her Engineers. I therefore solicit your aid in procuring for us the services of a skillful Engineer from your State. I find from a correspondence between your Excellency and the Governor of Ohio, that the services of a Mr. Wright of your State can be obtained. From the character you give the gentleman I shall be perfectly willing to engage with him, and as a compensation assure what will be considered a fair equivalent for his services, such a sum as is paid in New York to Engineers of the same grade. Will you be so obliging as to confer with Mr. W. on the subject and direct him to confer with me and say at what time he could be in Ohio and what preparations will be necessary to a commencement of the survey, &c.

I call upon your Excellency freely, believing that you feel a lively interest in the success of the proposed Canal. I hope we shall have the aid of your very important personal influence in attaching to the subject all the importance and character of which it is susceptible.

The general notice taken of the enterprise and its friends in New York by the advancing of Internal Improvements, has produced the most beneficial results—opposition has been in a great degree silenced. Many of those who but a few years since pronounced the scheme of New York and Ohio equally visionary and chimerical, are now willing to acknowledge that New York has demonstrated that nothing in Internal Improvement is too hazardous or difficult for the persevering enterprise and * * * of the freemen of America. A spirit of emulation has been kindled in Ohio which I trust will not be subdued until we shall have accomplished this work which is of so much vital importance to Ohio. &c., &c.

[*To Governor Clinton.*]

HILLSBORO', OHIO, 15th of March, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I had the honour to address to you a letter from Columbus, bearing date the 4th ultimo, on the subject of obtaining from your State an Engineer, to be employed by Ohio on the proposed Canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, agreeably to a law of the last Session of the Legislature

on that subject; and as I have not received an answer, I fear my letter has not been received. I therefore again write to you, and solicit your early attention to this *subject*, so deeply interesting to Ohio in the present crisis, when all depends on the success of commencement and prosecution of the duties assigned (by the present law) to the Governor, Commissioners and Engineer.

The first duty assigned the Governor, is to employ a skillful & practical Engineer. For many reasons I immediately determined to obtain an Engineer from your State; as Mr. White has been recommended by you and Governor Brown.

I had no hesitation in saying to you in my former letter, that his services would be accepted and compensated agreeable to the allowance made by New York, or what might be considered a fair equivalent for his services and sacrifices which might be made in moving to Ohio.

Will you do me the favor if you have not already done so, agreeably to my former letter, to assure Mr. W. that I rely on his services, and desire him to be in Ohio by the 2nd, or at the farthest the 3rd Monday of May, on the latter day when an extra meeting of the Legislature will convene at Columbus.

Should it be convenient for him to make Cleveland on the Lake, in his way, Mr. Alfred Kelley, one of the Commissioners, who resides there, would conduct him across the country to Columbus, and thus enable him to make observations which would be of much advantage to him in the further progress of the examination.

If any apology for thus troubling you were necessary, I would offer my anxious solicitude for the success of the enterprise in which we have engaged. But I am anxious that not only the projectors and the patrons of the New York Canal, but every intelligent citizen of your State, will feel gratified to see the spirit of internal improvement advancing, and that Ohio is following the example of the enlightened and enterprising State over which you preside.

I shall be extremely gratified to hear from you and Mr. W. as soon as possible: I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your most Obedient, etc., ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[J. Geddes to Allen Trimble.]

ONONDAGA, April 13th, 1822.

SIR: A copy of yours (March 21) to Governor Clinton, was received yesterday, in which you request that I would write to inform you when I can meet the Commissioners in Columbus. I had designed starting on Wednesday next, but have just been informed that I shall find no stage to carry me on from Buffalo before the following Monday, which is the 22nd instant, which will bring me to Erie in Pa. on the 24th or 25th. I have as yet been unable to learn whether any regular stage runs from E. via to Columbus.

You calculate, I observe, on my doing something with Mr. Kelley at exploring for the canal on our way to Columbus, or of following a "route that would afford an opportunity of obtaining much useful information relative to the proposed canal." You will, sir, be able, better than I, to conjecture how much time Mr. Kelley will think best to spend between Cleveland and Columbus, and so make your calculations (barring accidents) when we will be at your place.

Your most obedient servant, J. GEDDES.

The following notes, written by Allen Trimble to his brother, John A. Trimble, of Hillsborough, run as follows:

N. Y., 6 April, 1825.

DEAR BROTHER: Our negotiations are closing. We have obtained the loan of \$400,000, per cent about 5½. I shall not probably be able to leave here before Monday next.

Yours, A. TRIMBLE.

[*To Caleb Atwater.*]

HILLSBOROUGH, OHIO, 23 March, 1822.

MR. CALEB ATWATER. SIR: I do myself the honor to appoint you a School Commissioner, in conformity with a resolution of the last General Assembly authorizing the Governor "to appoint seven Commissioners—whose duty it shall be to collect, digest and report to the next General Assembly a System of Education for Common Schools, and also to take into consideration the state of the Fund set apart by Congress for the support of Common Schools and to report thereon to the General Assembly."

You will please notify me of your acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment.

I am, with great respect, Your most obt., ALLEN TRIMBLE.

The gentlemen associated with you upon this subject are: Mr. Caleb Atwater, Circleville; Ephraim Cutler, Marietta; Jonah Bacher, Connecticut Reserve; James Bell; Nathan Guilford, Cincinnati; John Collins, Hillsboro; James Hoge, Columbus.

[*From Alfred Kelley.*]

CLEVELAND, July 10th, 1822.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, ESQ. DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant arrived by the last boat. I did not receive it in season to answer it by return mail.

There will be no Candidate for Gov. in this part of the State at the ensuing Election. Neither Pease nor Hitchcock will run, and there are no other Characters whose chance of success would warrant their being candidates.

You will, I think, secure considerable support in this part of the State, but to what extent I am not at present able to inform you, as little has as yet been said on the subject of the ensuing Election.

Morrow will probably receive some support. I have heard some express their opinions in his favor. McArthur, if he is a candidate, will receive very few votes.

My vote—and influence as far as I can consistently use it under circumstances—you may depend on receiving.

I expect in a few days to visit Judge Geddes. Should have done so sooner if my business would have at all permitted.

I am, dear Sir, Very respectfully, your friend, ALFRED KELLEY.

[*From Calvin Pease.*]

WARREN, July 10th, 1822.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, ESQ. DEAR SIR: Your favour of the 4th of June I have lately received; having been on the circuit until last week when the court commenced in this place, was the cause of my not receiving it sooner. The same question which you put to me, "Shall I be a candidate for Gov. at the next election?" has been frequently put to me of late, and I have in every instance promptly declined being one, and you are at liberty to state publicly (if my name has been publicly mentioned as a candidate) that I have no desire to be a candidate as such, and that I unquestionably decline it. If I can succeed to an election to the office which I at present hold, my desires will be gratified. I cannot form a satisfactory conjecture, who the people of the Western Reserve will be most likely to support for Governor at the next election: for a year or two past Wm. Morrow has generally been spoken of as the probable successor of Gov. Brown, and no objections made to him, until since the rising of the General Assembly last winter, I have heard several of the members from the reserve express their disapprobation of him, and the same objection (among others) which you state is made to him, viz., a coldness about internal improvements; what effect this may have upon his popularity it is impossible to foresee. I do not recollect having heard any of our members state whom they would wish to support, but I am satisfied that Gen. McArthur is not the man, and that some of them

have no inclination to support Wm. Morrow—their opinions will have considerable weight with people who are not personally acquainted with candidates. Your name has been frequently mentioned as probably being a candidate, as also Gen. Harrison's and some others. Although our acquaintance is not very intimate, I have no objection to advising with you since you request it—with a view to the prospect of success I offer no advice, because I have not sufficient information to enable me to form an opinion satisfactory to myself of the probable result; but with regard to the effect it may have upon your future standing in case you should be unsuccessful, I will observe that a distinction is to be made between a man who has long held an important public station in which his acts are immediately interesting to the people, where their eyes are constantly upon him and his public conduct viewed with the strictest scrutiny, and the opinions of men formed upon a knowledge of his official acts, and a man who has not been long the object of public observation.

In the first case, the votes of the people appear to be an expression of the public opinion of the man's past conduct, formed from long observation and not likely to be soon changed; in case of failure, his mortification must be severe and his prospect of future success materially affected. The latter case is different; his want of success is not considered as a mark of public disapprobation of his former conduct, but is considered rather owing to a want of sufficient general acquaintance with his character and acquirements, and, especially when opposed by a popular veteran candidate, his defeat cannot be considered as disgraceful in the least degree, but rather his receiving a respectable support from those who knew him is a high recommendation, and he is generally considered a prominent, rising character. The station which you have of late occupied as Speaker of the Senate, is not one calculated to excite the observation of the people at large, or to call forth their censure or applause, but is confined to those who witness legislative proceedings, and the repeated marks of confidence and respect evinced by the Senate in electing you to that station are so high recommendations, and since the office of Governor devolved upon you, I can say without being suspected of flattery, that the prompt measures you have taken to carry into effect the object of the Legislature relative to canals has met the approbation of all people in this part of the State who feel an interest in such improvements.

Under these circumstances, and influenced by the foregoing considerations, were I placed in your situation and felt disposed to gratify my friends by offering as a candidate, I should not be deterred by the doubtfulness of the event (because you cannot know your strength until you try it), nor the fear of any injurious effect it might have upon any future prospects in case of a disappointment.

I must soon resume the duties of the circuit and shall be absent from this part of the State until December, and shall probably gain little or no information of the prospect in this part of the country, but should I obtain any I will cheerfully impart it to you.

I am Respectfully yours, CALVIN PEASE.

[*To Judges Pease and Hitchcock.*]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 30th, 1822.

JUDGES PEASE AND HITCHCOCK. GENTLEMEN: I received a letter from Judge Burnett, dated the 7th inst., in which he says: "Just received a letter from Judge McClain, containing the unpleasant intelligence of his determination to accept the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and that he would forward his Resignation immediately." The Resignation has not yet been received. I have no doubt, however, but the Judge will resign. As the Legislature meets on the same day that the Supreme Court commences its Session for Franklin County, before which there then will be no new party for a Supreme Judge, I have determined that it will be impossible for me to fill the Vacancy.

But as the Legislature may not wish so immediately to go into the Election of so important an Office, I have thought proper to request that one or both of you, if you can possibly make it convenient, will attend with Judge Burnett at Franklin and Ross.

I am aware that you have little time often during your Court at Columbiana, but if you could arrive here by the 2nd or 3rd day of the Term, it might possibly be in time to do the business of the County. I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject, and hope it will not be very inconvenient for you to comply with my request.

I am very Respectfully yours.

From your humble Servant,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

N. B.—Write to me at Hillsborough.

[To Dr. Daniel Drake and Others.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 4th February, 1822. }

GENTLEMEN: Your address on the Pennsylvania Institute for the Education of the Deaf & Dumb has been received, and its subject communicated to the Legislature,

I am happy to inform you that *Ohio*, although one of the youngest States of the Union, has commenced an Institution calculated to ameliorate the condition of those unfortunate human beings of our own State, for whom you are doing so much in your State. An Asylum has been established in Cincinnati for the education of the Deaf & Dumb of our own State and such of the neighboring ones as may wish to participate in its advantages and benefits. A teacher has been procured, and suitable buildings erected, at the private expense of a few munificent Gentlemen, from whose talents and zeal much is to be expected.

The Legislature has passed a Law, which provides for obtaining correct information of the number and condition of the deaf & dumb persons in the State; which also provides for the instruction at the public expense of such as are objects of charity. I enclose you a copy of an address of the Board of Managers of the Western Asylum.

Permit me to ask your frequent correspondence with the directors of our Infant Institution. I doubt not but they will be gratified to reciprocate the favour. I have the Honour to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient, etc.,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

BOOK NOTICES.

History of St. Mark's Church, New Britain, Conn., and its predecessor, Christ Church, Wethersfield and Berlin, from the first Church of England service in America to nineteen hundred and seven. By James Shepard. New Britain, Conn. 1907.

This important and interesting work of more than seven hundred pages is prefaced by Rev. Harry J. Bodley, Rector of St. Mark's Church, and divided into four parts, as follows: 1st, the Church in America; 2d, the Church in Connecticut; 3d, the Church in Wethersfield and Berlin, and 4th, the Church in New Britain. Forty-two full-page illustrations add much to the beauty and interest of the work. Of general interest is the very graphic historic sketch of the English Church in America, and particularly in the Colony of Connecticut. We have here an abstract of all the Connecticut laws relating to ecclesiastical matters, etc.

Perhaps the feature of greatest interest to readers of *THE QUARTERLY* is the extremely interesting biographical sketch of Rev. (Col.) James Kilbourne, illustrated by a fine steel portrait of that distinguished founder of Worthington, Ohio. The author states that "he was the only native of New Britain that was ever honored by a seat in our National Congress," and "no person in America by the name of Kilbourne has been more extensively known and distinguished in public life." The writer gives Col. Kilbourne full credit for the remarkable record he has left in laying deep and strong the foundations of our great Commonwealth. The author also writes of other early settlers of Worthington, the Griswolds and others. He also states that Mr. Kilbourne was the first clergyman of the Episcopal Church to live in Ohio and for fourteen years was the only one in the State.

D. E. P.

Mathews' American Armory and Blue Book. Edited and published by John Mathews, 93-94 Chancery Lane, London, England. Sole agents, U. S. A., The Gorham Company, New York and London. Price \$5.00.

Mr John Mathews is too well known in America to need any formal introduction here. Suffice it to say that this volume is the third edition of a work which has received the substantial endorsement of hundreds of Americans, each volume containing many new records of families, thereby testifying to the widespread interest the work has aroused, and its establishment as an authentic and time-honored Record of Armigerous Families in this country. In many respects this new edition can claim a higher place than the earlier ones, as the editor has given greater detail of lineage, and has added "Armorial Addenda," by grouping at the end of the volume such Arms, not being in the body of the book, as are now used in America by the descendants of the early settlers entitled to bear Arms; these are arranged in lexicographical order. The detailed lineage from the earliest ancestor, which is a great feature of the book, will likely prove invaluable to those seeking to elaborate their pedigree, as it may bring them in touch with some collateral member of the family from whom they might obtain valuable information.

The work is from the press of Charles Mitchell, London, and is beautifully printed on clear white paper and bound in art linen. The cover design is the Arms of the United States. The title page is beautifully designed and shows the Arms of the United States and Great Britain, with the mottoes, "*E Pluribus Unum*" and "*Dieu et Mon Droit*." The volume contains hundreds of coats of arms. All Americans should take a great pride in the work. A quotation from Daniel Webster is most fitting, "There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart." This book should be in all libraries of reference.

"*From Generation to Generation.*" *The Genealogies of Dwight Stone and Olive Evans.* Compiled by Julia Evans (Stone) Neil, Columbus, Ohio. 1907. With preface and explanatory note by Alice Fay Potter.

This interesting volume is quite unique in its plan and arrangement of the usual genealogical work. The paternal and maternal ancestors of the compiler are here given in alphabetical order, except the two family names of father and mother who came first, then each of the collateral families in their order, beginning with the first known name and following down until it joins the main line. The many biographical sketches and incidents, and historic association, connected with the various personages lend a peculiar and fascinating charm to the book, and renders it much more attractive to the general reader than works of its kind. The many families more or less remotely connected with the compiler, as well as genealogical students generally, certainly owe her a debt of gratitude they can never repay for placing the results of so much research within their reach. D. E. P.

A Guide to Massachusetts Local History, being a bibliographic index to the literature of the towns, cities and counties of the State, including books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals and collected works, books in preparation, historical manuscripts, newspaper clippings, etc. Compiled by Charles A. Flagg. Published by The Salem Press Co. Salem, Mass. Cloth, pp. 256. Price \$6, postage 20 cts. extra.

Every library should have this book. It gives references to the printed and manuscript sources of Political, Military, Genealogical, Biographical and Descriptive history of every town, but omits the subjects of Education, Religion, Natural History, Documents, Maps, Family Genealogies, Individual Biography, Directories, etc. First appears eleven pages of Titles of General Works on the State; then the counties are considered, with their towns arranged alphabetically, with most valuable introductory notes, *e. g.*:

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

One of the 4 Cos. into which the Mass. Bay Colony was divided in 1843. Contained at that time the towns of Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Sudbury, Concord, Woburn, Medford, and Linn Village [Reading]. Cambridge has been the Co. seat from the first; there have been other secondary county seats, Charlestown, Concord, Groton, for a time, and since 1837 Lowell.

As a specimen of the notes for each town, let Rutland, in which the State of Ohio is so much interested, be taken from Worcester Co.:

RUTLAND.

Common Land called Naguay town 1713. Setoff: Northwest Quarter as Rutland District [Barre] 1753; Rutland East Wing as part of the new district of Princeton 1759; West Parish [Rutland West Wing] as district of Oakham 1762, part of the new district of Paxton 1753; Northeast Quarter as district of Hubbardston 1767; part added to Paxton 1772, 1851.

Under this follow fifteen titles, Reed's History in two editions, the others being articles from Magazines, Collections of Societies, Pamphlets, or from County Histories. Among them appears the article by D. E. Phillips in Vol. V of our OWN QUARTERLY.

There is an Index of Local Names, including obsolete, early official and Indian designations.

Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its 54th Annual Meeting, Oct. 18, 1906. Madison. Published by the Society. 1907. Cloth, pp. 255.

The lists of officers, committees, library service and proceedings proper occupies 14 pages. The next 110 pages contain the valuable report of the Executive Committee, the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and of nine County societies.

There are over a hundred pages devoted to Historical Papers, one on The Founding of Milwaukee being especially interesting to us, as Byron Kilbourne, one of the founders, spent his early life in Worthington, and some of his letters and an early map of Milwaukee are among the possessions of this Society.

Colonial Families of the United States of America, in which is given the History, Genealogy and Armorial Bearings of Colonial Families who settled in the American Colonies between the periods from the time of the settlement of Jamestown, 13th of May, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19th of April, 1775. Edited by George Norbury Mackenzie, LL. B., member of the American Historical Association, National Genealogical Society, "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society; member of the Committee on Heraldry and Genealogy of the Maryland Historical Society. Edition numbered and registered; illustrated throughout with coats of arms. Sold by subscription, price \$15.00; price to be advanced after publication. The Grafton Press, New York.

Mr Mackenzie's book is a most important and valuable contribution to American Heraldry and Genealogy, a field in which the author has long been a close and thorough student. The book is a beautiful example of the printer's and engraver's art, which marks the issues of The Grafton Press, printed with clear black type on the best of paper, with wide margins. On the title page appears the Arms of the author.

The author has given us an accurate history of the Colonial families established in the American Colonies before the formation of the thirteen original States, giving a sketch of the life of the immigrant ancestor, the family from which he sprung, and direct line of descent of the present living representative, together with the armorial bearings of each family. This volume contains some 150 pedigrees, and over 15,000 names in the index. Considerable space is devoted to the genealogy of our distinguished president. A most pleasing feature of the work is the beautiful manner in which the gifted artist has depicted the Arms.

The editor evidently possesses exceptional advantages of access to records both public and private, as the volume is rich in genealogical and historical lore, all of which appears to have been thoroughly authenticated. We congratulate Mr. Mackenzie on his great work and predict that it must become to America what Burke's "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry" are to Great Britain. Certainly no library boasting of a department that this book embraces can afford to be without a copy, as it is invaluable to the student of American History, Genealogy and Heraldry.

Genealogy of the Stimpson Family of Charlestown, Mass., and Allied Lines. By Charles Collyer Whittier. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1907. Cloth, pp. 206. Illustrated. Price \$3.00. Address C. C. Whittier, 374 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

The ancestor of this family was Andrew Steavenson, who came from England after 1637, was made a freeman of Cambridge, May 10, 1643, and removed to Charlestown in 1678. His son Andrew and his sisters spelled their name Stimson, and not until the fifth generation do we find the "p" inserted, by John, b. in Charlestown, 1752.

The sisters of Andrew² married Robert Wilson, John Lowden, James Patterson, Thomas Richardson, William Burgees and Caleb Crosswell, respectively, and the daughters of Andrew² married Thomas Frothingham and Robert Calley. Later the Kittell, Call, Newell and many other families became allied. There have not been many men of the name, only seventy-five of them appearing in the index for the seven generations.

The book is handsomely illustrated, and has an Index of Persons and one of Places and Subjects.

The Old Kas-Kas-Kia Records. An address read before the Chicago Historical Society, Feb. 2, 1906, by Clarence W. Alvord. Published by the Society. Paper, pp. 57.

A valuable paper to all students of the French and the British occupation of this territory.

Biographical Sketch of John P. Altgeld, Twentieth Governor of Illinois. By Edward O. Brown. Read before the Society Dec. 5, 1905. Published by the Society. Paper, pp. 32. Illustrated.

The Journal of American History. Five Vols. First number, June, 1907. Produced by the Associated Publishers of American Records. New Haven, Conn. Edited by Francis Trevalyn Miller.

This is the inaugural number of what undoubtedly will be the finest periodical ever published on the American Continent. This number contains 190 pages, printed in double columns upon heavy paper. The Syllabus embraces 70 numbers and covers a great variety of topics touching the various phases of history, art, literature, science and industry, testimonial of the marked individuality and strong character of the builders of the Republic.

A leading article is *The American Flag*, emblem of liberty. The story of its evolution, by Mrs. Henry Champion, accompanied by a real silk flag, and seven silk tissue reproductions in original colors.

The Voice of the States, as expressed by the Governors of eight States in personal letters to the editor.

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Book Lovers of 1738; one of the first libraries in America. By Mrs. Martha Williams Hooker, great-granddaughter of the Founder.

The above are only a few of the articles in this number, the price of which is only 50 cents, or \$2.00 for the year (four numbers). D. E. P.

Peter Chabot and His Descendants. By Frank M. Titus, M. S., M. D. pp. 24. No imprint.

In his preface, dated Portsmouth, O., Nov. 25, 1906, Dr. Titus calls attention to a new system of enumeration invented by him, which he finds more satisfactory than any other known to him.

There is a brief account of the origin of the noble Chabot family of France, and the statement made that the immigrant, Peter, was probably of that family.

Peter Chabot was one of the Frenchmen lured to this country by the agents of the Scioto Company. He seems to have made the best of his fortune, and accepted his allotment of land. 217 acres, settled on it, and died there in 1852, at the age of 88. Only two of his four sons left male children and from these are descended those of the name in Southern Ohio.

William Richardson Davie. A Memoir. By J. G. de R. Hamilton, Ph. D.; followed by his *Letters with notes by Kemp B. Battle, D. D.* James Sprunt, Historical Monograph, No. 7. Chapel Hill, N. C.: Published by Univ. of N. C. 1907. Paper, pp. 75.

A pleasantly written life of a man who did much for his country and his State, but who by the change of parties in national politics was pushed out of office. His most lasting work was that done in founding and cherishing the early days, of the University which now honors him as its "father."

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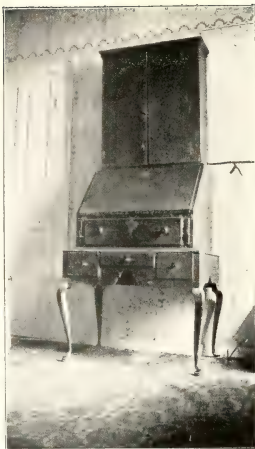
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FROM THE TIME OF THE SETTLEMENT OF
JAMESTOWN, 13TH MAY, 1607,
TO THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, 19TH APRIL, 1775



EDITED BY
GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE, LL.B.
MEMBER OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
OLD NORTH-WEST GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY OF
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Pell

HOWLAND PELL, *b.* 19th March, 1856, at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.; *m.* 12th April, 1887, in New York City, Almy Goelet GALLATIN, dau. of Frederick and Almy Goelet (GERRY) GALLATIN.

ISSUE

I. Gladys Almy Howland.

II. Howland Gallatin, *b.* 17th August, 1889.

HOWLAND PELL student at the School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y. City, 1876; Veteran, Companies I and K, 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Adjutant Veteran's Corps of Artillery, S. N. Y.; 2d Lieutenant Co. E, 1st Lieutenant Co. G, Captain Co. A, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Vice Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars.



LINEAGE

JOHN PELL, *d.* 1616; B.A.. at Cambridge, 1594; was son of John PELL of Dessingham, Norfolk, of the ancient family of PELL of Water Willoughby, in Lincolnshire; became Rector of Southwick, near Brighton, Sussex; *m.* Mary HOLLAND of Kent.

ISSUE

I. Thomas, *b.* 1608; a gentleman of the bedchamber to King Charles I.; emigrated to America, was a Surgeon in the Pequot War, and served with Lion Gardner at Fort Saybrook; settled at Fairfield, Conn., and was a Deputy to the General Court, 1664-65; purchased from the Indians, in 1654, what became the Manor of Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y.; *d. s. p.*, 1669, leaving all his property to his nephew, John PELL, of London.

II. JOHN PELL, *b.* 1st March, 1609-10.

JOHN PELL, Rev. and Right Hon., D.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1st March, 1609-10, at Southwick in Sussex; *d.* in London, 1685; entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of thirteen; A.B., 1630; afterward became D.D.; elected Professor of Mathematics at Amsterdam, where he attained a high reputation; from 1654 to 1658 Cromwell's Minister Resident with Protestant Cantons of Switzerland; after the restoration of Charles II. became Rector of Fobbing, Laindon, and Orset, in Essex; Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; 20th May, 1663, elected Fellow of the Royal Society; died in London and was buried in the Rector's Vault, St. Giles Church; nearly all his private papers are at the British Museum in over ten volumes of MSS.; *m.* in 1632, Ichthamaria REGINOLLES, dau. of Henry REGINOLLES; he left a son:

I. JOHN, *b.* 3d February, 1643.

JOHN PELL, *b.* 3d February, 1643, in London; 2d Lord of Pelham Manor, commonly called Sir John PELL; *d.* at Pelham Manor, 1702; upon inheriting his uncle's property in America, came to Boston, Mass., October, 1670, with letters to Governor Winthrop, proving his heirship to the Manor of Pelham, left him by his uncle, Thomas PELL; appointed Captain of Horse, 1684, and Major in the French and Indian Wars, 1692; First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Westchester County, 1688, and first member for the County in the Provincial Assembly, 1691-95; *m.* Rachel PINCKNEY, dau. of Philip PINCKNEY.

ISSUE

- I. THOMAS, *b.* circa 1676.
- II. JOHN, *d.* unm.

THOMAS PELL, third Lord of the Manor, *b.* circa 1676; *d.* circa 1739, the year in which his will was dated; *m.* (by tradition) ANNA, dau. of NINHAM or WAMPAGE, an Indian Sachem.

ISSUE

- I. John, *b.* 1702; *d.* 1773; *m.* ——— TOTTEN, leaving issue.
- II. Thomas, *b.* 1704; *d.* 1753; *m.* Dorothy WARD, leaving issue.
- III. David, *d. s. p.*, circa 1753.
- IV. JOSHUA, *b.* circa 1710.
- V. Caleb, *d.* 1768; *m.* Mary FERRIS, who *d.* in 1772; male line supposed to be extinct.
- VI. Philip, *m.* 28th February, 1731, Phœbe FITCH.
- VII. Joseph, *b.* 1715; *d.* 1752; *m.* Phœbe DEANE, leaving issue.

JOSHUA PELL, *b.* at Pelham Manor, circa 1710; *d.* 1781; *m.* Phœbe PALMER, dau. of John PALMER.

ISSUE

- I. Joshua, *b.* 1737; *d.* 1821; *m.* Abigail ARCHER, leaving issue.
- II. Edward, *m.* Mary DEVERAUX.
- III. BENJAMIN, *b.* circa 1750.
- IV. Gilbert, *d. s. p.*, *m.* Mary HONEYWELL.
- V. Philip, *d.* unm.

BENJAMIN PELL, *b.* at Pelham Manor, 1750; *d.* 4th March, 1828; *m.* (first) 25th November, 1778, Mary Anna FERRIS, dau. of John FERRIS of the "Grove Farm," Westchester, N. Y.; *m.* (secondly) ——— TITUS.

ISSUE

- I. WILLIAM FERRIS, *b.* September, 1779, at the "Grove Farm."
- II. Alfred S., *b.* 1786; *d.* 1831; *m.* Adelia DUANE.

ISSUE

1. Robert L., *d.* 13th February, 1880; *m.* Maria L. BRINCKERHOFF.
2. James Duane, *d.* 1881; *m.* Sophia PELL.
3. John A., *d.* 1894; *m.* Susan FIELD.
4. Richard M., *d. s. p.*, 22d April, 1882; *m.* Fanny JONES.
5. George W., *d.* 1893; *m.* Mary BRUEN.

- III. Colonel Ferris, *d.* 1850; *m.* Mariana CHANNING.

WILLIAM FERRIS PELL, *b.* September, 1779, at the "Grove Farm," Westchester County, N. Y.; *d.* 28th October, 1840; *m.* 11th November, 1802, Mary SHIPLEY, *b.* in London, 22d December, 1783; *d.* in New York, 3d October, 1848; dau. of Morris and Ann SHIPLEY.

ISSUE

- I. Archibald Morris, *b.* 1803; *d.* 1839; *m.* Catherine RUTGERS.

ISSUE

1. Cornelia, *m.* Henry MORGAN.
 2. Clementine, *m.* Edward A. LEROY.
- II. Alfred, *b.* 1805 ; *d.* 21st May, 1869 ; *m.* (firstly) Eliza CRUGER ; *m.* (secondly) Eliza WOOD.

ISSUE BY 1ST *m.*

1. William Cruger, *b.* 1830 ; *d.* s. p., 1898 ; *m.* Margaret CROSS.
2. Alfred, *b.* 1833 ; *d.* 1901 ; *m.* (first) Gertrude CARY ; *m.* (secondly) Mary TRACY ; *m.* (thirdly) Mary HUNTINGTON.
3. Robert S., *b.* 1835 ; *d.* 1868 ; unm.
4. Arthur, *b.* 1841 ; *d.* 1894 ; unm.

ISSUE BY 2D *m.*

1. Edith, *b.* 1851 ; *d.* 1890 ; *m.* Martin Archer SHEE of England.
 2. Frances, *m.* Major Martin Archer SHEE, 19th Hussars, R. A.
- III. Duncan Campell, *b.* 1807 ; *d.* 1874 ; was Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island ; *m.* Anna CLARKE.

ISSUE

1. Georgiana, *b.* 1835 ; *d.* 1851 ; unm.
 2. Duncan Archibald, *b.* 1842 ; *d.* 21st October, 1874 ; Colonel of United States Volunteers ; *m.* Caroline CHEEVER.
 3. Leslie, *b.* 1853 ; *d.* s. p., 1904 ; who changed his name to Leslie Pell-Clarke, *m.* Henrietta TEMPLE.
- IV. Walden, *b.* 1808 ; *d.* s. p., 14th March, 1863 ; *m.* Orleanna R. ELLERY.
- V. MORRIS SHIPLEY, *b.* 24th February, 1810.
- VI. Ecroyde, *b.* 1811 ; *d.* unm. 1832.
- VII. Mary S., *b.* 1813 ; *d.* 5th June, 1884 ; *m.* Captain Francis S. HAGGERTY, U. S. N.

ISSUE

1. Mary Haggerty, *b.* 1847 ; *d.* s. p., 19th April, 1869 ; *m.* Capt. Alfred B. TAYLOR, U. S. A.
 2. Emma Haggerty, *b.* 1853 ; *d.* unm. 26th July, 1878.
- VIII. Sophia, *b.* 1815 ; *d.* 20th August, 1885 ; *m.* James Duane PELL.

ISSUE

1. Walden, *m.* Lilly HYATT.
 2. Mary Duane, *d.* unm. 20th September, 1905.
 3. Frederick, *d.* unm. 25th June, 1875.
- IX. Emma, *b.* 1817 ; *d.* unm. 24th October, 1875.
- X. James K., *b.* 1819 ; *d.* 24th November, 1874.
- XI. Clarence, *b.* 1820 ; *d.* 8th June, 1865 ; *m.* Annie CLAIBORNE.

ISSUE

1. James K., *b.* 1852 ; *d.* unm. 27th March, 1885.
2. Herbert C., *m.* Catherine KERNOCHAN.
3. Clara, *m.* Captain Thomas G. TOWNSEND, U. S. A.
4. Emily, *m.* Charles H. COSTER.
5. Charlotte L.

MORRIS SHIPLEY PELL, *b.* 24th February, 1810, in New York ; *d.* 4th February, 1881, at Flushing, L. I. ; *m.* 12th March, 1830, Mary Rodman HOWLAND, *b.* in New York, 26th November, 1816 ; *d.* at Flushing, L. I., 29th July, 1892 ; dau. of John and Sarah (HAZARD) HOWLAND.

ISSUE

- i. John Howland, *b.* 1831 ; *d.* 6th October, 1882 ; Captain United States Volunteers ; *m.* (first) Cornelia CORSE ; *m.* (secondly) Caroline E. HYATT.

ISSUE BY 1ST *m.*

1. Rodman Corse, *b.* 31st March, 1861 ; enlisted in Company, I, 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., 1883 ; *m.* Antionette G. PELL.

ISSUE BY 2D *m.*

1. Clarence, *b.* 10th January, 1871 ; *d.* 20th July, 1874.
2. Howland Hagerty, *b.* 30th May, 1872 ; *m.* 27th November, 1895, Mary WILLETTTS, dau. of Frederick and Ann (Whitson) WILLETTTS.
3. Stephan Wyatt Pelham, *b.* 3d February, 1874 ; served during American-Spanish War on U. S. S. Yankee ; *m.* 17th April, 1901, Sarah Gibbs THOMPSON, dau. of Robert M. and Sarah (GIBBS) THOMPSON.
4. Samuel Osgood, *b.* 3d July, 1875 ; *m.* (first) Isabel Audrey TOWNSEND ; *m.* (secondly) Elizabeth WARDELL.
5. Mary Howland, *b.* 12th December, 1876 ; *m.* Samuel Cornell HOPKINS.
6. Theodore Roosevelt, *b.* 12th May, 1878 ; *m.* Florence CRAMP, dau. of Edwin S. CRAMP of Philadelphia.
7. Horace Porter, *b.* 30th August, 1879 ; *d.* unm. 9th January, 1901.

II. WILLIAM HOWLAND, *b.* 3d September, 1833.

WILLIAM HOWLAND PELL, *b.* 3d September, 1833 ; *m.* 30th September, 1852, Adelaide FERRIS, *d.* 6th June, 1904, in New York ; dau. of Benjamin and Anna Maria (SCHIEFFELIN) FERRIS.

ISSUE

- i. HOWLAND, *b.* 19th March, 1856 ; the subject of this memoir.

Arms—Ermine, on a canton azure a pelican or, vulned gules.

Crest—On a chaplet vert flowered or, a pelican of the last vulned gules.

Motto—Deus amici et nos.

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COLUMBUS:
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THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

OCTOBER, 1907.

ORIGIN OF THE JOHNSTON FAMILY.

By JAS. R. JOHNSTON, Coshocton, Ohio.

"Now Simmy, Simmy of the side,
Come out and see a Johnston ride!
Here's the bonniest horse in a' Nithside,
And a gentle Johnston aboon his hide."

THIS family was called in Scotland the gentle Johnstons, not because they were mild in their manners, but because they had an honorable lineage. When William the Conqueror was about to invade England he realized the greatness of the undertaking and invited princes and nobles from Germany and the north of France to join him. Among those who came was a Seigneur de Joinville or Jeanville from the Barony of Joinville in the Province of Champagne. After the battle of Hastings, in 1066, William built an Abbey on the battlefield to commemorate his victory, and here was preserved a list of his principal men. On this roll we find the name of Joinville in the half Saxonized form, Janvil.

Like other Norman French families the members of this family obtained grants of land in different parts of the country, and they retained the French form of the name for several generations. In 1249 Gilbert de Johnestoun witnessed a land grant. This is the first time that a descendant of Le Seigneur de Joinville is mentioned in Dumfriesshire records as Johnestoun; for it appears in the original French in a deed connected with the Carlisle family, signed by Gulielmo de Joyneville, as late as between 1191 and 1215.¹

1. Miss C. L. Johnstone's History of the Dumfriesshire Families, page 23.

Geoffrey or Gilbert de Jeanville, known in Dumfriesshire as Johnestoune, an adherent of Baliol, came in 1299 with the English Commissioners to sign a treaty between Edward I and the Scottish King John, with King Philip of France. The treaty was signed for England by Geoffrey or Gilbert de Jeanville and several others. This shows how the name Joinville gradually took the English form. It also shows that the names Johnson and Johnston are not the same. They are of widely different origin. Johnson is simply the son of John, just as Robertson is the son of Robert, Williamson the son of William, Davidson the son of David, and Anderson the son of Andrew. But Johnston and Johnstone are shortened forms of Johnstown, the English equivalent of Joinville or Jeanville.

The French origin of the name is further shown by the recurrence of the French name Hugo (Hugh) and Geoffrey, the last of which is one of the standing names of the Joinvilles, as may be seen in the genealogical tables at the end of "The Memoirs of Lord Joinville".² This Jehan (John) de Joinville, born about 1226, died 1317, Seneschal (Marshal) of Champagne, France, was a noble crusader, sprung from a family which had furnished a number of crusaders, was a friend and confidential advisor of the good King Louis IX, and went with him on his disastrous crusade in 1248. After their return, six years later, it was his good sense and sterling integrity that contributed largely to the success of Louis IX's reign. This John was one of the fathers of French literature and lived several generations after the progenitor of the Dumfriesshire Johnstons had left the old home land of the Joinvilles.

In 1296 Edward I, with a strong force, made a tour of Scotland, compelling every one to take the oath of allegiance to himself. The list of names, written by his Norman scribe, is known as Ragman Roll, and includes nearly all Scotch ancestral names. Here we find Gilberd de Joneston, Dumfriesshire; John de Joneston, Chevalier, Dumfriesshire; Thomas de Johaneston, Roxboroughshire; Walter de Jonesone, Berwickshire.

The Johnstons became a very numerous many branched family. In Scotland there are about 25,000, in Ireland 14,000, who still bear the name, beside those who bear other names by intermarriage, and countless descendants in America and

2. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Australia. G. Harvey Johnston in his "Heraldry of the Johnstons³" says: "The families of the Johnstons may be divided into four groups. By far the largest inhabited Annandale in Dumfriesshire. The second includes the Johnstones of West-craw, Lanarkshire, who in later times moved to Westerhall in Dumfriesshire. The third, the Johnstons of Elfinstone, Huntingtongshire, and the fourth the Johnstons of Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. From the sons, legitimate and illegitimate, and their descendants of these families, all the Johnstons are descended." Though few who bear the name can trace their lineage back to those early days, it is a satisfaction to know something of the particular stream of humanity from which all of the name have sprung.

In 1542 the Johnstons were the principal landed proprietors in the part of Scotland most exposed to England. In Money-peny's Chronicle, 1587, sixty-five lairds and gentlemen are enumerated as residing in Dumfriesshire and the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, nine of whom were Johnstons, viz.:

The laird of Johnstone,
The laird of Newbie,
The laird of Graitney (Gretna Green),
The laird of Wamphray,
The laird of Corrie,
The laird of Corhead,
The laird of Craighopborne,
The laird of Newtone,
The laird of Kirkton,

And one in Lanarkshire, making ten lairds by the name of Johnston.

Sir John of Johnstone, son of Gilbert, was made warden of the west marches (borders) in 1356, and this office the Johnstons retained, with several slight interruptions, for one hundred and fifty years. They were a race of fighters; and we must think of them as riding back and forth in companies on the borders.

There were in Scotland about one hundred clans, about half highlanders and half lowlanders. It was the lowland clans that were most flourishing and did most to give character to Scotland and shape her history; though the highlanders, on state

3. Published by W. & A. K. Johnston.

occasions, are tacitly allowed to be put forward as representative Scotsmen. The borderers were much like the highlanders in their system of clanship, with the difference that they were all horsemen.

The Jardines, Johnstones, and Kirkpatricks had the same saltire and chief on their shields as Robert Bruce, the lord of Annandale. Miss Johnstone takes this as evidence that they went with Bruce and Richard I on their crusade against the Saracens. If "two score Carvels" (Carlises) went with Bruce it may be considered certain that many from the neighbor families did the same.

The Johnstons were neither better nor worse than their neighbors, but they left a broad mark on the history of Scotland. In the 17th century Camden, in his *Brittania*, speaks of the Johnstons as the principal family in Dumfriesshire, and the great support of Scotland against England.

As early as 1370 Sir James Johnstone had defeated the English King. It was the Carlises, Scots, Johnstones and Maxwells who crushed the Douglas rebellion. Sir Archibald Johnston had a leading part in the formation of the National League which led to the Solemn League and Covenant which has done so much for the cause of liberty.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COL. JAMES DENNY, OF
CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

1812-1815.

Contributed by HENRY DENNY TURNEY, Esq., of Columbus Ohio.

(George Harrison to Col. Denny.)

CHARLESTON, SO. CAROLINA, September 29th, 1808.

DEAR SIR: Your much esteemed and welcome favour of the 24th ult. is this moment received. I am rejoiced to hear that you are all alive and well and that your Country is blessed with health and plenty.

You appear pleased to "find that I am still a Democrat." I assure you when I forsake Republican principles which in our happy country is only Democracy modified, I freely consent for my friends (I had almost said my God) to forsake me, and I think that American who can coolly attach himself to a party, let them call themselves by what name they may, who act inconsistent with those principles, must possess but a small share of patriotism indeed. Yet such a party, strange as it might appear to one unacquainted with our situation, really exists, which you and I both well know, and we know as well that they are composed of a heterogeneous mass of old Tories, disappointed office seekers, foreign adventurers, and a few honest, but misguided citizens, who joined the party without considering the consequence if they should carry their point.

This party, who have modestly christened themselves Federalists and Disciples of Washington, whom, by the bye, numbers would have given up to the British in time of our Revolutionary struggle if they had had an opportunity, altho now if you take their word for it, they are in possession of all the religion, honesty, virtue, talents and wealth in the United States. This inconsistent party, notwithstanding to their high sounding and pretty names, instead of rallying round the American standard and giving thereby additional energy to the only real Republican government on the face of the earth, have uniformly and systematically thrown every possible embarrassment in the way, and never struck at the means provided they could accomplish their end. I will instance a few cases out of thousands: When our right of deposit at New Orleans was suspended, then the whole blood and treasure of the United States was not too great a sacrifice to preserve so valuable a privilege, and nothing but war with Spain was resounded from one end of the Continent to the other by that party, and when a fair purchase was made, not only of the Island and City of Orleans, but millions of acres of fertile country into the bargain, they strenuously asserted that the French and Spaniards would never comply with their contract, and when the mortifying news was confirmed that we were put in quiet and legal possession of it, and no hopes of having to fight for it remained, then all of a sudden this earthly Paradise, this source of every comfort, was transformed to a banner wilderness not worth possessing, and what we would be much better without. Again, when thousands of our seamen were immured in British dungeons (their men-of-war) and compelled to fight nations with whom we were at peace, insulted and even murdered, almost in our harbors, these same gentry were as silent as the grave on the occasion, but when in consequence of the Embargo some of these seamen were thrown out of employment, altho a temporary provision was made for them in almost every seaport, their feelings were tremblingly alive and their sensibility excited to an amazing degree for the unparalleled sufferings of that most useful and meritorious class and citizens, and constantly represented them as left to starve in the streets. Again, when Great Britain made a wanton and unprovoked

attack on the unoffending Danes, plundered and burnt Copenhagen, carried off their ships and murdered the inhabitants, all was silent, nor did a sigh or murmur escape their lips, but the moment the stupid King of Spain sold his Kingdom to Bonaparte, and the Spaniards seemed disposed to choose a Master or Tyrant for themselves, that moment the whole nation was transformed into patriots, and Great Britain, the shield of suffering humanity, etc., etc.

I am not surprised that foreigners, whose country and interest are separate from ours, should act in such an inconsistent manner but that real Americans should join the cry is truly astonishing. A foreign adventurer comes here to make money as fast as possible, and anything that deranges his speculations, as the Embargo does in many instances, he considers an evil of the first magnitude, and opposes it of course with all his power, and would do so if he were sure war and all the evil attendants thereon would be the consequence, for if that should happen, the moment danger appeared, he and all he possesses of are off in a twinkling and leave us nothing but his curse behind.

I, however, sincerely hope that our wise and virtuous Government will continue to pursue such a course as will enable us to keep clear of the bloody conflict which is now desolating Europe, and neither assist the Tyrant of the Land or the Ocean in their hellish designs. We have been insulted and ill-treated by both, the only difference is, the British have carried their outrages much the furthest. So much for politics which I meddle very little with.

Respecting your inquiries, if I am altered in appearance: have a prospect of marrying, etc. I have the vanity to think, and my acquaintance confirm the opinion, that I have a more healthy appearance and hardly look as old as I did when I came to this country first. This I am sure of, I do not feel as old, and am stronger and enjoy better health than I did seven years back.

As it respects matrimonial connection, I believe you have heard me say more than once that I never would marry until my children were out of the way. Susan is now nearly capable of acting for herself. Her education is respectable, and I have made such a provision for her in Bank Stock, that the interest thereon will with a little industry of her own, afford her support. But I assure you Charleston is not the place to choose a wife in if I were disposed to marry tomorrow. The qualifications considered here of the first importance in a young lady are, paying and receiving visits (no matter about the expense), figuring away gracefully and with spirit at a table, being tolerably ignorant of good housewifery and affecting to be completely so, as it would be vulgar in the extreme to have the smallest knowledge of what is going on in the kitchen. She must likewise be perfectly acquainted with the latest fashions, and be able to descant with ease and propriety on the quality and texture of the different kinds of stuffs in the greatest repute, and know exactly which are the most fashionable shops to purchase any of the different articles at, such as a Grecian Wig, an artificial flower or feather, Trafalger Bonnet, India Fan, Pic Nic Gloves, spider net sleeves, Leno Robe, India Shade, (price from thirty to sixty dollars, weight from 5 to 8 ounces), Spanish Mantle, Turkish Turban, Silk, Velvet or Satin French Pelisse, etc., etc. A handsome woman draped in this style with a sufficient supply of pocket money to support her and husband's dignity, is an interesting article for a man to be in possession of, frequently saves him many a tedious journey to Bank to deposit his cash, and lessens his dread of thieves and robbers amazingly, particularly if they should be blessed with a large family of children who, of course, must make as handsome an appearance as any of their neighbors.

NO, NO, Friend James, these things may do very well in the Misses, but they do not exactly correspond with what I should wish to find in a companion for life, so until I meet with one pretty much to my taste, shall defer a visit to Hymen's Territory, nor lay HOLD of the HORNS of his

Altar for safety. I recollect an old maxim, "Tis better to rent than purchase a costly house," which may, I believe, be applied to more things than houses or lands.

Altho I am so situated, that I am making little at present, the Embargo having deranged my plans completely, yet I heartily approve of it, and though as an individual, I have suffered much, more perhaps than my share, yet I consider it of public utility, and cheerfully submit to the inconvenience under the firm conviction that no other measure would have been so proper under existing circumstances.

I think it possible if a change in business for the better does not take place, that you will see me the ensuing Spring or Summer, as I expect to leave this city shortly unless such a change should take place, as everything is remarkably dull here at present and prospects not very flattering.

I have made out to scribble over a large sheet of paper and I guess by this you are glad it is full. Please present my sincere respects to Isabella, and the rest of your family, and all friends as if named.

I am with sincere regards your real friend, GEO. HARRISON.

P. S. Do write as often as convenient. Get the largest sheet of paper as I do, and fill it full.

LIROS, PA., November 29, 1808.

Quite unexpectedly I received my dear Uncles' agreeable favour, dated the 23rd of August, on the 23rd of November.

I likewise received one from papa at the same time. He mentions the receipt of a letter from you. He is still in Charleston. He seemed to be not certain when he will come but writes he will be here in the course of the Winter. It is now 14 months since I have had the pleasure of seeing him.

I should thank you to let me know whether Aunt Sarah and Uncle Moses live with you, and if grandpa lives where he did formerly?

I was very sorry to hear that you are so much troubled with rheumatic pains in your arms.

Pray, have you lately heard from Uncle David Denny, in Downingtown. I have written to him but by his not answering my letter leads me to think that he did not receive it.

I do not expect to leave this place before next May, as papa has not yet determined where he will settle after he hath settled his business in Charleston.

I suppose Cousin Jane has grown very much since I saw her. You would hardly know me, I think, as I have grown so fat.

(Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny)

LEXINGTON, KY., December 19th, 1811.

DEAR ISABELLA: I have been layed up here since Tuesday last without a sight of the sun, moon or stars, or the shadow of a woman. You may think my situation not a desirable one, indeed it is not, for I am now bolstered up on my elbows to write.

Mr. D. Dresback will see you before this reaches you and give you a detail of the circumstances of our journey this far. I have a physician that attends me, and that he does well. He calls in the morning and opens the room door, "Sa, how do you do this morning?" "Why not very well, Doctor," I make a general reply, then this son of the mighty Aesculapius, as if waiting for council from his divinity patron and sire, looks up very wisely indeed and requests me to put out my tongue, after looking at it he says, "Sa, you must take more of de drops, and that will do," and away he goes.

I have seen the Landlord once in five days and the Barkeeper once and a half, yet I am not destitute of the best of company. Caesar and Pompey are with me every day, and you know what great figures those characters

cut in the world about one thousand years ago, the only difference between them, those of former days were at the head of slaves, those of the present are slaves.

I would write you something, but I can't tell what it ought to be. This much I can say with safety, that I am on the recovery, and expect to be ready to start for the Falls in a day or two. I hope you and the children are in good health. My respects to Mr. Langham.

If you can make out to read this I am satisfied, but I dare say it will give you as many yawns before you get through with spelling and joining syllables, as it gave me aches in writing it.

My knee keeps swelled very much, but the pain has abated.

I am, dear Isabella, your crippled and affectionate husband,
JAMES DENNY.

[*Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny.*]

SOMERSET, March 10, 1812.

DR. ISABELLA: I arrived here this evening in good health. Jane to be left at Washington, and I have agreed to leave her for one year. She will write you shortly. The road is intolerably bad—will continue our journey tomorrow. I have the Company of Doctors Edwards and Este. Will take the stage at Chambersburg.

I am, Dr. Isabella, yours etc.

JAMES DENNY.

[*Gen. Duncan McArthur to Col. James Denny.*]

FRUIT HILL, April 23, 1812.

DEAR COLONEL: On my return home this evening, I received orders, by express from the Governor, requiring the detachment from my Division engaged for the Expedition to Detroit, to rendezvous at Urbana on the 29th inst. You will therefore make immediate preparations to comply with that order.

I am instructed to request that the men and officers will find their own rations until they get to Urbana or Dayton and that they shall be paid for said rations from the moment they leave their own houses. The arms have already been sent from Cincinnati to Urbana, we are to join the troops from the other part of the State at Dayton. Respectfully, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours

DUNCAN MCARTHUR.

COL. JAMES DENNY.

[*Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny.*]

HEADQUARTERS, DAYTON, May 27th, 1812.

DEAR ISABELLA: An interesting scene took place here the day before yesterday—all the troops that have arrived here were paraded at 3 o'clock the Governor of this State, and Governor Hull, who is an Officer of distinguished rank in the United States Army, attended by their aids and a numerous train of private gentlemen, passed in review in front of the line, their excellency's in front. On their reaching the left the troops formed in close column. When Governor Meigs delivered the enclosed address—the emotions of sympathy which were excited by it, cannot well be described—many tears were shed—they were not tears of regret or sorrow for past events, but a burst of manly feelings for the wrongs of their beloved country, and their zeal to revenge them—at the close of which his excellency fell in the rear of Governor Hull, who in a very warm and animated style, addressed us—portrayed in lively colours the perfidy of the invidious foes we were intended to oppose—and reminded us that but a few days would elapse before we should march for the place of our destination—but not until we were joined by Col. Boyd's Regiment, the heroes of Tippecanoe from Vincennes, and then received us in the name of the United States of America.

This day we march from this place to an encampment up the Mad River 3 miles. Gen. Lucas and William Denny are sent express to Sandusky and Detroit—Indian warfare must shortly commence. The troops are in as good health as could be expected from their exposed situation—a great proportion of them have lain without a blanket from the time they marched until lately—they are now pretty generally furnished with blankets, but are in want of tents and other camp equipage—these are expected every day.

I have not had good health since leaving home—the same bilious complaint remains and afflicts me considerably at times. You will please present my kind regards to all friends and acquaintances who may inquire after me—and tell them my duty and complaint in my hand will not allow me leisure enough to answer my engagements to them.

Yours to the last,

JAMES DENNY.

[Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny.]

McARTHUR FORT, June 16th, 1812.

DEAR ISABELLA: Having so favorably an opportunity as Mr. Stewart to write to you, I could not neglect it, to tell you how much my anxiety was relieved by hearing that you were recovered in a considerable degree from the painful complaint you laboured under when I parted with you. I understood you were to set out for home yesterday. I hope you did not as it was an unfavorable day.

The day I left you at Jacob Johnston's, I came up with the regiment at the Crossings of Mad River—we marched the same day to Manary's Blockhouse, where our road ended. The next morning we set out to open the road, and made a good wagonroad to this place in three days through a very heavy timbered country. We have begun building a Fort on the bank of the Scioto which is but a small stream at this place.

This day a melancholy circumstance happened in our camp. A Frenchman in Capt. Lucas's Company on his post as a sentinel wantonly fired at a soldier who was passing near him. The soldier evaded the ball but it unfortunately took another in the arm and made a very severe wound, and then passed through the body of another sentinel on his post. The wound is declared mortal by the surgeon; and so this poor fellow must die, without doing his country the services which his patriotism made him wish to do. The poor unhappy creature who committed this deed of wickedness is in chains and I have but little doubt that he will suffer death.

For particulars I refer you to James Stewart who staid in our camp to-day. You will please give my respects to John Boggs, and tell him I regret very much his absence. Tell your brother I am in good health, and would have wrote them but the painful situation of my hand prevents me from writing to many of my friends. Tell Mr. Langham I would have wrote him but for the same reasons.

I have forgot to mention the names of the wounded soldiers—the one shot in the arm is a son of old Mr. Cima's, the one who is mortally wounded is of the name of England from near Chillicothe.

Give my love to Jane, Mary and Sally. I am, Dr. Isabella,

Your affectionate husband,

JAMES DENNY.

MRS. ISABELLA DENNY.

[Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny.]

FOOT OF THE RAPIDS, July 1st, 1812.

DEAR WIFE: We arrived here yesterday after a very fatiguing march through swampy ground. A good many of the Army are complaining, owing to the wet and fatigue. I am something unwell myself, but continue at my post. This morning we march—various accounts state that we must fight before we reach Detroit, but I am not of this opinion. Our

force will command the Indian's respect and the British will not leave home to be drubbed. We have correct accounts that a large Indian force is assembled at Malden, the object of such an assemblage of savages is a part of the blood thirsty system of warfare which have heretofore been caused on by that perfidious government. It has been given us in charge to account with them for their conduct. We marched yesterday over the ground where Wayne gained the victory over the Indians 18 years ago. The Generale is beating—we must strike our tents and be off—in 4 days we expect to be in Detroit or crossing the River Stix—our passage will be made very easy for the fatigue we have encountered in our country's cause.

Farewell, give my love to the children and all friends. I am
Your affectionate, JAMES DENNY.

MRS. ISABELLA DENNY.

P. S. Billy Davy and Robt. Nevill are well.

[Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny.]

CAMP AT SANDWICH, IN CANADA, July 13th, 1812.

DEAR WIFE: I have so many friends I ought to write to that my time will not admit of fulfilling my wishes, and the obligations I am under to them. To you I am indispensibly bound and must communicate all the occurrences of the campaign in detail. You will oblige me by giving circulation to the events I am about to relate. In my last of the 9th I sent you a note mentioning the intention of our crossing over to Canada on the morning of the 10th at 1 o'clock. The Army was in ——— and great anxiety prevailed throughout the Corps to encounter the danger (as it was represented to be a desperate undertaking and that every disposition to make a vigorous defence by the British and their Indian Allies was made), but nothing could discourage the ardor of the troops; every one was anxious for the onset. In the hurry and bustle of getting ready a gun went off by accident and mortally wounded, I fear, Major Munson. He fell. The delay occasioned by this unfortunate accident prevented the Army from making the descent agreeable to their arrangement. On the night of the 11th our Regiment marched down about 4 miles with the intention to cross, whilst the other three Regiments attempted to cross opposite the town of Detroit; the night being un-favorable, the Regiment returned to the encampment and at break of day the whole of the troops moved in column down the main street to embark. The boats were ready—two Regiments embarked at a time, the 4th regiment of regulars and Col. Cap's first; Col. Finley's and ours last. The time of embarking, crossing and landing was extremely interesting—every moment we expected a shower of cannon and grape shot to fall amongst us. Our fears and anxieties were groundless—not a gun was fired, and we landed without opposition and raised the flag of our country on the flagstaff of our enemy.

Friday, the 17th, 1812.

Whilst I was finishing the last sentence of the above I received an order to march under the command of Col. McArthur with a detachment of troops to dislodge a party of Indians said to be about six miles off, watching the movements of the Army. We set out at 10 o'clock P. M., and marched nine miles, then laid down in an orchard until morning. We continued our march in pursuit of herds of bodies of Indians without provisions or our blankets 60 miles from our encampment on the river La French, which lies easterly from Detroit and empties its waters into Lake St. Clair. The enemy disappeared in every place where we expected to find them upon our approach. I ought to give you a minute detail of this expedition, but my own name must so often occur that it would not read so well. We took a considerable quantity of whiskey, lead and balls, loaded twelve boats with them. After descending the river we entered Lake St. Clair at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, crossed it during the night and landed

safe here this morning, performing a round of 130 miles in 3 1-2 days, bringing with us about 4000 dollars worth of provisions and stores. The fatigue was very considerable—I slept but little. Our situation was very critical—60 miles distant from the main army, in the midst of our most inveterate enemy's country, with only 120 footmen and thirty-five horsemen was enough to create anxiety and excite vigilance. We found a delightful country with abundance of all the comforts of life, but had not time to enjoy them. We had big swelling hopes of having our names handed down to posterity with a distinguished name of the heroes of Canada, but these flattering hopes begin to languish, and live a flower in the bud in an arid soil when it received not the fostering hand of nature, will die. We have no stimulus to urge us on to any thing worthy of being told. Our general is losing all the confidence he had in the Army. He holds a Council of War every day and nothing can be done, and councils again, the result is still the same. Several plans have been laid down for attacks on the British forces, but still are dropped. Yesterday morning a detachment was sent down towards Malden to meet a party of the British who had come out to cut away a bridge four miles on this side of Malden. A skirmish ensued and the enemy retreated leaving two on the ground. The bridge was abandoned by our troops, and the enemy returned and cut down the bridge, and run up the Queen Charlotte, a vessel carrying 20 guns and moored here opposite the bridge to prevent our repairing it. A second detachment was sent out this evening at 10 o'clock in order to make an attack on the vessel with some field pieces.

Saturday, the 18th.

The party that set out last evening are just returning and bring accounts that the object of the detachment was impracticable and that nothing could be done. Such is the state of our offensive operations; doing every possible thing they can to obstruct us, but they are wanting in force. Their Militia deserts daily and Indians are doubtful and faithless. If we had a few more hundred men I think the reduction of upper Canada very practicable this campaign, under the direction of an active and enterprising General; the one we are under is certainly incapable of the task, and sorry I am for it. Billy and Davy were both with me. My love to the children and all freinds.

JAMES DENNY.

CAMP SANDWICH, July 28th, 1812.

DEAR WIFE: It is with much regret I have to mention that I have not received a scrap of pen from you or any of my neighbors—every mail day I attend at the post office with a great deal of anxiety expecting letters or accounts from you, but disappointment is still the result. What heightens my regret is my brethren is Arms are amply supplied with letters and other communications from home and their friends.

I expect Mr. Caldwell will hand you this, and to whom I refer you for the particulars of my situation. (I can send you but a brief account of an affair which happened on the 25th inst.: I was sent with a detachment on the night of the 24th down to the River Cainard 14 miles below this, in order to intercept some Indians that were skulking between our lines and the British—on the morning of the 25th we took a Captain of the British, and sent him to camp under a guard. After marching and counter-marching to near the middle of the day within sight of the British lines and their fortifications we fell in with a party of Indians and killed four of them, and pursued the rest close to their lines. We had scarce time to form and secure a position to make a stand, when a re-enforcement of Indians appeared on horses coming at full speed—they quit their horses and took across some fields to gain a point of woods on our right flank. This was perceived and we advanced with haste to intercept them and gain a point first. This we did, but they had approached so near that an

opportunity offered for them to give the first fire; the fire was returned by the right wing of our men with spirit, but the left gave way and fell off to the right and from the enemy. This misfortune gave alarm to those on the right and the Indians at the same time were attempting to outflank us and gain the road by which we had to return. I found it necessary to retreat to the road which was a hard run, the Indians flanking us on the left all the way and firing from 60 to 100 yards on us. At this period our retreat had become a rout, and no orders would be obeyed, the greater part of our men at our first entering the woods and receiving the enemy's first fire, fell off to our left and continued retreating with the utmost speed to gain the road to our right. This gave alarm to those on the left and next to the enemy, that the enemy were on both our flanks. This fatal error lost us the fairest opportunity we ever will have of gaining military fame. The retreat became disorderly. When we gained the road which was level and straight confined on each side by fencing, farm houses and fruit trees, we continued retreating in this disorderly manner with the enemy firing on our rear for two miles or more. I here witnessed one of the most extraordinary scenes I ever did in my life—the enemy firing on us and our men returning it in the yards and before the doors of the inhabitants, who were sitting before their windows looking out and many women among them without any emotions of dismay or concern.

We have to lament the loss of five of our comrades (James Burns is one); I understood there was one of them taken and that two were found dead; the other two we hope may return. The last any of our men seen of James Burns he was going into a barn, which gives reason to expect he may yet be safe. One of our spies who went to return to Camp some time before the action was killed in the road where we found him on our return, his name is Avery Powers who lived in Franklinton.

You may tell Mr. Nevill that his son set out with me on the scout. After we took the British Captain I expected an attack and thought it prudent to send him to Camp under a guard. I selected Robert for one on account of his not being so able to stand fatigue in case we should be compelled to retreat, which was quite probable from our contiguity to the whole force of the enemy; he returned which proved a fortunate circumstance for him, as he could not have stood the fatigue, and must inevitably have fell into the hands of the savages—he is now safe and in good health. This is how he owes his safety to my restrictive orders. I hope he will still continue safe.

Yesterday we received accounts that the Fort of Michillamackanaw was taken by the British and Indians some days ago. Things go on sluggishly here. Where the fault lies is known to those only who have the conducting of the public concerns.

I was to have been sent to the State of Ohio to bring on more men—we want at least two thousand more—but the General concluded I could not be spared. In a few days we expect to attack Malden. What may be the result God only knows. I expect a severe conflict will ensue.

I have this moment learned that a number of Indians were killed and wounded by us on the 25th inst. Several carts loaded with the wounded were conveyed into Malden. Two men were killed on the road from Detroit to the rapids at Swan Creek 28 miles from the former place; they were coming to join the army. One Indian was killed last night two miles from the Camp in attempting to enter a man's house.

My brother William is well, and was with me in the engagement. Neither of us received a touch. Foster was wounded through the shoulder—he is a brave little man. Though many of them have been very far through with sickness. The Army is very sickly and our Regiment in particular—there are more than one hundred of them on the sick report. David Denny is not very well, but is stirring about. He does not drink quite so much gin as formerly.

Is all of my friends well? Does Daniel Dresback ever enquire for me, and is he himself and family well? Is Mr. Pitzer and family well, Capt.

McNeal and his family, Mr. Miller and his family? Tell Capt. Miller that an opportunity is now open to him and his Company to signalize themselves in the fields of Canada. Before this can reach you we must try it again. I would rejoice much to see some of my Pickaway friends here—to have them to back me in a hard struggle would excite an ardor to do acts worthy of merit—tell them I will not disgrace their confidence, neither in the field nor nowhere else. I was in high spirits about going to see you all; the gleam of hope had scarce begun to dawn in my breast when a cloud of disappointment covered it. The General says I cannot go.

I have wrote this for the last, unless you or some of my friends should condescend to notice me. I think it hard that after undergoing so many hardships and encountering dangers of various kinds, that neither wife nor friends should make me rejoice at receiving from them the least remembrance.

Give my love to my children and all others who may from curiosity or otherwise enquire after me. Adieu,

ISABELLA DENNY.

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

CAMP AT SANDWICH, August 5, 1812.

DEAR WIFE: I had written you to send with brother William. He crossed the river in the evening of yesterday. I went to see him to send my letters which I wrote but he had went to another part of the town and I could not find him. This morning the express that came from Chillicothe was in camp and I avail myself of the opportunity to tell you that I sent a number of letters by mail which I expected him to carry. They will not arrive so soon.

I am in good health but not good condition on account of our situation. Give my love to the children.

I am, dear wife, your husband, in haste,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

LOST HOPE IN CANADA, August 8th, 1812.

DEAR WIFE: This is the second letter I wrote you in this month (the former was taken in the mail by the Battle of Browns' Town the 5th inst.) I had written several of my friends—Daniel Dresback, Mr. Langham and others besides Sammy and Jane—I think I wrote eight. About 200 of our troops were beaten by the Indians near Browns' Town 18 miles from Detroit. A number of our men were killed, and some of our best officers—Capt. William McColloch was the first, Captain Ullery from Kinnikinnick and others soon fell—they retreated to Detroit and several were killed in the retreat. Last night the Army retreated over the river to Detroit, and has left me here with a command of 250 men with some artillerist and pieces of cannon. If the enemy will leave us a day or two we will be out of their power as we are fortifying with all expedition. If 2000 men could not refrain from making a retreat, it is intended that 250 shall make a stand and keep Canada. If I am able to keep it my military fame will be spread; if I have to abandon it, ignominy and disgrace will follow, no circumstance will extend the fault. I have an honorable command (so says the General), but thorns encircle the laurels I must pluck. I command the forlorn hope. I can write you no more at present. This perhaps will never reach you; there—I have wrote too much. William will tell you all the particulars if he reaches you. My love to the children and all friends. I am, dear wife, your affectionate husband,

JAMES DENNY.

P. S.—Tell Mrs. Burns her husband lives and is a prisoner of war in Malden.
J. D.

[From James Denny.]

CAMP BACK OF DETROIT, August 15th, 1812.

DEAR WIFE: I am yet safe, but am fearful this will not reach you to tell the news. When the Army retreated across the river from Canada, I was ordered to remain with about 250 men to finish a stockade work and maintain my post to the last extremity. I entered it on the 7th in the evening with everything to discourage me—the works being incomplete, the men dissatisfied and discouraged with their situation, and to complete my anxiety and trouble, several officers attempted to resign, in consequence of their perilous situation. In the midst of this dismay and danger, I commenced the improvement of the fortifications, and before night I got the men generally impressed with the belief that we could live through the storm of an attack. They began to grow confident in themselves, and fell to work in earnest; and continued at it during the night and before morning we had two pieces of artillery mounted on the works. At this period I seen my brother William the last time. The same day the troops under the command of Col. Miller marched to meet Captain Brush, and he went with them. He was in the battle and I hear came off safe, and returned back within nine miles of this, and set out again for home.

We remained in this place until the 11th and had made considerable improvements such as gave us every reason to hope that we could maintain our fort against any force, but were ordered across the river and to evacuate the place immediately. This was obeyed, but I have the mortification to relate that some incendiary burned down our works with the houses of an individual with was within our lines. We were not only one night from that shore when the enemy assembled in considerable force and began to erect works—and this day had the audacity to demand a surrender of the town of Detroit and Garrison. Oh, if we had but a General; we are lost; we are undone if nothing is done instantly. If this ever finds you it will be a miracle. Adieu,

JAMES DENNY.

Surrendered prisoners of war on Sunday and am on my way home by Cleveland.

SOUTH BASS ISLAND, August 21st, 1812.

[From James Denny.]

DEAR WIFE: This is the 5th day of our captivity. We were surrendered prisoners of war, on Sunday the 16th, the 17th were embarked on board a large schooner for Sandusky, but considering ourselves in a very defenseless situation for want of arms, etc., we solicited the British commander to permit the vessel to proceed to Cleveland, which has been granted. We have been detained at Malden under various pretenses, but I am inclined to believe the real cause was that they wished to give the Indians time to reach our frontier settlements before they could hear of the disaster of the Army. The Indians in great numbers set off on the 2d day after the capitulation for some part of the State of Ohio, and great anxiety prevails amongst us for the fate of our frontier friends. There are 237 souls of us confined to a space not larger than a good ball room; and there is two other vessels in company with us crowded in the same manner. It has rained upon us two days and nights which has made the condition of our poor soldiers truly distressing. It cleared up a short time today and we have landed all the men to cook and dry themselves. It makes my heart ache to hear them sing some of the airs I was once fond to listen to—particularly the Exile of Erin, which is calculated to call to mind our once promising condition, and our present hapless fate.

I cannot write you the particulars which have led to our capture—it will require a column no less than an Arnold conspiracy; it is a tale our country will weep at hearing. Two thousand prisoners grounding their arms to an inferior force, without a conflict, is without a parallel in the history of our country, and such as will call in question the credibility of

the person who tells the news, but it is no less true than that there were so many to surrender,

I sent you a copy of the Capitulation which you will please give to Mr. Richardson for publication. Please let Mr. Nevill know that I have Robert with me safe and that I want him to send a horse to meet him, and do you send Sammy with a led one for me. They had best come by the way of Zanesville and there they can hear of the road the Army will come, for we will have to come such roads as we can procure provisions for the men. I am, dear Isabella, your affectionate husband,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

PIQUA, September 18th, 1812.

DEAR WIFE: This evening I arrived here after a tedious march. The paper news here is entirely relating to the movements of troops and their destination. Late accounts from Fort Wayne inform us that the Indians were encamped before it for thirteen days in which time they had made three serious attacks on the fort but could not succeed in taking it, and that they took all the horses, killed all the cattle and burned every house round the fort. The garrison amounted to only 70 men and it was supposed that the Indian besiegers must have been nearly 800. Gen. Harrison had advanced to its relief with 3000 Kentuckians and regulars. Upon his approach they raised the siege and retreated toward the Wabash. The General left a small re-enforcement in the fort, divided his Army and set out for their towns without delay. He was expected to return to Fort Wayne by this day, which is situated 80 miles northwesterly from this. We hear an express has arrived at Dayton from General Harrison advising the commanding officer to mount all the men there or as many as horses could be had for and to march them together with the mounted riflemen with all expedition to St. Mary's, where he will put himself at their head. The object and destination of these troops are unknown, but conjecture would point to the Indian town on the Wabash and along the waters of the Michigan Lake.

In consequence of the above information we are to march in the morning. There are between Dayton and this place 3000 men who are marching. If we are not reduced to the necessity of eating our horses before our return I will be agreeably disappointed. Independent of our own troops Kentucky must have 5000 in this quarter and with Harrison.

Give my compliments to Mr. Dresback and tell him I would have written to him but I could not get another inch of paper, and from the acquaintance between you and myself I felt my obligations as well as inclinations press my writing you in the first place. Give my regards to all friends. Tell David Crouse that Captain Euliskie is well. It is uncertain when or where you will hear from me next.

I am your affectionate,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

BEDFORD, PA., March 12, 1813.

DEAR WIFE: I wrote you from Somerset informing you of leaving Jane in Washington at her own request. The roads are extremely bad, and I have been unfortunate enough to exchange my horse for one that has given out, and am obliged to go in the stage from here. My companion will remain with me, and we set off together in the stage tomorrow. The trial of General Hull is postponed; therefore you may expect my return shortly. It is raining hard today and the waters are high.

Sixty Ship Carpenters are passing through here today on their way to the lake to assist in building two gun brigs. I have passed a number of wagons carrying large cannon for the service of these vessels. I will write you from Philadelphia. I am yours, most affectionately,

ISABELLA DENNY.

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 20th, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: I arrived safe on yesterday after a very fatiguing journey: have reported myself to Mr. Dallas the Judge Advocate, who informed me that General Hull's trial was postponed indefinitely, and that I would receive compensation for my attendance. I have been advised to proceed to the City of Washington for an appointment for the Secretary of War has expressed his opinion that as soon as an exchange of prisoners can be effected he will make some selections of field officers from the Ohio Volunteers. I am at a loss to know what to do in this case; my inclination is to go, but my duty to you and my children forbids it. I shall obey the latter and as soon as I can get my business done and get a few things I want to send home by some of our merchants, I will return which will be on Tuesday. Sugar is very high here. I have enclosed \$20 I wish you to buy sugar with it. I have got a bad cold but am otherwise in health. I have not yet seen any of our friends.

I am, Dr Isabella, your affectionate,

JAMES DENNY.

P. S.—I have just heard that my Uncle David is married to a girl of 19 years old, a daughter of Benj. McCluns.

[From James Denny.]

MOUNT PLEASANT, April 3d, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: I reached here this evening within forty miles of Washington in six days from Philadelphia. I had a bad cold when I left it, and by the fatigue of travelling I was attacked with a slight fever last night, and not very well today. I would have proceeded on home but forgot my pistols where I stayed all night, and have had to send back for them I will start again in the morning. You need not be uneasy about my health as I don't feel so unwell but I can travel.

I am your affectionate,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

WASHINGTON, PA., April 6th, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: This morning I arrived and found Jane in good health, having recovered of the measles. She seems perfectly satisfied and says she is making progress in her studies. I am not so well as I could wish, having a violent cold and pain in my breast, for which I have had blood let twice. I start directly to Wheeling and will make no delay until I reach home. I am, Dr. wife, your affectionate, JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

FRANKLINTON, July 30th, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: I reached here yesterday evening in health. I am going to Upper Sandusky with the Regiment. The news here is no ways alarming. Fort Meigs was besieged but was safe on Wednesday last. I am very uneasy about Sally; don't neglect to give her heed if she continues ill. I am, Dr. wife, in haste, your affectionate, JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

FRANKLINTON, July 30th, 1813.

DEAR WIFE: I marched this evening with 370 men. You may tell your neighbors that their friends here are well and in good spirits. I do not expect that the campaign will last more than two weeks. I would have been glad to have great coat and cloth pantaloons. I am afraid that I will get the name of the Sansculotte Colonel in consequence of my clothes being pretty slender. I am, Dr. Wife, yours, etc.,

ISABELLA DENNY.

JAMES DENNY.

P. S.—Thomas Massie goes on to take charge of affairs. J. D.

[From James Denny.]

FRANKLINTON, May 10th, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: Last night an express brought intelligence that on the 3d inst. Gen. Clay with the Kentuckians, had arrived in boats within a short distance of Fort Meigs and informed Gen. Harrison of his situation and that he was waiting his orders. The General ordered him to advance in their boats to opposite the British battery, to land and to attack the enemy and if possible to carry it. The Kentuckians succeeded in a gallant manner, and spiked their cannon. But their impetuosity led them to pursue the enemy too far in their retreat through the woods, the enemy availing themselves of this error in their pursuers succeeded in throwing a strong detachment of militia in their rear and cut off their retreat to their boats, by which 650 of the Kentuckians and others were killed or taken prisoners. There was a detachment from the Fort under the command of Col. Miller made a sally and routed the enemy on this side of the river and spiked their cannon, and took about 40 prisoners.

Accounts by the way of Urbana from Fort Finley state that the cannonading was heard there on the 5th and that it was also heard in the direction of Fort Defiance. We march today with about 200 mounted men, a number has gone on.

I am in haste, your affectionate husband,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

UPPER SANDUSKY, May 12th, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: I arrived here this evening through very bad roads. A great number of men have arrived here and are arriving hourly. An hour ago an express arrived here from Fort Meigs bringing intelligence of the British and Indians having raised the siege of that place, and that a good many men were killed in the bombardment of it. Governor Meigs started this day for Lower Sandusky with about 1200 men of foot and horse. It is doubtful whether or not the enemy will attack Lower Sandusky. In such an event great danger may be apprehended for the place. I am in good health. Tomorrow a detachment of 200 mounted men starts after the Governor. All the militia from Pickaway is in good health as far as I can learn.

I am Dr. Isabella, yours, etc.,

JAMES DENNY.

CAMP OHIO FREEMEN, August 10th, 1813.

[From James Denny.]

DEAR WIFE: I have delayed writing to you longer than I intended owing to the uncertainty of the movements of General Harrison's forces. We arrived here on Tuesday last, since that time we have been encamped on the Sandusky, waiting for the arrival of all of the Militia on their march to join Governor Meigs, who has taken the command in person. Yesterday, His Excellency reviewed about 5,000 on the plains north of the stockade. The sight was very interesting, and truly astonishing to a spectator. We are encamped within three miles of where Col. Crawford was defeated. Two hundred Indians marched two days ago for Lower Sandusky to join General Harrison. All the great events of this campaign are still a mystery to all here, and I am afraid that they will still remain so. I am more discouraged about the war in this country than I ever have been before. General H. is most assuredly wanting in capacity to conduct it, or a strange fatality attends our exertions. The Governor is about to organize an Army of two thousand men to continue a short time in service. My Regiment is selected for one of the Regiments that are to remain here. I doubt very much whether we will not make such another campaign as the Militia did last winter at Blackrock under General Smyth. I wish that I may be wrong in my conjecture, but I cannot help suspecting that the detention of the farmers from their homes

so long at this season will produce much discontent and if it should it will produce a good excuse for the General for the tardiness of all the movements of his army. You have by this time heard of the result of the siege of Fort Stephenson, 270 at first were said to have been killed and thirty taken prisoners, but more correct information makes them not more than fifty killed and taken, the Officer commanding that Fort deserves much credit for his good conduct in the defence of the place. Reports here say that our fleet is afloat on Erie, and is expected to have had a conflict with the enemy, as a heavy cannonade was heard some days ago on the lake.

Sammy has been here some days. I have detained him until I can learn how we are to be disposed of. In the meantime I wish to get me a hunting shirt of blue cotton fringed with white fringe. Perhaps I will be furloughed to return home a day or two.

I am, Dr. Wife, your affectionate,

JAMES DENNY.

P. S.—Mr. Osborn is in good health and sends many kisses to Miss Kitty. He and myself sleep under one blanket ever since we have left home. John Clark and Joshua Miller are in good health, Mr. Yates also. Indeed they are all well that are from our neighborhood. J. D.

[From James Denny.]

WASHINGTON CITY, October 11th, 1813.

DEAR WIFE: I am here yet in good health but very anxious to return home, which I cannot well do until I accomplish the object of my journey. This cannot be done until I see the Secretary of War, who has not yet arrived but expected every hour. I flatter myself that I can accomplish the business to satisfaction. Messrs. Creighton and Worthington have proved very friendly, offering every one every assistance in their power. I will not attend General Hull's trial. Give my love to the children and friends. I am, Dr. Isabella, your affectionate husband, JAMES DENNY.

[To Col. Denny.]

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP, Nov. 8th, 1813.

DEAR UNCLE: We yesterday had the pleasure of receiving your letter, dated October 15th, in which you wished to know whether it would be agreeable to us to open a correspondence with you. I can assure you it will be quite so to us, as by that means, we shall hear more frequently from our friends, which always affords us much pleasure. Your friends here in general are in good health, except Betsey McElduff, who has the dropsy; she has been tapped seven times last spring, and had about one hundred quarts of water taken from her. She has applied to the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but every method they have yet taken had failed in removing the complaint.

I suppose you have heard that Uncle David Denny was married last spring to a daughter of Mr. Joseph McClure's. There is a considerable disparity in their ages, she being about twenty-five and he upwards of seventy years of age.

We, about two weeks ago, had the pleasure of a visit from Uncle John and Cousin David McNair, who stayed a week in the settlement. All our friends in Genesee were in good health. Papa left the Southward about fifteen months ago, since which he has spent part of his time in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and part with us.

We were very much surprised when we heard of your passing through Downingtown last spring, and not calling to see us, though we live but about six miles from that place. I am much pleased with the idea of your being down again this winter, and I hope you will let nothing prevent you from calling here. We purchased a small place containing about 80 acres of land on the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike road and removed here last April. It is handsomely situated, the turnpike passing through it and bounded on two sides by public roads. We have been

engaged this summer in erecting a stone house, which is nearly completed and the masons are now about building a stable.

A report has reached here that Commodore Yeo's fleet on Lake Ontario has been taken, and that our troops are in possession of Kingston, but we have had no official accounts, yet hope it may prove true.

Markets are good: Flour is \$9.00 per barrel in Philadelphia, whiskey 95 cts. per gal., and other things in proportion.

Mr. John Green, brother to Aunt Anne, requests the favour of your writing a few lines to give him information of Aunt's health and situation. Uncle David and William wish you to write particularly about Grand-papa's health, and remember them to him, and all their friends. Samuel's respects to yourself, Aunt, and all inquiring friends. He was so much engaged that he could not write.

[Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny.]

ZANESVILLE, November 21st, 1813.

DEAR WIFE: I reached this on Sunday morning without company and very much out of humor. My creature rides so dull, that I might as well have waded all the muddy places. I am loaded down with mud in an hours' riding. It seems as if I was doomed to some mischance or other in hours on my journey. Mr. Creighton has not come up with me yet. I will keep jogging on at a slow pace; perhaps he will come up with me on the road before I reach Wheeling.

You may sell the wagon for fifty dollars, the double trees and neck yoke go with it, but none of the ———, Mr. Griffith was wanting to buy it. You can give from four to six months' credit. I am affectionately yours,
ISABELLA DENNY. JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

WASHINGTON CITY, December 8th, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: I arrived here on the 6th in the evening in good health. Have seen a great many great folks and some clever ones. I will mention the names of a few: General Worthington, Doctor Tiffin, William Creighton, particularly, and many more whom you are not acquainted with. Oh yes, Jimmy Caldwell was among the first. Today I commence my visits to offices. I will write you more in a day or two. Don't expect to stay long here; Congress will have to do the best they can without me, for I will not stay more than three or four days.

I am affectionately yours,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

WASHINGTON CITY, December 18th, 1813.

DEAR ISABELLA: I am so completely tired of this place that I can neither eat or sleep. Every hour through the day I am trotting from one member's apartment to another without finding any relief from this state of unsupportable ennui. At night I have to encounter the reflections of uselessly spending the past day. I expect you will be astonished that I should remain in such a state of inquietude when I have it in my power to quit the place that has so few chains in it. I will acknowledge to you that I have been tempted several times to set out for home without having done anything toward the accomplishment of the business I left home upon, but upon reflection I think that I had better stay a few days longer, and have something done, than return as I came. The cause of my remaining without being able to do anything is, that the Secretary of War has not yet arrived, although hourly looked for every day since I came here. Many individuals are situated as unpleasant as I myself.

General Worthington, three days ago, told me that he would undoubtedly be here in two days; that time has elapsed and he has not arrived. If it was not indispensably necessary that he should decide on my claims preparative to have them laid before Congress, I would leave my business

with Mr. Creighton and return. At all events I will not stay here longer than two days more, let the Secretary come or stay.

I am in exceedingly good health. I hope you and the children enjoy equally the blessings of health. Please present my love to them all.

I am affectionately yours,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

WASHINGTON CITY, December 22d, 1813.

DEAR WIFE: I expected to have started today for home with General Harrison, but not having accomplished the object of my journey on account of the Secretary of War not arriving as expected, have concluded to stay a day or two longer. I have enclosed two twenty-dollar bills for you. I wish you to buy a ton of hay and have it delivered at Mr. Apple's stable as I will move there as soon as I return. I have hopes of getting the men allowed eight dollars a month from the 1st day of January last.

I am Dr. Isabella, yours affectionately,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

DEAR ISABELLA: Today I set off for home. I am in good health. I saw Mr. Carlisle this morning who had been dangerously ill on the road, but is perfectly recovered. Excuse haste for the stage is setting off.

I am Dr. Isabella, yours,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

60 MILES ON MY ROAD HOME, January 6th, 1814.

DEAR ISABELLA: I am at last started and got this far today in good health and will travel with all speed for my Creature. This will perhaps reach you before me. If it does it will inform you that I have got business to my satisfaction, and that I am returning well pleased with myself for my management. Excuse haste,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

PITTSBURG, December 7th, 1814.

DEAR ISABELLA: Arrived here three or four days ago, and am perfectly restored to health. I was very unwell for some days after I left home. Wrote you from Benjamin McMehon; could not stop at Shepherds. I feel somewhat uneasy about your getting pork and beef. I have wrote to Mr. Dresback to see to your wants. Will set out for Washington City tomorrow. I have enclosed to Mr. Dresback a letter from Mr. Creighton which induced me to make the journey. You and the children are I hope well. Will write you from Washington City. You may write to me at Philadelphia where I expect to go for goods. Give my compliments to Mr. Huston and tell him to be careful of the office. Give my compliments to Mr. Apple and family and Osborns' family—Jane, Sammy, Mary and Sally.

I am dear wife, affectionately yours,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

MOUNT PLEASANT, October 18th, 1815.

DEAR WIFE: We came here yesterday evening, but not so well as I could wish. I have been extremely afflicted with a cough ever since I left home which continues to increase. Jane is well and stands the journey well. I had to part with the roan horse the day after leaving home; my other horse is very dull and travels hard. You will keep Mr. Douglass at collecting and setting the accounts as fast as possible. Mr. Nevill is in good health and has requested me to enclose a receipt for James Campbell which you will please forward to him without delay. I will write you from Bedford. My respects to all friends.

I am your affectionate husband,

JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

HAGARSTOWN, October 22d, 1815.

DEAR ISABELLA: We arrived here this afternoon in pretty good health, not having got entirely clear of the violent cough which I mentioned afflicted me. We fell in with McCracken and Martha at Bedford the night before last and parted this morning at McConnellsville. We could not be blessed with better weather and roads. Today we saw the cherry trees in bloom and Jane says she saw apple trees in bloom also—it is a phenomenon of a very extraordinary kind. The air continues clear and mild. I wish you to procure what pork will do us at whatever is giving for it; procure a beef and have it butchered. Keep Mr. Douglass at settling with every person. Tell Sammy I depend on his steady attention to business, and to giving you every assistance in his power. I have heard nothing of John Barr or David Crouse yet. I will go tomorrow through the neighborhood where they took their cattle to.

Give my love to all friends. Jane stands the journey well; our horses also. I am, yours affectionately,
JAMES DENNY.

[From James Denny.]

BALTIMORE, October 24th, 1815.

DEAR WIFE: We reached here yesterday in good health, except a bad cough which still attends me. You may tell John Barr that I called twice today at McMeDon, but could not see him, nor learn anything whether or not he left any money with him for me.

Tomorrow we set off for Washington City in the stage. We had hopes of meeting John and David Crouse, and came through the neighborhood where they sold their cattle for that purpose, but they had started a day or two before we arrived. Give my love to all friends.

I am, yours affectionately,
ISABELLA DENNY.

JAMES DENNY.

[Daniel Dresback to Mrs. Denny.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 12th, 1815.

MRS. DENNY: By the request of Mr. Denny I have the satisfaction to inform you that he is on the recovery, having been violently attacked by the Inflammatory Rheumatism and confined to his bed for the space of six days with excruciating pains, perhaps never by him experienced before. Have now the pleasure to say that he will be able to stir about in a few days. You will not be alarmed on the receipt of this in consequence of his recovery. Jane is well but very impatient to get home. I am not at this time able to inform you when we will leave the city for home, having a good portion of our business yet undone. Mr. Denny arrived at this place on Sunday last and taken ill on the day following. I have also been very much indisposed but not so much as to confine me to my room. I shall write again by next mail.

I have the honour to be your friend, dear madam, DANIEL DRESBACK.

[Col. Denny to Mrs. Denny.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 15th, 1815.

DEAR ISABELLA: You no doubt have great anxiety to hear from me respecting my situation of which you have been somewhat apprised of. I have suffered the most excruciating pains by the inflammatory rheumatism in my knee that I ever before witnessed. I was taken immediately after my arrival in the city, but have the satisfaction at this time to say that the pain is much abated, but am still confined to my room. I wish you to make yourself easy as respects me. I have a very good nurse that attends me and will continue with me until I shall be able to help myself. Your daughter Jane is well but very impatient to get home. I am not

able at this time to say when we will leave the city but so soon as I am able to mount a horse and stand the fatigues of a journey we will be off. I do not at this time know anything more particular to write. You shall hear from me again by next mail. My best respects to you and my children. Hope you are all well. Adieu.

With the greatest affection I am yours, etc.,

JAMES DENNY.

[*Daniel Dresback to Mrs. Denny.*]

PHILADELPHIA, SABBATH MORNING, November 19th, 1815.

MRS. DENNY, *Madam*: I have the pleasure to inform you that Mr. Denny is much better this morning and to assure you that the Doctor entertains no doubt of his recovery. You will therefore rest at ease concerning his situation. He is well attended; has numerous friends to see him every day. There remains no doubt in my mind but that he will be able to sit up in a day or two. The most complaint is in his knee, which will, you know, take time to remove. He has been severely blistered for the rheumatism which has produced its desired effect. Mr. Nevill arrived in the city on Friday last, which gave me much satisfaction. He will leave this place tomorrow morning for Baltimore. I have closed all my business, and Mr. Denny's also, and sent off all the goods last Thursday. I cannot leave Mr. Denny until some great change takes place so that he will be able to leave the city. So soon as practicable he will leave the city and go to his uncle at Downingtown, and there remain until he is fully recovered. Jane is in very good spirits considering the disagreeable situation she is placed in. I can't tell whether I shall write any more from this place, but, however, should anything extraordinary take place I shall immediately advise you, etc.

With respects, I have the honor to remain your, etc.

MRS. ISABELLA DENNY.

DANIEL DRESBACK.

[*From Daniel Dresback.*]

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY MORNING, November 23d, 1815.

MRS. ISABELLA DENNY, *Dear Madam*: With my heart full of grief and sorrow I am obliged to take up my pen and write the news of the departure of your most affectionate husband. Mr. Denny is no more. Oh God, my grief is almost unsupportable. Never did I once think that I should have to be the unhappy instrument of giving such unwelcome tidings to a tender and affectionate family. Still I feel greatly gratified that I was present during his disease, which lasted about seventeen days. He departed this morning at fifteen minutes after four o'clock. Seemed to be perfectly in his senses until his last moment, but had lost the gift of utterance for two days until a few hours before his death. He then recovered so much that he spoke to your daughter Jane. I hope you will compose yourself as much as possible as to the safe conveyance of Jane. Rest assured, *Madam*, nothing shall be wanting that will be in my power to contribute to her welfare and safety. I shall have the same charge as was she my own child. I hope you will not have any fears as respect her safe arrival at home. We will, I presume, set off from this city on Tuesday next immediately for home. The remains of Mr. Denny will be interred on tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Please to accept this as my last action until I shall have it in my power to present unto your dear beloved daughter. Jane has behaved with all the prudence that possibly could be expected from a child at the departure of a most tender parent. She will immediately be removed from her present boarding place, that is, after the interment of Mr. Denny, to a Widow Symonton, an acquaintance of Mr. McCrackan's. He advises me to have her taken there. Mrs. Symonton is a lady of much respect, etc.

Dear Madam, with grief and sorrow, I remain yours, etc.,

MRS. ISABELLA DENNY.

DANIEL DRESBACK.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF GOVERNOR
ALLEN TRIMBLE.

1823-1830.

(Continued from page 274 of July number.)

[*Calvin Pease to Allen Trimble.*]

CAMBRIDGE, NOV. 8th, 1822.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, addressed to Judge Hitchcock and me, was received at Zanesville, but an unusual press of business prevented our replying from that place.

We saw Judge McLean at Zanesville, on his way to Washington. We did not expect you would fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, and have therefore made our calculations to join the Court at Chillicothe.

It is impossible for us to be at Franklinton in season, we must return home first, but we will endeavor to be at Chillicothe as early as the third day of the session, so as not to lose that Court, and we advise that you recommend to the Legislature to pass a special law adjourning the Franklin Court until the 23rd of December. By that means that Court will not fail.

I am respectfully, your obt. servant,

CALVIN PEASE.

[*From David Trimble, M. C.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4th, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I have thought much about the next President; I have listened attentively to others, and said nothing myself; and I am now decidedly of opinion that if Ohio recommends Mr. Clay to the other states, as the proper person, he will be the President without doubt. If you come out for him Pennsylvania will be with you. This I formerly thought doubtful, but I am now perfectly satisfied in that respect. All depends upon Ohio, but it is especially necessary that she should express her mind by some mode that will leave no doubt of her intentions. A state caucus, or something like that.

Think of this seriously, and if you do anything, the sooner the better. I have very many hopes that Maryland will be for us also. She is now in a quandary, and a firm and decisive step taken by Ohio, will probably induce her to follow.

The people of Maryland are most certainly with us; and their leading men will have to make an effort to carry them over to any other man. I say all this upon much inquiry and mature reflection, and I repeat it, if Ohio comes out for Clay, he will be the President; if not, not.

Our fate is in your hands. The knowing ones here think that South Carolina will finally be for Clay. The Virginians expect to believe that you will wait to know what Pennsylvania and New York will do, and then go with them.

This is not to be read to every one, but you may in confidence show it to a few of Clay's friends.

I am, very respectfully,
General Allen Trimble.

DAVID TRIMBLE.

[*From John McLean to Allen Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, 31 Jan'y, 1823.

DEAR SIR: By the last mail I received your favour of the 16th instant. As you supposed, I regret the last caucus of the legislature, not because Mr. Clay was nominated, but because I think the proceeding was premature. Had the legislature nominated any other candidate, my opinion would not have been changed. I did suppose, that a correct system of policy, was of more importance to Ohio, than the election of Henry Clay or any other individual. It may be asked, whether I do not believe he will give encouragement to internal improvement, should he be elected. Of this I entertain no doubt. But this does not prove that the nomination was not prematurely made. By this proceeding, and other sectional feelings and proceedings to which it may give rise, there is ground to fear, that the division will be so great, as to endanger the election of an individual who is friendly to an enlarged system of internal improvement.

Much more will be known next winter as to the prospects of the different candidates. Then would be the proper time to collect the public opinion—this is the legitimate object of caucus meetings—when they attempt to control public opinion they become dangerous. If under a fair prospect of success, Ohio should yield her support to Mr. Clay, my hearty concurrence should be given. My opinion is, that Ohio should support Calhoun or Clay, whichever shall be most likely to succeed. Calhoun is as warm an advocate of internal improvement as any man in the nation. His talents, in my judgment, are not excelled by any man in the government. All his life has been marked by the purest morality and warmest benevolence.

Let me hear from you often.

Your friend, JOHN MCLEAN.

[*From Richard Bland Lee.*]

GENERAL ALLEN TRIMBLE:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1824.

SIR: In consequence of a communication the last of Feb'y from Mr. J. W. Campbell of the House of Representatives, I wrote you on the subject of the request communicated by him from you to me that I would cheerfully look over and commit to him all the papers in my possession which might be helpful to you relative to the tract of land in Highland county bought by you from Mr. Carter Beverly. At the same time I put to you an amount against Mr. Beverly for money lent to him in necessity—and paid for his use to Messrs. Creighton & Bond in Chillicothe the —. I assigned this claim to you that you might — it in your hands—for me—I have expected for some time your answer. If you will not do me this favor I beg you to return the amount and assignment thro' Mr. Campbell to me. Mr. Campbell informed me that there was no great urgency for the papers—therefore being much occupied I have deferred attending to the subject till I heard from you. I believe that some of the papers are in the possession of Mr. C. & B.

I write again to you thro' Mr. Campbell to know your determination as to my order. Messrs. C. & B. will prove the payment to them of \$20—and Mr. Beverly will not deny the same to himself. If he does I have his written acknowledgement. He has teased and vexed me independent in a most unjust manner and on the most frivolous pretexts, and subjected me to expenditures exceeding \$100—which I forgive him. Since I wrote to you thro' Mr. Campbell I have (not till a few days ago) received your letter of the 27th Jan. on the same subject. I should have sooner acknowledged the receipt of it—if I had not every day expected thro' Mr. Campbell your answer to my proposition. I am with very great respect,

Your obt. serv't,

RICHARD BLAND LEE.*

* Henry Lee of Stratford-Langton married a daughter of Richard Bland of Jordan, Va., and this Richard Bland Lee was possibly a son of that marriage. His mother, "a lady of quality" and his father a high born gentleman.

[From Caleb Atwater.]

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, April 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR: The arrangement between Mr. Haywood, myself and others, as to the next Governor, does very well. One asked me if Morrow would decline? I answered that I hoped he would, and Olmstead says he *has* declined.

We shall follow it up, and your election is pretty sure.

I shall do all I can for you and you may expect a great vote here, for Governor. Our ticket is Trimble for Governor, and Jackson for President. We are divided between Adams and Jackson for President. Clay gets no votes here, as he cannot be elected. I am for Jackson and I shall do all I can for him as my second choice. Jackson, Crawford and Adams are the three highest candidates. Yours &c.,

Gen. A. Trimble.

CALEB ATWATER.

CIRCLEVILLE, Sept. 24, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Shelby, Florence, &c., are opposing your election and supporting ———. He may even have a majority, here in this county, but if he does, it will be small. You cannot regret it more than I do, but so it is.

What Shelby is angry about, I cannot tell, but he pretends you are too young, &c., &c. I am doing all I can for you, and will do, here and everywhere. Your election is safe, beyond a doubt, in this State. Yours truly,

Gen. Trimble.

CALEB ATWATER.

Tom W. is against you bitterly.

Later on comes the following from Mr. Atwater:

Probable result of Governor's election in Ohio, for Morrow, 25,000; Trimble, 35,000.

Morrow has been traveling about a good deal—has been here twice, and seen Shelby, Barr, Florence, &c., but knew better than to call on me. Morrow has Hatch and a party at Athens, and some one who is active in Wayne county.

Tom Ewing is supporting him at Lancaster and Tom Worthington and Tom Scott in Ross, Hocking, Pickaway, &c. The general impression is, however, I find, throughout the State, that Morrow is down, to rise no more. The Clay men support you in Ross, the Jackson men here. This depends on the leaders! It is a subject of deep regret that Mr. Clay's friends, who perfectly agree with us, as to the internal as well as the external policy of the nation, should still persist in opposing Gen. Jackson's election, after Mr. Clay is entirely out of the question with the people or with Congress. Is there no danger of Adams getting Ohio? He is certainly far ahead of Clay in this State now and is gaining still. But Jackson is gaining also, and will probably beat Adams by several thousands.

Were Mr. Clay now withdrawn in Ohio, as he has been in all the States but three, he would be the President after four years, otherwise, never.

His future destiny is in the hands of his friends in Ohio—and as they now decide, so his fate is fixed. Unless he is promptly withdrawn we shall always oppose him hereafter, for any office whatever. Probable result of presidential election in Ohio, Jackson, 20,000; Adams, 15,000; Clay, 8,000!

Highland county is for Adams! The result will show whether I am correctly informed. Jackson or Adams will be the President, beyond a doubt.

[From T. C. Fornay.]

COLUMBUS, 24 May, 1824.

DEAR SIR: It begins to be about time for us to talk a little about the various elections which are pending—and especially yours and Mr Clay's; with regard to the former I believe there is no doubt, let who will offer. Morrow left here this morning. I, of course, did not enquire of him, that would not do, as he knows I will not vote for him, but from what I have been able to find out he will not be a candidate. Worthington, I think, has about vanity enough to come out, and I am very willing that he should. You will beat him twenty-five thousand votes at least.

In the latter case I have no doubt the prospects are brightening every day. The Tariff speech has had a wonderful effect every where. Jackson in the mean time has lost ground, of late. The Lancry scrape has injured him in Pennsylvania; and it has done him no good anywhere. Mr. Allen will hand you this letter. He appears to be a remarkably fine young man.

Yours sincerely,

Genl. Trimble.

T. C. FORNAY.

[From Capt. James Kookin.]

DELAWARE, Aug. 27th, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Your very obliging favor of the 15th inst. I have received. And as one of the Senate of whom you are pleased to speak in such favorable terms, I return you my sincere thanks (you say with the exception of a few). The exceptions were indeed very few, I mean of those who had not the most friendly feelings towards, and were not only satisfied but much pleased with the able and impartial manner with which you discharged the important as well as critical duties of the station in which you were placed, so much so that they will willingly and cheerfully render you any service they may have in their power.

This, I think I can venture to assert from the frequent opportunities I had last winter with most of the members of the Senate, as well as with other gentlemen, on the subject of the next election for Governor.

You wish not to be considered as electioneering. I do assure you that in my opinion there is nothing contained in your friendly letter, that can be construed in that light, neither is it or would it be necessary for any person to electioneer with me, as my mind was more than once openly and freely expressed on that subject last winter, and have had no good reason since to change my opinion. You very correctly observed that no certain calculation can be made from popular reports—but sometimes tolerable correct opinions may be formed from them.

I think I am not in error, when I say (this is also the opinion of the best informed) that you will receive at least three-fourths and perhaps more of the votes of this county, and the same estimate will hold good in the counties north of this; on this I think you may safely rely.

I am again a candidate for the Senate, and have three opponents; whether I shall succeed or not is uncertain. I think my prospects are at least equal and I am willing to believe a little better than either of the other candidates for success. The \$3 per day vote, will have some effect on my speed, but not so much as I have anticipated.

Be that as it may, successful or not, whether in public or private capacity, if I am favored with good health, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Columbus next winter, and that in the character of the Chief Magistrate of the State of Ohio. I am dear sir, with unfeigned regard,

Yours sincerely,

JAS. KOOKIN.

P. S. Please remember me to R. Collins, Esq., and Mr. H. Davis.

Gov. A. Trimble, Hillsborough.

[*From John W. Campbell.*]

WEST UNION, 8th Nov., 1824.

DEAR SIR: Your line of October has been received and should have been answered before this time; but for engagements mostly of a domestic nature demanding attention before my departure.

I am strongly inclined to advise that you locate your warrants before the limitation expires (4 Jan'y) as it is a little doubtful whether the time will be prolonged. I think myself it ought and I will at an early day take the step necessary for trying the question.

The last extension was ardently opposed by Messrs. Ross and Vance and one or two members from other States, and I presume their further opposition may be expected. Vance intimated that very few except spurious warrants were then afloat; that the vacant lands ought to be surveyed and brought into market.

My reply was they were not worth the expense, that I would not accept them upon the condition of having them surveyed; nor would I. He made representations much in their favour both as to quantity and quality.

This, with many, would be an insuperable objection to appropriating other lands. The time ought to be extended until the Continental warrants are satisfied, and then liberty given those who hold warrants of the State Line Established to locate.

On the other topics I expect to say something to you further before my departure.

From accounts, it seems Dr. Telfair need not be expected this fall.

Yours with much respect,

JOHN W. CAMPBELL.

[*Allen Trimble to his Brother.*]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 31st March, 1825.

DEAR BROTHER: I have just seen the last of the goods put in the wagons, there was more than one load, in all about 6000 lbs. I advanced \$47.00 on the carriage; the balance you will forward to Duncan & Forsyth, Pittsburgh, to whom the goods are consigned.

I have written to them to ship them to Manchester, care of McClean & Fischer, or either of them. The Bills I have forwarded by a Mr. Perine of Dayton, who will put them in mail at Cincinnati. I have put them up in three packages, sealed and directed to Mr. A. T. P. M. H. I have sent you more goods than you ordered, and more than I intended, but after making a beginning at Rockhills & Tolands, I was introduced to a house, Atwood & Co., at which I thought the goods were low. They offered to make a bill at their Cash prices, and wait 60 days. I therefore made a bill of \$1202.17 with them; the money must be sent punctually, for you will see the goods are lower than any I have bought. I also bought more domestic goods than you ordered, because it is the opinion they will rise yet 10 to 20 % net above the present prices, which you see is advanced; the Spring Cotton is said to be *now* a cent in market, and some say two higher than I bought; an old merchant at Lynchburg, Virginia, bought 15000 lbs., then one more order *in*, than will be filled in 10 days, says the merchant.

You will see I have drawn on C. V. Rothbill, for some of the bills at 60 days, some 4 months, and some 6 months. Arrangements must be made to meet these orders. You must not sell these goods on Credit. You certainly can sell lower for Cash than any goods have been sold in Hillsborough, with the exception of a few articles, and you had better sell for a profit of Ten percent (10%) for Cash, than get 50% the way you have been selling.

Invite the attention of your friends and I would say for cash, and I would make such a discount as to bring the goods on accommodating terms, and also make a difference between Cash and Credit of at least 12½ per cent; and credit no man who will not pay in six months. But I would put the goods so low, for Cash, as to attract the attention of those who have money.

Local lathes are rising, it is 28 to 30 cents here; hides and hare is 16 to 20 and scarce; tow linen of good quality is now worth 20 to 23 cents; feathers—30 to 35 cents; bees wax is 35 to 40 cents, and the latter in great demand—you ought to buy all you can at 25 cents; clover seed is now worth \$3.50 to \$4.00—you might take it in if of good quality at that price.

I think you ought to sell the Spring Cotton low, to get Eastern; and some of the articles for Cash I would put at least 6% lower. You may rely on it, that you had better quit the credit trade; in a great many instances you find those who promise you part payment for goods are frequently unable, and some times unwilling to pay it; and also those who do have it, often fail to engage, and often to also take the goods, on credit, unless they pay higher for their goods than if they pay cash. The bills amount to \$5,713.91—so you see you must have some cash for them; if you do not, you ought to keep them.

My love to the family. I go to New York to-morrow. I am well.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[From P. W. Rockhill.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR: I am truly gratified to hear you have obtained the loan on such good terms. They are better than I anticipated. I feel quite certain (as I mentioned both to yourself and Mr. Buckingham) that you would get it. But I thought not under 6%. You may thank those fellows at Sandusky for a little injury.

There is no enterprise in Philadelphia; our moneyed men are real Jarpains, and if a few of us Jersey men were not here even the Western country business would not remain long. My land and capital are all employed in my present business, which is widely extended, and requires all I have, and I would have done something for you myself. I had every inclination.

You must now try to stop, or soothe, the opposition in your State. Bend all your powers to accomplish your object. Pay your interest with great punctuality and your next loan will take on still better terms. It is a great undertaking and will require sums of money.

Be very careful in the men you appoint to manage these concerns. I wish you success with real sincerity.

The note of Phillips is paid and passed to your credit.

My best respects to Mr. Brown and Mr. Buckingham, and believe me,

Yours respectfully,

P. W. ROCKHILL.

Addressed to Gen. Allen Trimble, 66 Broadway, New York.

[From Jas. Fitch.]

WESTERN RESERVE BANK, WARREN, April 30, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th Inst. is received and I have consulted the directors of this institution on the subject of the proposition which it contains. We have had no opportunity of consulting other Banks, and do not know what effect such an arrangement would have upon us. If you should delay giving the drafts until the Canal Commissioners should want the whole amount to pay large contracts we should probably be losers by the transaction, but if your object is (as we suppose) to place at the disposal of the Canal Commission considerable sums to be expended from time to time in the prosecution of the work, and they be disposed to consult our convenience in making drafts upon us as far as the nature of their transactions will admit of, the operation might be beneficial to us.

If you should not make terms more favorable to the other Banks, we feel disposed to receive your drafts at four months sight without interest on the Manhattan Bank in the City of New York for such sum or sums as you may feel disposed to place at the disposal of the Canal Commissioners. We

should however, prefer having drafts at four or four and a half months from date, but if your arrangements are such that you cannot do this conveniently it will not be insisted on.

If upon experiment we should find the business inconvenient and injurious we shall feel at liberty to decline it.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully, your obt. serv't, JAB. FITCH.

Messrs. Ethan A. Brown, E. Buckingham, Allen Trimble,
Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

[From M. Garaghty.]

LANCASTER OHIO BANK, }
May 18, 1825. }

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 14th ultimo from New York was duly received and laid before the board of directors. I am authorized to accept your drafts in favor of the Canal Commissioners for any sum from thirty to one hundred thousand dollars, for which payment will be received by this Bank in drafts on the Manhattan Bank in the City of New York not having more than one hundred and twenty days to run after presentation. Then the terms are mentioned, and the writer goes on to say: These terms the Directors conceive to be hard ones for the Bank, but feeling a deep interest in common with their fellow citizens in the great work about to be commenced in Ohio, they feel themselves authorized to forego, in some measure, the interest of the institution for the purpose of aiding the views and furthering the wishes of the agents of the State.

I remain very respectfully, your obt. serv't, M. GARAGHTY.

To Messrs. Ethan A. Brown, E. Buckingham, Allen Trimble,
Commissioners.

[From J. Woodbridge, Secretary.]

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, May 12th, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor from New York of the 14th, ulto., reached here in due time, but owing to my absence, I have been unable to give it an earlier answer. The Board have considered your proposition and instructed me to inform you that they cannot accede to it. To exact what would be equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for your drafts to an indefinite amount when we are selling our checks on Phila., in small or large amounts at one per cent. is asking more than we think ought to be required of our public spirit. More especially when, from the great influx of our eastern funds, resulting from our Orleans trade and exports to other quarters, and the sums which must necessarily be drawn from the East for casual purposes, we have every reason to believe that exchange will in a short time be reduced to half per cent. if not to par.

I have had several offers from Cincinnati of large sums since the commencement of this year of eastern funds at par, and have been informed that there are times when they sell in that city at a discount.

The Board are willing to undertake as much of this business as you may find it expedient to put in their hands, on reasonable terms, and have instructed me to propose for the present to advance a sum not exceeding 30 or \$40,000 on your draft at 60 days' rate.

If, however, it should be desirable for you not to draw at less than four months, they would probably accept an equivalent in amount for the difference in time. Respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

ETHAN A. BROWN,
E. BUCKINGHAM,

ALLEN TRIMBLE, Esquires,

Commissioners of the Ohio Canal Fund.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Sec'y.

[From W. Neil, Cashier.]

F. BANK—COLUMBUS, May, 21, 1825.

DEAR SIR: The directors of the bank have directed me to inform you, as Commissioner of the Canal Fund, that they will purchase drafts at sixty days date upon the Manhattan Bank of New York, and advance one fourth of the amount at the time drawn, the balance as soon as the draft is paid.

Respectfully, Your Obt. Servant, W. NEIL, Cashier.

Allen Trimble, Esq.

Columbus, O., 15th Jan., 1825.

[From E. Buckingham to Gov. A. Trimble.]

GOV. A. TRIMBLE:

COLUMBUS, 13th June, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I have been here ten days as Juror at Court. Gov. Brown reached here on Thursday night and left here on Friday morning. While here we drew an order on the Treasury in favour of the W. Reserve Bank, \$15,000, and one for the same amount in favour of the Lancaster Bank. The Canal Commissioners while at North, made a requisition for \$10,000 for Contractors and \$2,000 for Expenses, which is intended to be paid out of the afore mentioned Drafts, no Banks except W. R. and Lancaster have notified me of their acceptance of our proposition.

Governor Clinton has written that he will come and be with us at the celebration of the commencement, at which time I hope to meet you. My wife and daughter Catherine came here with me. Since which Catherine has had the misfortune to break or dislocate her right arm at the Elbow; but is mending as well as could be expected, and am in hopes will be able to ride home in a day or two. In hope this will find yourself and family well, I remain, Your friend and humble servant, E. BUCKINGHAM.

[From Ethan A. Brown.]

CINCINNATI, August 26th, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I do not find bankers or brokers here, who offer to take our bills at four months' date, pay check of the acting commissioner for work done &c., as other banks do, unless it be at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. discount, payable $\frac{2}{3}$ in specie and $\frac{1}{3}$ in bank bills of the State; or to take our bills, advance money when wanted upon them, charging interest on the same until the bill be paid.

Nevins and Willis are willing to make an experiment on our draft for \$15,000, payable 70 or 72 days after date—discount one per cent., on the same as they might have to pay to cash it in New York.

So we might better bear the expense of transportation at the risk of contractors, from Columbus or Lancaster, than submit to these terms. The contractors, after this month, will probably find their interest in joining, to send special messenger for money.

I have not a word from Mr. White, or from either of my co-commissioners on the subject of the payment of the instalment of our loan—due on the first of this month. I hope you are more fortunate; but I confess I apprehend something wrong. Why has not Mr. White written payment, or no payment? My apprehensions I only hint to you and friend Buckingham, to who I write by this mail. I am, dear sir,

Your friend and servant, ETHAN A. BROWN.

General Allen Trimble.

P. S. Only Messrs. Williams, Johnston and Beasley attended the appointed meeting of the Canal Commissioners at this place, Kelley being fully engaged—Minor's daughter at the point of death—and your friend Worthington—I know not what. You may guess.

There was a question of considerable moment to decide, viz.: Whether the upper or lower level was to be followed in approaching this town? The commissioners present agreed—forwarded their opinions to their colleagues. Minor promptly replied, approving of their views. Worthington more cautious, hitherto, prudently delays an answer!!!

E. A. B.

[*Eleanor Lord to Allen Trimble.*]

NEW YORK, 2 Nov., 1825.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Having an opportunity by Mr. Dana, of Athens, of writing to you, I very gladly embrace it. It will no doubt be satisfactory to you to know that the final instalment of the canal loan has been duly paid. Most of it, indeed, was made full stock before the day (1st inst.) for the payment of the third instalment. The times however have turned against us and it has been impracticable to bring the stock into market advantageously; but we doubt not it will by and by take the stand it merits in comparison with the five p. ct. of this State. For you may rest assured that we shall not dispose of it on terms that might prejudice the interests of the State in future loans. On the contrary, our best endeavors, as they have hitherto, shall continue to be employed in the interests of the State. We have recently addressed a letter to the Commissioners of the fund, which has gone by private conveyance to Mr. Buckingham. It relates to the state of money matters here, and contains some suggestions touching the doings of your next legislature, on which much, very much, depends, as to the standing of your stock here and abroad, and as to future loans.

The Bank has profited essentially in these times by having your funds so long and to so large an amount on deposit. It may be proper for me to say confidentially to you, however, the Bank has indirectly in some measure injured the stock by asking 7 per ct. interest for temporary loans on it, while they make temporary loans on United States Bank Stock at 6 per ct. I had occasion to borrow a small portion of the instalment in August, which they lent at 6; but when I applied for a small loan toward the 3rd Instalment they required 7 per ct. I remonstrated on the ground that it was estimating the security as not equal to that of the United States Bank, and thereby operating against the stock, but without effect. It would give me great pleasure to hear from you soon respecting the probable state of the Canal question in the next Legislature, and on all other matters which you may be pleased to communicate.

Mr. Rathbone joins me in sentiments of sincere esteem and regard.

Your obt. serv't,

ELEANOR LORD.

P.S. What I say respecting the Bank; I mean only as a private information, which if persisted in may hereafter require the consideration of the Commissioners, and I feel bound to acquaint you of whatever appears likely to affect impersonally negotiations in the stock. Many are waiting to see what your Legislature does on the subject next winter; on which confidence with the public here very much depends.

E. L.

[*From Ebenezer Buckingham.*]

A letter from Ebenezer Buckingham, Putnam, Ohio, 4 November, 1825, says: "I have written to Governor Brown to make out a Report as far as he can, before the meeting of the Legislature, and have also informed him of your wish to meet a few days before the meeting of the Legislature. I expect some difficulty with the Banks making deposits for us. The Columbus Bank has returned Drafts for eleven thousand dollars—ten thousand of which had been designed for acting Commissioners and one thousand for the President of the Bank to pay expenses with. However, there will probably not be any more calls from the Bank until we have a meeting. I hope to find you in good health. With much esteem, your friend,

General Allen Trimble.

E. BUCKINGHAM."

[*Resignation as Canal Commissioner.*]

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

I herewith tender my resignation of the appointment which I now hold as Commissioner of the Canal Fund.

I consider it due as well to those who maintained my right to a seat in the Senate, as to myself, to say that it is not from any doubt existing in my own mind as to the constitutionality of a Commissioner of the Canal Fund occupying a seat in the General Assembly that I have come to the determination to resign my appointment at this period. I am fully convinced that holding both situations is not incompatible with the Constitution. In this opinion I am supported by a large majority of my constituents, by the unanimous decision of a large committee selected by the Senate to investigate the subject; by a majority of the Senate; and also by the opinions of some of the most able Jurists of this or any other country. I am, however, unwilling to hold a seat in the Senate of Ohio, and particularly the station of its presiding officer, when a part of its members respectable for numbers and information, believe me disqualified by holding the appointment of Commissioner of the Canal Fund.

The confidence so liberally bestowed upon me on all occasions by the Senate, which appears from their late almost unanimous vote for Speaker not to be abridged, seems also to require that I should relieve myself and them from all embarrassment that may grow out of the investigation of questions connected with this subject, and as far as in my power remove every obstacle to a harmonious discharge of our public duty. Thus impressed, and believing that it would be inconsistent with the duties and obligations imposed on me by receiving the suffrage of the District which I have the honor to represent to abandon the station in which those suffrages have placed me, I take the other alternative, in the confident hope that no inconvenience will result from my resignation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
26th Dec., 1825.

Your most obt. ser't,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

A letter from R. Wickliffe to Wm H. Allen on this subject, written from Frankfort, Nov. 11, 1825, refers to the legal aspect.

[*From Dr. Daniel Drake.*]

GENERAL TRIMBLE:

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 31, 1825.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to congratulate you, my dear sir, on the highly prosperous state of the Canal project in the State of Ohio. I consider it now quite certain that she is soon to be among the most distinguished members of the Great Sisterhood.

The Medical School at this place flourishes. We have 281 regular, bona-fide, pupils—47 more than we had last year, which is a greater increase than had taken place in any one of the five preceding years. I spend my summers in Cincinnati. I am, dear sir, respectfully,

DAN. DRAKE.

[*Allen Trimble to his son, Joseph McDowell Trimble.*]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 5, 1825.

MY SON: Mr. Brush affords me an opportunity of saying to you, that I am well and left the family well. I have no news to give you except that H. Davies has contested my election, on the ground that I am Commissioner of the Canal Fund,—he is here and doing all he can to injure me. If there is any one here friendly to him, they are secretly so! From the result of the election for Speaker, I think I have nothing to fear. I was elected by an overwhelming majority; it is expected that Mr. Syllaman will make a strong effort against me, and there are three or four others who will go probably with him. The question will probably be settled this week.

I will send you the paper as requested, upon condition you will file and take care of it. Write me by Mr. B.

Your father,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*From Jos. M. Swaine.*]

PHILAD., Jan. 3, 1826.

SIR: Will you allow me to ask, in behalf of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, that copies of such documents relating to the Canals of Ohio as have been printed for the use of the Legislature may be forwarded to me. I know not that any apology is necessary for troubling you on the subject which excites in both states so much interest, and in which perhaps their futures are closely connected. Be assured it will give the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners the highest pleasure to reciprocate the favor in any way to testify their sense of obligation and their respect for Ohio and its policy. I have the honor to be,
His Excellency

Gov. Trimble.

Yr. Excellency's mo. obt. Svt.,

Jos. M. SWAINE, Sec. Penn Canal Coms.

[*From Allen Trimble.*]

JUDGE TAPPAN:

SIR: I am requested by the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners, Jos. M. Swaine, Esqr., Philadelphia, to forward him a copy of a Canal Commissioners' report; not finding any in the office, and learning that you have a few spare copies, I have ventured to request you to send a full set to the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners, by which you will equally oblige them and

Your friend, &c.,

A. T.

[*E. Buckingham to Allen Trimble.*]

PUTNAM, 24 January, 1826.

GENERAL ALLEN TRIMBLE:

DEAR SIR: Your favour by Mr. Cox was handed me. I have since learnt the Canal Bill has passed the House with amendments. What those amendments were have not heard. As soon as that Bill acquires the shape and authority of a law should be glad to be furnished with a number of printed copies properly authenticated. I have written to Gov. Brown to come here that we may concoct measures together in relation to the Canal Fund. It would also be very gratifying to have here the assistance of a third counselor and in that view (and especially as it is necessary that some measures for raising funds be immediately adopted), it is desirable that the General Assembly should, as soon convenient, let us know who is to be associated with us in this unpleasant business. The prospective transactions of this year have assumed a much more imposing appearance than those of last year. We are now fairly in for it up to the hub. We must have money or the progress of the work be suspended. All the intelligence from the Eastward represent difficulties as thickening, and the obstacles conjectured by you are felt to a much greater extent, perhaps, than you were aware of. If any ideas have been suggested, or shall suggest themselves to you in relation to our operations, please lose no time in communicating them. We shall always be glad of your counsel, and though circumstances beyond my control have deprived the board of you as an associate I, for one, shall always feel obliged, and I have no doubt the public interest will be promoted, by your advice. When I left Columbus I could not find the two volumes of Act 3, Canal Laws, presented to the board by Governor Clinton. Should you come across them (I wish you would use a little effort to do so) please send them to me by Captain Hampson. From what I have heard I fear the present will not be ranked among the most pleasant sessions of our General Assembly. Please write me as often as you can find leisure.

With much esteem, your friend,

E. BUCKINGHAM.

General Allen Trimble, Speaker of the Senate.

P. S. Please write me if any efforts are making to get up a nomination for Governor for next Fall's election.

[From Allen Trimble.]

SENATE CHAMBER, 27th Jan., 1826.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION:

GENTLEMEN: In the opinion given of the assessment and relative value of the counties composing the district which (in part) I have the honour to represent, I did not intend to be understood to say that the 5th district was valued *low*, compared with the values of lands in other parts of the State. On the contrary, I believe *that* district assessed as high, in proportion to its real value, as any other sections of the State, and higher than some of them.—I did not expect you would think it proper to raise, but that you would equalize the assessment made of the different counties in the district; but you thought it your duty to add,—and although I believed you had added too much,—particularly to Adams,—I felt it my duty to be satisfied, when on your review and examination on the evening of the 25th, when (I had the honor to appear before you) you reduced Adams to 2.60 and left Highland and Clinton at 1.80 and Brown 3.50, the rate you had previously fixed.

But as you have thought proper to reconsider your decision in relation to Highland and Clinton, and raise these counties to \$2.00, I hope you will pardon me for saying that I do most conscientiously believe that you have done (though I am sure not intentionally) injustice to these two counties, particularly Highland. It is with much reluctance I now complain, for I know full well that you have an arduous and difficult duty to perform and that the object of the Board has been to do substantial justice to every part of the State. But I do humbly conceive that the *new light* you have returned in relation to the value of Highland has led you into *error*, which if you can be satisfied of (not otherwise) I hope you will correct even now, before your error goes forth. Were I to tell my constituents that the land on the Tax List in Adams was worth only fifty cents more than the lands of Highland, they would consider me as offering an insult to their understanding, nor would Franklin and several other counties I could name, be considered by those who knew them *well*, as high in proportion to their values as Highland.

I hope the Board will excuse me for doing what I believe to be my duty, and accept the assurance of the respect and esteem of

Their most obedient, etc., &c.,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[From Judge John McLean.]

In 1826, from Washington City, Judge John McLean says: "I view your election as certain, and suffer me to tell you that nothing could afford me greater pleasure. Doctor Campbell, although a worthy man, will not be supported much out the district of country in which he is personally acquainted and even there I presume you will have the majority.

I am proud to see the progress of Ohio. The canal will be a monument to her wisdom and energy and will elevate the character of all those who had active agencies in their commencement and progress.

There will be a Senator in Congress to elect at the next session of our Legislature. Judge Ruggles possesses talent equal to any one who may be named in opposition to him. I consider him equal to any other member from the West, and he is a man of the purest principles. I have unbounded confidence in his integrity. It would be very gratifying to me if his election should have your countenance.

Mrs. McLean joins me in respects to Mrs. Trimble and family.

Sincerely your friend,

JOHN MCLEAN.

Gen. Trimble.

[*From Ebenezer Buckingham.*]

PUTNAM, 28 January, 1826.

GEN'L A. TRIMBLE, Speaker of the Senate:

DEAR SIR: I this morning received a communication from our friends, Messrs. Rathbone & Lord, of which I send you a copy. As the information it contains is deemed of great importance, and the source from which it comes of such undoubted authority, it is thought best to lose no time in laying it before the Legislature. The letter itself contains so full an exposition of the state of the money market, that any suggestions from me are considered unnecessary—my fears had anticipated difficulties, and I had some time since written to Governor Brown requesting him to lose no time in joining me at this place; and he informs me I may look for him on Monday next. With great respect I am, dear sir,

Your ob't ser't, E. BUCKINGHAM.

[*The enclosed letter.*]

NEW YORK, 16th January, 1826.

GENTLEMEN: We have had the pleasure to receive your esteemed favor of 27th ult. and are highly gratified with the prospect it holds out of a more speedy accomplishment of the great work in which we are engaged than we expected, and at an expense so considerably less than was estimated. The system which you have established for conducting the business, particularly in the disbursement of money and accountability of agents, is admirable. Indeed the progress you have made is highly creditable to those concerned and to the good people of the State at large. To the reasons which existed at the date of our last for obtaining authority to borrow money for a short period may now be added the state of the money market in Europe as furnished us by the late quotations, and of which you will have been informed through the published papers before this gets to hand. The same cause has produced the same effect in England as in this country. Abundance of money and ease of obtaining credit induced people to speculate and over-trade, the masses of specie which had accumulated in both countries have been scattered abroad, and some time must elapse before it returns back. In the meantime it will be difficult to negotiate loans other than temporary, and to that object your attention should be turned. We would advise that authority be obtained for borrowing a larger sum than you contemplated, and for a longer time—say one million payable in one and two years. In former times of general peace the rate of interest has been low and will be so again. The character of Ohio is rising; she is becoming more extensively and better known; the progress of her public works will improve her credit and she will borrow a year or two hence on better terms than now, when it is also to be hoped and expected the times will be more favorable than at present. We therefore are decidedly of the opinion that your present measures should be directed to the obtaining of loans for a short period to an amount equal to what will be required for at least one year to come.

[*From E. A. Brown and E. Buckingham.*]

PUTNAM, OHIO, Feb. 3, 1826.

DEAR SIR: We received this morning the enclosed account with a letter from Mr. White, of which the following is an extract:

"Ever since you last contracted for your loan, money has become more valuable, and will receive in the trading community—bring full our legal interest of 7 per ct. I would decidedly advise you to borrow at home at 6 per cent. the money you may require for the coming year, so that when you offer your loan the public may not suppose your necessities oblige you to give any terms; and I would take the liberty of suggesting to you whether it would not be for the interest of the State of Ohio to pass a law authorizing the Commissioners to contract for the whole sum probably necessary to complete the canal if they should think proper under such circumstances. I would give public notice that proposals would be received, say in New

York, at least six months before, so as to give the capitalists of Europe an opportunity of offering for it—which I have no doubt they would provided the security was properly and fully explained. They have advantages over the people of the United States in the rate of Ex.: in the first instance there would be a gain of nearly ten per cent. on their bills which would be an immense advantage, but you can only induce them to engage in it by showing them the most *undoubted security*—and on this point the State should be very explicit in their giving full power to their Agents or Commissioners to carry their measures into full effect; and perhaps it would have a good effect if your agent who may issue the certificates was appointed loan officer, as it is in this State, by a law of your Legislature.”

Yours with esteem,

General Allen Trimble,
Speaker of the Senate, Columbus, Ohio.

E. A. BROWN,
E. BUCKINGHAM.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10th, 1826.

[From John W. Campbell to General Trimble.]

DEAR SIR: On Saturday evening at one-half after four, Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph fought a duel. They stood at the distance of 30 feet. The first fire being harmless they took their positions the second time. Mr. C. found his ball passed through Mr. Randolph's clothes. Mr. R. having discharged into the air, extended his hand which the other cordially received. The friends of Mr. C. are General Jesup, and Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, and those of Mr. R., Messrs. Tatnell and Hamilton. Other gentlemen were present. Mr. C. challenged for words which he considered *personal* used by Mr. R. in a speech in the Senate.

This affair will be differently regarded. Some suppose calls of this kind may operate as an abridgment of privilege and freedom of debate. Others think Mr. Clay has a right to put down such bitter enemies in any way he can. The offensive words I understand were: "That in the President and his Secretary were united the puritan and blackleg. Severe enough!

Mr. R. has always claimed and exercised in debate a degree of liberty which would have been denied to any other person. He ought to be called to order tho upon the person calling he should make eternal war. Some of the Eastern gentlemen say Mr. Clay is down in the country forever and rather wished his removal.

It may be supposed by our good people that Mr. Adams is not *very religious* that he has purchased a billiard table with public money and retains Mr. C.

The Panama discussion in our House so far drags. This measure upon principle shall have my hearty veto tho the appropriation will be made.

I am, sir, yours with esteem,

JNO. CAMPBELL.

[Allen Trimble to his son, Joseph M. Trimble.]

COLUMBUS, O., October, 19th 1826.

My DEAR SON: I received your letter by Mr. ——— and would have answered by the same hand, but was too much engaged. I regret very much to hear that Mr. Hazen has been so unfortunate. The Trustees here have had a meeting and determined to employ some competent teacher, to supply his place.

In your letter received before I left home, you enquire if you can visit Columbus this Winter? I have no particular objections if you are not thrown back in your studies, by so doing. I am anxious that you shall maintain your standing in your class.

I was qualified and entered on the duties of my new office today. I shall send you a copy of my address by next mail. I have not heard from home since I left them. John wrote to you at that time. In haste as you will see. Your father,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*Cincinnati Commercial Register*, Wednesday, December 27, 1826.]

The inaugural address of Governor Trimble, in our opinion, is the best document of the kind, which we have had the pleasure of examining this winter. It is a plain matter of fact paper, unambitious in its character; but it is entirely devoid of the usual cant of such productions; every sentence is important, every suggestion useful, every idea pregnant with matter of the highest interest, to the general concern. There is scarcely a line which could be lopped off, as surplusage. The great portion of the address, which is devoted to the subject of public schools, does honor to the heart as well as to the head, which seems to have reflected so deeply on this point. The legislature cannot enter on this subject too fully, nor too soon. Ohio well deserves the character which she has sustained, for good morals and sound principles; the increase of population and of wealth, however, connected with the great influx of strangers, which has distinguished her history, will naturally tend to shake this pure state of the public body. The establishment of seminaries, the universal dissemination of education and intelligence throughout the people, are the best possible preventives for the threatening danger, are the most effective means of annihilating faction, and of preserving in their purity our free institutions.

But there are two subjects which his Excellency has touched upon, which are more novel to the inhabitants of this state, and, if possible, more interesting to us; we allude to agriculture and manufactures. We have heretofore devoted much of our paper to both of these questions; we have on several occasions, called the attention of our fellow citizens to the imperious necessity, which, we think exists, of restraining in some measure, the exclusive application of capital to mercantile pursuits, and diverting it into channels which would be certain not only to result in individual affluence, but in great national prosperity and independence. We contemporaneously appealed to the citizens of this county on the importance of establishing agricultural societies, and of applying to the state for a kind of patronage, which might operate more efficiently by proving their importance, from being made a subject of state legislation, than by pecuniary aid which might be afforded. It is a source of sincere congratulation that the Governor has, as so early a period of his administration, brought the subject before the legislature. He observes, "It is worthy of the consideration of the legislature, whether agricultural societies, properly constituted, would not have a tendency to advance the interests and elevate the character of this numerous class of citizens, who are, (or ought to be), alike estimable for their intelligence, morality, and native worth." It would certainly have this effect: It would operate in a manner similar to the establishment of large schools. A society of this kind, meeting once or twice a year, receiving and communicating, reciprocally, the result of their experience, cannot do otherwise than extend the sum of intelligence on the subject of the business which engages their attention. It will do more; it arouses competition, stimulates exertion, and creates respect for their important occupations. It produces another effect still more useful than this: It is well known that, in the West, there are many contracted and hurtful prejudices in the operations of agriculture, which are difficult to remove. A son sows, plants, and reaps, as he has been taught by his father, and he considers the plow, harrow, and hoe, which he has been accustomed to use, as the best in the world. He repels innovation in his agricultural system, with the same repugnance that he does innovation on his religious creed. Nothing tends to wear off these prejudices, and pave the way for amelioration and improvement, so much as association, and the communication and interchange of ideas on the subject. Now in the yearly exhibition of a society of farmers, every matter is brought to the test of experiment and of trial. The most inveterate prejudices must give way, and every man returns home wiser and more enlightened than he came. A practical agriculturist also finds out the connection which exists between a branch

of science, and his occupation, and a new field for speculation is opened for him at once. He may know that such things are so, and that certain causes produce certain effects; but he is now led to inquire why these things are so, and why these effects are produced. He is carried by insensible degrees, to a small knowledge of agricultural Chemistry; and at the same time that his occupation becomes more flourishing, he finds he has increased his capacity for intellectual enjoyment. Connected with these societies, would be the production of domestic fabrics, which could not fail to enlarge the sphere of comfort and intelligence, throughout the state. The youth who can excel with the plough, the artist who produces the best tool or utensil, the lass and matron, all enter into competition, all have an opportunity of producing specimens of industry and ingenuity, all assume a stand of importance, and make their weight felt in such an association.

The subject is inexhaustible, and as the advantages, are so palpable and important, the legislature ought not to defer its consideration an hour. The great and flourishing state of Pennsylvania, has tested the importance of legislative interference. Within five or six years, this body enacted a law, giving about fifty dollars a year to each county, or probably agricultural district. This sum which appears little more than a name, gave a stimulus which completely effected the object. It was sufficient to pay some of the incipient expenses, which may be incurred for printing, etc., and to afford an evidence of the consideration in which such institutions were held by the government. A few years have tested the advantages of it. They appear in everything; prejudices are abandoned, agriculture is improved, the breed of cattle is mended beyond calculation. The farmer, the lawyer, the merchant, the gentleman of science meet on the level, and they separate, after receiving from each other something new, and each carry away more than they brought.

Our limits force us to defer a few more remarks, which we had made on the subject, but which may appear tomorrow.

[*Supporter and Gazette, Chillicothe, Thursday, December 28, 1826.*]

Governor Trimble's Inaugural Address, which appears in another part of this paper, will be read with great interest. As a composition, it is much superior to most of those of his predecessors; and the subjects of which it treats are of the highest importance to the prosperity of the state. Elected by the almost unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens to the highest office within their gift, we trust that this gentleman's term of service will terminate as auspiciously as it has commenced, and will hereafter be remembered as a glorious era in our annals, by the successful completion of the great works of internal improvement, of which he always has been the zealous and consistent advocate.

[*Dr. Daniel Drake to Gov. Trimble.*]

LEXINGTON, NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received and read with great pleasure your Inaugural Address. The brief but vivid picture which it sketches of the state and prospects of Ohio is indeed well calculated to exalt the hopes and aspirations of your constituents and compatriots. I have never ceased to regret that the spirit of intrigue and faction should have driven me into banishment from the most attractive and momentous objects which occupied us in 1820-21.

I shall at no time forget the zeal and liberality which you then manifested; and I equally commend the earnestness with which you have spoken of the subjects the seeds of which were then planted by us.

Your elevation to the chief magistracy of the state was an object which I have had at heart for the last four years and I sincerely congratulate my countrymen on the event. I say my countrymen because although

sinister events rendered it necessary to withdraw for a time at least, from the institutions of Ohio, and attach myself to those of a sister state, I never have been expatriated in form or fact.

Cincinnati has been my summer residence and I shall return thither as heretofore, in the month of March. I hope in the course of the summer that you will visit Cincinnati, where I shall be happy to meet you.

Hoping that the General Assembly and the great functionaries of the state will be disposed to co-operate in all useful, and expanded views for the internal strength and dignity of the state, and wishing you a happy New Year, I have the honor to remain,

Most respectfully, your friend,

DAN DRAKE.

P. S.—I will thank you to present my respects to an old and worthy friend, Mr. Corry.

D.

[*J. W. Campbell to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very acceptable line was received yesterday. I will dedicate a few minutes to a compliance with your wishes.

For the copy of your message I am thankful; (tho' I had read it several days before) on account of its being in a shape to be bound. All such documents with me are precious and are put under cover for preservation.

Without meaning in the least to flatter, I will say, your message is very creditable. It is my own opinion that on the score of composition, it has not been surpassed by any of those of your predecessors. Mr. Morrow's were very sensible and generally free from serious objection; but on some of his sentences and indeed sometimes on whole paragraphs an "obscurity hung" rendering two or three readings necessary.

His last near the close was so. The only part of your communication to which I have heard any objection raised is at the foot of the sixth page, where you use ironical language, at least so it appears. Some have apprehended it might give offense. Those parts which you have appropriated to education and its effects upon society would claim for any man, high eulogium.

To calling a convention it seems to me there can be but one objection, and that I confess, is a serious one, the expensive times are hard and great is my solicitude that we should not falter in what we have undertaken.

In reference to the exigencies of the V. M. O. we must do something. The subject is before the Committee on Public Lands, to whom I have submitted the skeleton of a bill, as also had Judge Thompson. I have not seen his project; mine contemplates that the Surveyor General shall apply for the books, papers, and transport them to his office and perform the duties of "Principal Surveyor." This is the outline. Gen. McArthur and many others are away now, does not suit him. He has never been a close student tho' a powerful man.

The Secretary of State ought to be studious and always in his office. This would kill Mr. Clay. His health is not good and if he had the inclination, he could not endure the confinement of the president or Judge McLean. They can bear anything which can be imposed upon the shoulders. Had Mr. Clay been as attentive to his duties as he ought to have been, it is very probable, at this time, we would have had no difficulties with the British in reference to the West India Trade. My letter is longer than I intended it should be.

Believe me sincerely, yours,

J. W. CAMPBELL.

[*B. Ruggles to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 3d, inst., was duly received. I was very much gratified in receiving a letter from you; and also for the information you have given me, on the subject of the Senatorial Election. I suppose before this reaches you, the Election will have taken place, and

my fate have been decided. Whatever the result may have been, either favorable or adverse, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the legislature. I will not, however, disguise my feelings. I may be permitted to say, that success, under the existing state of things would be much more desirable than defeat. The members of the legislature in making the choice, will be governed by honest convictions of duty, with which, it is my duty to be satisfied.

Yesterday, while the Senate was in session, we received the intelligence of the defeat of Randolph of Virginia, and of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Rodney of Delaware. This news, as might naturally be expected, produced considerable emotion; some were gratified, and others were mortified, and nothing was to be seen, but a mingled confusion of some, and smiling countenances at the results. The excitement of the moment is now over, and the visage of members have reassumed the accustomed appearances, and business travels on in its ordinary channels.

The declaration of war by Great Britain, against Spain, has produced much speculation here, as to her ultimate designs. It is thought by many discerning politicians, that she has an eye upon Cuba, and that she will be disposed to avail herself of the present situation, to taken possession of that Island; and if she once dispossesses the Spanish authority, and takes it into her own hands, she will not relinquish it to any power on earth, unless by superior force. These ideas may be all vagaries, and have no foundation in reality; but time will develop the extent and scope of her designs.

No bill of any importance has yet passed either House, although considerable business is pending, and has been partially discussed in both.

I shall at all times be happy to hear from you, and when anything of importance occurs, it will give me pleasure to write.

Yours respectfully,

B. RUGGLES.

[*R. Wood to Gov. Trimble.*]

SENATE CHAMBER, January 14, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst., was duly received, for the contents of which I feel my self, sir, under an obligation.

When I mentioned to Mr. Norton, I should like the appointment of an Aid to the Governor, I thought, in all probability, an application would be too late. I supposed, however, it would be excusable in me, as well as many others, were I to show a little vanity, by making this application. I did not, however, know any applications had been made, nor did I wish, nor would I consent that Cols. Pendelton and Godard, both of whom, I believe, are my personal friends, should be disappointed for my mere gratification.

Should circumstances justify your Excellency, in the measure suggested in yours of the 11th inst., I shall, at any time, with pleasure, avail myself of the opportunity. I am in haste, and with due respect,
Your obedient servant,

R. WOOD.

[*Allen Trimble to Judge Tappan.*]

COLUMBUS, O., January 15, 1827.

SIR: I am requested by the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners, Jos. M. Swaine, Esq., Philadelphia, to forward him a copy of our Canal Commissioners' reports; not finding any to spare and hearing that you have a few spare copies I have ventured to request you to send a full set to the Pa. C. Coms. by which you will greatly oblige them and your friend and Servt.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[Joseph Trimble to Allen Trimble.]

HILLSBORO, OHIO, February 9, 1827.

DEAR JOSEPH, MY SON: I received your letter giving the result of the election in Athens County. I cannot say I was surprised at it, for the result in Highland has taught me not to wonder at any event depending upon so precarious a tenure as the will of the people; they elevate and prostrate their public servants at will, and sometimes seem to act inconsistently and ungenerously towards those who have best served them.

I make these remarks to show you that my opposition to Mr. M. was neither from any hostility to him, or to gratify my ambition, but rather to oppose W——n in the first plan and gratify my friends in the Second.

I have not heard from the Western Reserve and Eastern part of the State, but from the result in this quarter of the State, I have no doubt but Mr. M. is elected.

* * * * *

Swearing, which is too prevalent in the world, is acknowledged by all well bred men, to be a senseless, shameful and abominable practice; determine to avoid this practice! I have not time to say any more.

Your Father, truly,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[Allen Trimble to Joseph Trimble]

HILLSBORO, O., February 9, 1827.

DEAR JOSEPH: We received the letter written by you to your mother, a day since, and are sorry to hear that you are affected with toothache. In the vial which is inclosed there is a medicine said to be an effectual cure for that afflicting pain. Take one of the *pills*, and put in the hollow of the affected part of the tooth, and keep it there for a day or night, put a little cotton or some Lint on the top of the Cotton-pill, to prevent its strength from evaporating, and it will effectually kill the nerve, and prevent future pain. The medicine is not dangerous, being nothing more, than the essence of Garden *Savory*, an innocent, though useful vegetable.

If the pain continues, you had better steam your head over a hot brick, or stove, and wash or bathe with spirits to extract the cold; for cold no doubt is the cause of the tooth aching. Your mother is not very well; all the rest are in health. When is your vacation? Your mother has some thoughts of going with me to Athens at that time.

I am most affectionately, your father,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

P. S.—Mr. Baldwin who is here, has subjoined a line of direction, A. T.

P. S. —(From Mr. Baldwin)—If the means recommended by your father should prove ineffectual, I would admonish you, earnestly, not to be imprudent as to having it drawn out. But endeavor so as to obtain relief as not to suffer inconvenience for the future. If a physician should refuse to do it, you had better obtain a jeweler or silversmith to take a pair of cutting plyers, and cut the tooth off; then take a 4-inch, 1-2 round file, and file the stump down even with the gum; then take a needle No. 1, fix it in a small vice, heat it red hot in a candle, and introduce it up into the center of the root, which will entirely destroy all pain. By pursuing the prudent course, you will preserve the root for future usefulness.

[R. H. Bishop to Gov. Trimble.]

OXFORD, February 4, 1827.

HONOURED SIR: There being no regular Law School west of the mountains, and the knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and of those portions of history which are usually connected with the study of the law as a profession being essentially necessary for the preservation of the purity and vigour of our republican institutions, it is in contemplation

to have a law professorship established in the Miami University. It is proposed to have only one professor, but to have a man of known acquirements and standing and who will devote his whole time to the duties of his office unencumbered with any other engagements. It is also proposed that he shall give instructions during the whole college year of ten months and have two recitations daily. And finally it is desirable that this course of instruction should be put at once within the reach of the great body of our youth.

To procure the necessary funds it has been suggested—

First. To engage a few intelligent and active men in different sections of the State, to obtain by means of their influence and exertions the names of a majority of the legal voters in their respective counties to a petition to the next General Assembly praying the creation of a fund for the support of said Professorship; and

Secondly. That the Board of Trustees of the M. U. present to the next General Assembly a statement and detail of the plan of the contemplated Law School with a petition praying that a permanent fund to the amount of _____ dollars be created for its support. And that upon the creation of such a fund students of law from every part of the State shall be admitted for a sum not exceeding _____ dollars for one year's instruction. And further that every presiding Judge throughout the State shall have the privilege of recommending yearly one young man for each county in which he presides to have one year's instruction without any charge.

\$20,000 invested in canal or other public stock at $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 per cent would be a sufficient endowment.

I have thus made free to lay before you in confidence the outlines of our plan. When you have a spare hour you will oblige me much to let me know how far in your opinion the plan is desirable or practicable. Should you approve of the plan upon the whole, you will further oblige us in giving the names of a few men in different parts of the State who would likely co-operate with us.

Should suitable encouragement be offered the school will be opened by the beginning of next November. Sincerely yours, R. H. BISHOP.

[Gov. Trimble to R. H. Bishop.]

HILLSBORO, O., March 12, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th ult., came to me in the due course of the mail. I have examined the contents with some care and attention, and would have given an immediate answer, but not concurring with you in opinion as to the plan most proper to be pursued in order to effect an object so important and desirable as the establishment of a law professorship in the Miami University, I have delayed in order to avail myself of the opinion of some friends in whose judgment I have great confidence in matters of this kind. As yet I have had no opportunity of conferring with those on whose judgments I rely, I will therefore give to you hastily the result of my own reflections upon this subject. Admitting (as I do to the fullest extent) the importance of attaching a law professorship to the M. U. I very much doubt the propriety of adopting a plan to raise funds, so liable to fail, and in its failure to raise a prejudice against an honorable profession, and a young and promising institution of learning. You propose "To engage a few intelligent and active men in different sections of the state to obtain by means of their influence and exertions the names of a majority of the legal voters of their respective counties to a petition to the next General Assembly praying the creation of a fund for the support of a Law Professorship." Now sir, look at the operation of this plan, you select the most influential men in each county, a lawyer if you please and friendly to the project, a petition is started, some demagogue comes out a candidate for the legislature (a third rate lawyer ten to one) a friend to the people, and laying hold of the vulgar

prejudices of the community, against science and literature cries out Aristocracy, Privileged Orders, tax the poor to educate the rich, etc. And should the candidate not be a petty-fogger, he has only to bawl out lustily against lawyers, and the plan of taxing the people to increase a class already too numerous, and my word for it, your petition would have a lean minority in the counties, and probably a more mortifying one in the legislature, in its favor. I am clearly of the opinion that the tendency of such a petition circulated among the people would be to raise a high degree of excitement against lawyers, and prevent many of the most talented and liberal among them (who may be candidates) from being elected to their legislature, and would be the means of many succeeding (who ought not) that would go to the Assembly under pledges to oppose any appropriation of money for the M. U., and God knows there is no necessity for sending men under pledges to oppose your interest, for there have always been enough willing to let you alone, without previous obligation to do so or even to refuse aid, pledged to be given, as evidenced by the proceedings of the last legislature.

However unfortunate your applications to the legislature have hitherto been, I would greatly prefer in a question of this kind, (when local jealousy and prejudice may so easily be found) to rely on the intelligence and liberality of the Trustees and would petition the legislature, without agitating this question in the community.

I will close my letter with suggesting as a plan preferable to this one you name, that the Trustees and Faculty of the Miami University as soon as circumstances will allow, attach to the University a Law Professorship relying on their own resources for funds, or if the funds of the Institution are inadequate call on the Gentlemen of the bar whose liberality I doubt not would, be exercised to the utmost of their ability.

Whatever plan you may deem it expedient to pursue, rely upon all the aid I can afford you being rendered cheerfully.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[E. Buckingham to Gov. Trimble.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your thermometer was accidentally left behind and I could not try the original maker to get it mended but it is the uniform opinion of the artists here that it cannot have a tube fitted to the present gradation and they will ask as much within fifty cents for repairing it as for a new one. I have left it here with Mr. Alister until I return to New York in the summer and will then try if it can be done.

I have now been about four weeks eastward endeavoring to reconnoitre the money market and am sorry to say the present prospect, is not such as to warrant the expectation that money could be had at a reasonable rate. The present price of our 6 per cent stock is but a little above its contract price and it is the opinion of Messrs. Lord, Rathbone and Prime that if \$50,000 was put into the market to sell it would be below par. They are decidedly of the opinion that it would have a favorable effect on our stock, to take a canal boat from the Muskingum to New York. And I have told them we expect to commence navigating the canal from the Muskingum on the 4th of July. Governor Clinton says if we come down in a boat through their canal he will order out the big guns and help us to make a noise. Everything is done in New York with a noise. I think we shall be able to get the money in the course of the summer. I hope to be at home in about four weeks.

Most sincerely yours,

E. Buckingham.

[*E. Buckingham to Gov. Trimble.*]

PUTNAM, OHIO, May 7, 1827.

DEAR SIR: General McConnell, one of the Associate Judges of this County, has, I understand, resigned his office of Judge. A number of our friends have agreed to recommend Joshua Downer as a person in our estimation well qualified to fill the office.

I have no hesitation in saying that his appointment would be considered a judicious one. I am glad to inform you that our prospects for a canal loan are much better than when you last heard from me. A law has passed in New York authorizing the Savings Bank in that city, to invest capital in our stocks, and by a letter received since I came home our stocks have improved about 2% (two per cent). We expect to make our next trip to New York in a canal boat from the Muskingum. Governor Clinton says he will order out the big guns, etc., along the line of their canal, and the people of New York say, "they will make a great blow-out for our reception." I hope you may find it convenient at least to come up and see us start. With great respect and esteem,

Your friend and humble servant,

E. BUCKINGHAM.

[*S. W. Culbertson to Gov. Trimble.*]

ZANESVILLE, May 12, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Robert Camel, late Associate Judge of this County, having removed from the County, makes it necessary that you should fill the vacancy. I believe several persons will be recommended for the appointment by numerous subscriptions. A few persons have thought proper to recommend Edwin Putnam, of Putnam, without the form of a petition, which some of us deem unnecessary.

If intelligence and rectitude of conduct, are necessary qualifications, Mr. Putnam surely has a good claim upon it. At the personal solicitation of Matthew Gillespie, I signed his petition, with an express understanding, that if Mr. Putnam would agree to be a candidate that he would withdraw. Mr. Putnam has consented, and therefore my recommendation of Mr. G. ceases.

In recommending Mr. Putnam to your consideration, I am, or can be actuated by no motive, except one, which every good citizen of the county ought to feel. He has more intelligence than any man who will be recommended. I think not less integrity. If he has any local or party feelings I am ignorant of them. Having thus discharged the duties of a citizen, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. W. CULBERTSON.

[*Gen. P. B. Porter to Gov. Trimble.*]

BLACK ROCK, May 29, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 4th, inst., was received some days ago, but I have delayed answering it until this time for the purpose of ascertaining more satisfactorily the present residence of Mr. Hoops.

I have been long and intimately acquainted with the gentleman who, I have no doubt is the object of your inquiry, altho' he differs from your description in the circumstance that he is a bachelor, and has not any children as you supposed him to have.

Major Adam Hoops, with whom I am acquainted was a soldier of the Revolution, a Major in the Army of 1798 (sometimes called "Hamilton's Army"), and has resided for the last 20 or 25 years with the exception of two or three of the last year, in the western parts of New York. Before coming to this state he transacted business for Robert Morris in Philadelphia, where, as well as in Kentucky and at New Orleans, he has connections.

Major Hoops is a gentleman distinguished for honor and integrity, and universally respected, but like many other clever fellows is poor. About

twenty years ago he purchased on credit a large tract of new land in this state, at Olean on the Alleghany River, and spent all his means in settling and improving it. About two or three years since, finding that he could not pay for the land he made a compromise with the Holland Company, of whom he had purchased, and gave up his land and improvements in extinguishment of the debt. Soon after this the Government in consideration of his age and former mentioned services, conferred on him the appointment of Military Store Keeper and stationed him at the U. S. Arsenal at Gibbonsville on the Hudson (about five miles north of Albany and opposite to Troy), where I saw him about a year since.

I have just learned that he was there a few months since, and presume he still continues there. Should he however, have left, you will be able to learn his destination from Q. M. Service Department, and probably from most of the Officers of the Army. He has a widowed sister (Mrs. Barclay) residing near Russelville in Kentucky. I cannot but hope, for his sake that your enquiries concerning Major H. augurs something favorable to his future finances.

"The signs of the times" are in this State as I interpret them, altogether propitious to the administration, the combination of Mr. Clinton and Van Buren to break it down to the contrary notwithstanding. The office seekers, and partisans of those two political chiefs are clamorous for Jackson and profess to be confident of success and they carry with them a great proportion of what you call the "Huzza men." But the great body of our sensible and considerate citizens are, I am persuaded, decidedly with the Administration. The new men and new doctrines mostly espoused by Clinton and Van Buren with a view to personal advancement, are in such obvious and deadly hostility to the interests of the Union and more especially to the interests of this State, that I entertain no fears of their success.

Should I make another visit to the South with Mrs. Porter, we will not fail to give you a call. In the meantime she joins me in assurances of our great respect and regard.

P. B. PORTER.

[Gov. Allen Trimble to Judge Bailhache, Chillicothe, O.]

HILLSBORO, O., June 5, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st, inst., is before me. I have examined its contents with attention, and I must say, that I regret not having received the information it contains, at an earlier day.

Some days after the death of Mr. Nashee, I received a communication from the officers of state and others, recommending Mr. Olmstead as a proper person to be appointed state printer, knowing that Mr. Nashee had taken Mr. Olmstead into partnership (though of the terms I was wholly uninformed), and supposing it would be made satisfactory to the family of the deceased Mr. Nashee, as well as promotion of their interest, for Mr. O. to be continued, I addressed a letter to Mr. Olmstead informing him that he might expect the appointment. On the following day I received a letter from one of the first citizens of Columbus, informing me that Mrs. Nashee has been anxious to have some other person than Mr. O. appointed, that she might reap the benefit (in part at least), of her husband's contract, and desired me not to be in haste to fill the vacancy; but his letter was too late, for mine to Mr. O. had left the postoffice.

If Mr. O. attempts to take advantage of the events that have happened, to benefit himself, at the expense of the destitute family, of his late partner, he will have forfeited all claim to the countenance of the legislature, and will surely fail to claim the permanent appointment. If I had received (in time), the slightest intimation that such was his intention, he would not have been appointed, for one great object I had in view was (next to the faithful performance of the public printing), that he might serve Mr. Nashee's family.

I did not think of your leaving your present situation or it would have readily occurred to me that from your former connection with Mr. N. you

would have been the most suitable person, to take his place and protect his helpless family.

I hope all will turn out (or as it was designed), for the best, should it not, I must regret what was perhaps, a too hasty appointment.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*Alfred Kelley to Gov. Trimble.*]

COSHOCTON, June 11, 1827.

DEAR SIR: We expect the canal will be in readiness for a boat to start from Akron, Portage Summit, on the third day of July, in the morning, in season to reach Cleveland in time to dine at that place on the 4th. The water was in part of the Canal to a sufficient depth for boating when I left that part of the line, and I expect to commence letting it into the remaining levels immediately on my return to the North. I start from this place today. I hope you and our old friend, Gov. Morrow, will honor us with your presence. Will you be so good as to give him notice? I do not recollect at what place to address a letter to him. Very truly yours,

ALFRED KELLY.

[*Jos. McDowell Mathews to Gov. Trimble.*]

JESSAMINE COUNTY, June 13, 1827.

DEAR UNCLE: As I came home, I spent a day at Augusta, and visited the College. The number of students are already very considerable and increasing rapidly. The accession has been so great that the professors think it necessary to employ another teacher, who will teach the Latin Grammar and as far as Virgil begins, and Greek Grammar and Testament begun. The salary will probably be \$250 or \$300, and they wish to have such a teacher appointed at the next meeting of the Board of Managers. Larkins and Tomlinson solicit me to become a candidate for the place.

Larkins is now Professor of Languages and will have charge of the more advanced classes. His salary is now \$400 but will be raised to \$500 or possibly \$600 and he says that he does not expect to remain long at the College and if I will take the place that is now vacant when he quits, I will get his place. The Board of Managers will meet the 16th of July, and they are extremely anxious that I should let them know at least by that time, whether I would accept of the appointment.

How to act in the present case I know not. My inclination is decidedly in favour of Hillsboro; where at the same time I could teach a little school, I would enjoy the society of my friends. But I have my fears that an Academy at that place would not succeed, and at any rate the number of students would be very fluctuating.

We would be dependent on the tuition fees for a salary, and they would have to be extremely low to be on an equality with other academies that have other resources. At Augusta the price will be fixed by the trustees and received without trouble. The advantages for improvement are very great and the probability and the promotion.

My friends advise me to go to Augusta. But if I could have any assurance that the School at Hillsboro would flourish and be permanent I would go there. But if you think that this would be doubtful perhaps I would be making too great a sacrifice to run the risk. However, I wish you to ascertain with more certainty what can be done and let me know immediately.

Tell me whether I had not better make this attempt at Augusta at any rate (and if I fail, which is a possible case) then it will be time enough to go to Hillsboro.

I should like to know early in July as the trustees meet on the 16th.

The friends in Kentucky are all well. My love to Aunt and the family and all my friends. I remain, yours affectionately,

JO. McDOWELL MATHEWS.

[Honorary Membership.]

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY, MIAMI UNIVERSITY, 1827.

His Excellency, Allen Trimble, elected an Honorary Member, June 30, 1827.

Reads: Permit me to inform you through the medium of this communication of your election as an honorary member of the Union Literary Society of the Miami University. Your high standing in society and your well established reputation as an individual have pointed you out from among the many brilliant ornaments of our country as one who will do honor to our Association. With the objects of the Society we trust you are well acquainted; they are such as we hope will meet with your approbation. The Society is as yet in its infancy, but we feel a confidence in saying it is established on a sure basis. Yours respectfully,

By order of the Society,

JAMES H. BACON, *Pres.*JOHN McMEEHAN, *Sec.*

[Woolsey Miller to Gov. Trimble.]

AKRON, O., July 2, 1827.

Etiquette will probably demand that you should be apprised of the subject of the address which will be delivered to your Excellency, on your arrival in our village. The following is a copy. With much respect I have the honor to be, Sir, your fellow citizen. WOOLSEY MILLER.

SIR: In behalf of my fellow citizens, I have the honor of tendering to you, a cordial welcome to our village. The event to which we are indebted for the distinguished favour of your visit is one of no ordinary magnitude; no less than the completion of 38 miles of some of the most difficult parts of the Ohio Canal. The grand enterprise of constructing a great artificial river, which should join the northern lakes with the waters of the south, required the energies of the states; and successive Assemblies of her legislators have authorized and encouraged the undertaking with a spirit of unanimity and patriotism on which the present and future generations of our state which they enjoy, the comforts, convenience, pleasure, and wealth which to them, it will administer, may reflect with feelings of proud exultation.

It is highly gratifying to us, Sir, to know that Your Excellency has ever been one of the warmest and firmest supporters of this noble design.

The fame of originating or completing the Ohio Canal will not be given to any single individual. It justly belongs to the State of Ohio; though many of her distinguished citizens, as Governors, Legislators, Commissioners, Engineers, Contractors, Labourers, may firmly claim and will doubtless receive in different degrees a portion of the honour which their wisdom, fidelity, skill, and industry truly deserve.

Whether the Ohio Canal is considered with reference to a belligerent or pacific condition of society, its advantages are so prominent, as almost to have become proverbial; under the latter view you perceive, Sir, in this part of the state we are already beginning to enjoy them.

The very spot on which your Excellency now stands, less than two years ago, was a thick forest. Now, Sir, you may here behold, comfortable, nay elegant, dwellings, large stores, warehouses, filled with merchandise, of foreign climates or the production of our own; convenient mechanical shops, the offices of Law and Physic, a commodious building occupied by the teachers and learners of rudimental science; and occasionally by the teachers of religion; and to complete and animate the picture, a busy population, industriously pursuing all the various vocations of civilized life; and this interesting scene owes its very existence to the almost magic influence of yonder great work of international improvement.

In the remembrance of some standing in Your Excellency's presence, naught was heard among these hills and vales but the howlings of ferocious beasts, the hissings of deadly reptiles, or the heart-chilling yells of Indian savages. Full well can they also remember when no communica-

tion between the navigable waters of the North and South existed but a narrow trail lying a few rods west of us, so much worn by the footsteps of men, and beasts, bearing burdens across this narrow Summit, which divides the northern and southern waters, that its traces are still plainly visible. Now, sir, how striking a contrast is presented to our view, mind has triumphed over matter; and the barriers which nature had interposed in the way of a free communication, between the North and the South, have been prostrated by the skill and power of art; and we at this time behold a broad, deep, navigable channel, filled with water from the natural reservoirs and prolific fountains that abound among these hills, now climbing over almost insurmountable acclivities, now passing fearful chasms; then gracefully curving around stupendous mountains; or pursuing a direct course through emerald plains, until it reaches the great waters forming the northern boundary of our state.

Within a few days past, we had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of the first boat upon the canal. She bears the name of the "State of Ohio," was built and is owned by the citizens of the state, and her model and construction unite elegant simplicity and usefulness—truly Republican characteristics—in a degree that reflects much honor on the judgment and taste of her builders and owners. She now floats on the bosom of our spacious basin; in readiness on the morrow to receive Your Excellency and other individuals, high in the affections and confidence of your fellow citizens; and bear you triumphantly o'er the various levels, locks, and aqueducts of the Canal to the Northern Emporium of the state, when preparations are making to celebrate this grand achievement, in connection with our national festival in a manner worthy the great events they are intended to commemorate. May no untoward accident interrupt a safe seasonable and pleasant passage of yourself and companions, to your place of destination, or mar your enjoyment on the day of our nation's birth. And while thousands hail its glad return (ever fraught with associations of national glory), yours and theirs be the pleasure of reflecting that in the promotion of these works of internal improvement your conduct is sanctioned by the counsel of the great Father of your Country in his farewell address, and you will have the increased happiness of knowing that these measures meet the approbation of your fellow citizens, and are identified with the best interest and honour of the State. (Signed), W. W.

[Allen Trimble to H. Safford.]

HILLSBOROUGH, O., July 17, 1827.

DEAR SIR: On my return to this place the 15th, after an absence of several weeks I receive your letter of the 29th ult. I had previously appointed Mr. Putnam an Associate Judge and I have done so under the persuasion that he was not a partisan. I regret that so much unpleasantness exists in your county and I assure you I would not willingly furnish materials to excite or keep alive a warfare such as seems now to be raging in Muskingum. If I had possessed a more perfect knowledge of your capable men I would very probably have done as on a former occasion.

With much respect,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[Gen. Porter to Gov. Trimble.]

BLACK ROCK, July 23, 1827.

DEAR SIR: On the receipt of your last letter, I wrote to Major Hoops (who holds the situation of Military Store Keeper at the U. S. Arsenal in Water Fleet near Troy), advising him of the receipt of your letter, and imparting to him the information it contained in respect to his lands. He was, it seems, absent at that time on a journey to Washington, from whence he did not return until the 19th, inst., since which he has written to me two letters, expressing in strong terms, his sense of gratitude to you

for having caused the communication to be made, and thanking me for my agency in forwarding it, and informing me also that he had written to you on the subject, asking the favor of you to point out some person to whom he might commit the agency of the property.

He well remembers being the owner of the 1,000 acre tract mentioned in your letter, but has no recollection of having owned any other land; altho' he thinks it not improbable that he may in the course of his transaction which were extensive, have purchased other warrants at the same time (more than 40 years ago), and have forgotten the circumstance, as this kind of property was then of very little value. As to the 1,000-acre tract, he says that, not having been in a situation to meet the taxes when they became due, he had supposed it to have been long since, immediately sold, for their payment and had abandoned all expectation of ever realizing anything from it. But your letter has cheered him with the hope that something may yet be obtained; and though even a small sum, situated as he now is, would be of incalculable service to him.

His situation and views in respect to this property, as frankly disclosed to me in his letters, are these: He is advanced in age, feeble in health, and destitute of the means to pay the arrearage of taxes. His wish, therefore, would be to sell the 1,000 acres, if practicable, in such a way as to pay the taxes out of the proceeds of the sale, and to receive the balance himself whenever it may become due, after deducting agency and commissions.

It is evident from his letters to me that he considers his chance of realizing anything from this property as dependent entirely on a continuation of your friendly advice and assistance. But his great sense of delicacy, and a fear of giving you trouble, have, I presume, prevented him from communicating his feelings and wishes to you, as freely as he has done to me. He would not think of asking you to take the trouble of the agency yourself, but if you would do so much as to engage some proper person in your neighborhood to undertake his business and receive his compensation out of the proceeds of the sales, you would render a most acceptable service to a very deserving man. If such an agent should be found it would be desirable (and such is Mjr. Hoops' wish) that he should, without waiting to hear from the Mjr., immediately prepare a power of attorney to sell and convey the lands, with such other process as may be necessary, and send them by mail to Major Hoops, with instructions as to the manner in which they are to be authenticated, and he will immediately execute and return them.

I would much wish, because I know it would be a cause of much gratification to Major Hoops, that your business would permit you to undertake the sale of his lands yourself. This, however, I can hardly expect.

Our political aspects are at present very fair, and constantly improving. There can be no doubt but that the administration will have a decided majority in this State. I remain, dear sir, with great respect and regard, your obedient servant,

PETER B. PORTER.

Mrs. Porter desires to be kindly remembered to you, and that I will inform you that she has a son, (an uncommonly fine one of course), about ten days old.

P. B. P.

ROSS COUNTY, July 3, 1827.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Ohio:

The death of General Worthington has left a vacancy in the Board of Canal Commissioners which it becomes the duty of Your Excellency to fill under an Act of the Legislature of Ohio, passed on the 14th of February, 1805, entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in certain cases." (See Revised Code, page 47). We, the undersigned, do therefore recommend to Your Excellency as a suitable person to fill that responsible appointment, George Renick, Esq., of Ross County.

Duncan McArthur,	Edward Tiffin,
Wm. Carson,	Tallman V. Potts,
Amases Delano,	James English,
Jas. McClintick,	W. T. James,
Cadwallader Wallace,	Wm. Ress,
Wm. Key Bond,	Wm. Creighton, Jr.
David Crouse,	Ezekiel Brown,
W. H. Douglas,	William Miller,
J. Woodbridge,	Robert Dun,
Henry Buchanan,	F. Buraigser,
Samuel Williams,	George Johnston,
R. Kercheval,	George Bood,
Wm. W. Farland,	John Wood,
O. T. Reeves,	Adams Stewarts,
John A. Fulton,	George Scott,
A. Bowine,	Daniel Alt,
John Madeira,	Richard Long,
Barr & Campbell,	F. Canads,
Wm. Creighton, Sr.,	John Dans,
William Fullerton,	J. Gimble,
James Rowe,	Bly Lemard,
John Stuart,	John McClean,
Ed P. Pratt,	David Wills,
Jan Montgomery,	Henry S. Lewis,
Sam'l T. Tiffinwell,	James Miller,
J. S. Card,	P. N. White,
Anthony Walke,	Samuel Hardy,
G. W. Davis,	Adam James,
	Jno. Barthard.

A letter from David Collins expresses much solicitude for Mr. Renick's appointment which letter is dated July 22, 1827.

The names of one hundred and seventy-one citizens of Scioto County are attached to a petition dated from Portsmouth, Aug. 15, 1827, addressed to Governor Trimble to appoint Colonel Alexander Bowine of Chillicothe, Canal Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Governor Worthington.

A letter from Circleville, July 20, 1827, from Andrew Hustis says: "I signed a petition to Your Excellency a few days ago praying the appointment of Thomas Ewing, Esq., of Lancaster, as Canal Commissioner in place of the late Thomas Worthington. He thinks the appointment should go to Ross County; David Crouse should be the man.

There came a reiterated recommendation from Chillicothe dated Aug. 5, 1827, for Mr. George Renick for the appointment of Canal Commissioner signed by R. Kercheval, Jas. M. McClintick, Wm. Carson, Wm. M. Farland, John Wood, John Baillinger, J. Wood, John McCoy, W. Creighton, Jr., addressed to His Excellency, the Governor of Ohio.

[A. Bowine to Gov. Trimble.]

CHILICOTHE, Aug. 31, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an appointment to be Canal Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Governor Worthington, and have concluded to accept it.

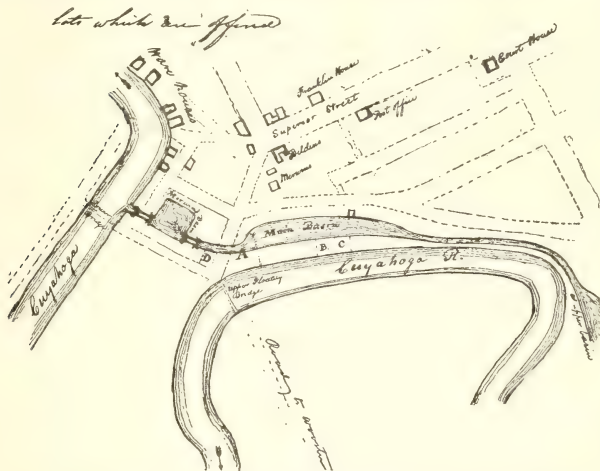
I am very respectfully,

A. BOWINE.

[Alfred Kelley to Gov. Trimble.]

KENDAL August 15, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I have obtained proposals or offers from several individuals who own land near the termination of the Canal at Cleveland, for the sale to the State, of lots to accommodate the water power which will be then created. I give you a rough sketch of the localities near the termination of the canal showing the various lots which are offered.



The lot marked A contains one acre including what is occupied by the Canal and Basin, and can be purchased of Samuel and Mathew Williams, for \$1,000. Lot B is ten or any less number of rods on the basin and running from them of equal breadth to the river (say 150 ft. distant) for \$100 per rod, front on the basin, and is offered by Doct. David Long. Lot C not exceeding 6 rods breadth is offered by I. Kelley at the same rate, \$100 per rod. Lot D is offered by N. H. Merwin for \$800 or \$1,000. (I do not recollect which) and is 80 ft. on the basin or canal and running back to the street, say 100 to 120 ft.

I consider the first as being decidedly the best offer. I have no doubt we shall be able at any time to sell it at a very considerable advance for commercial purposes alone. It is near where we landed on the 4th of July.

It is made necessary by the law that the purchase should have your sanction. Should you concur with me in opinion I will thank you to forward to me a certificate of your approbation that I may complete the purchase. I hold a bond for the conveyance provided I have your sanction within six months.

The work on the Canal is progressing rather slowly just now. The labourers have been engaged in harvesting and some apprehension of sickness prevents their return in abundance. The sickness, however, is not very general and is not so alarming as it has been in former seasons.

Please direct to me at Cleveland or at this place.

I am, sir, with great regard, your friend,

ALFRED KELLEY.

[Chas. B. Goddard to Gov. Trimble.]

ZANESVILLE, September 10 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your Excellency may remember that when I last had the honor of seeing you, I mentioned an account for powder which Mr. Baker of Newark, had against myself and others; and which we thought ought with propriety to be paid for by the State. I now take the liberty of forwarding the amount and submit it to your Excellency's judgment. If the other incidental expenses attending the celebration of the commencement of the Ohio Canal, were paid by the public, I suppose this to be upon the same footing and would respectfully request that measures be taken to pay it that way. But should your Excellency feel any embarrassment in giving the necessary order for that purpose, or deem this application in any degree improper, we will cheerfully pay the amount out of our own pocket; though our private expenses on that occasion were not inconsiderable. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your Excellency's most obedient servant, CHARLES B. GODDARD.

MESSRS. C. B. GODDARD, ET. AL.

—BOUGHT OF—

GEORGE BAKER & CO.

July 3, 1825—4 Kegs Rifle Powder, at \$8.00.....	\$32.00
July 3, 1825—2 cuts thread, at \$0.06¼.....	.12½
July 3, 1825—1 quire wrapping paper.....	.18¾
July 4, 1825—1 quire wrapping paper.....	.18¾
Total.....	\$32 50

THE STATE OF OHIO, LICKING COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, George Baker, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposed and saith that on the afternoon of the 3d of July, 1825, Charles B. Goddard, of Zanesville, in company with General Adam Johnston and John Frew of Coshocton, Charles C. Gilbert of Zanesville, Edward King, of Chillicothe, and Henry Bacon of Dayton, called upon deponent at his store in Newark and applied to him to furnish some powder for the celebration of the commencement of the Ohio Canal at the Licking Summit on the next day, after some consultation amongst themselves 4 kegs of powder, paper and thread to make cartridges, were ordered by them and furnished by deponent as above charged. The only one of the persons above named with whom deponent was personally acquainted, was John Frew. He had seen Col. Goddard before, and his impression is that he was the person who spoke to him for the articles; at all events deponent always considered him and Capt. Frew bound to see him paid, and with that understanding he furnished the articles, the other persons above named were equally active in making arrangements for the celebration, and deponent considered them all legally bound to pay him for the articles furnished by him as the most of the persons above named were strangers to deponent, he can now state their names only from the information of others.

Deponent states that the articles above charged, amounting to the sum of \$32.50, were furnished by him, no part of which sum has been paid. And further this deponent saith not.

GEO. BAKER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1827.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, J. P.

[The Cincinnati Notary Public Appointment.]

MEMORIAL

Of the undersigned, to His Excellency, Allen Trimble, Governor of the State of Ohio.

Your memorialists, merchants and citizens of Cincinnati, beg leave respectfully to represent, that owing to the great and rapidly increasing commercial interests of Cincinnati, occasional additional public facilities

are required for the transaction of business, and that among such facilities the public convenience, as well as the rising importance and dignity of this city in the opinion of your memorialists, requires, at this time, the appointment of an additional public notary, whose office shall not be located at a distance from the theatre of commercial business, as is necessarily the case with the office of the present notary.

Hitherto, from the distant location of the present notary office, or other causes the notarial business of this city has been confined almost exclusively to that of simply protesting bills of exchange and notes and has never been extended into those legitimate and equally important departments of notarial duty which fall within the purview of such offices in other places.

Your memorialists are persuaded that for the want of another active and vigilant officer of this kind the commercial interests of this city such, especially as relate to the river trade, at this moment, obviously labor under much embarrassment; your memorialists, therefore respectfully request that Your Excellency will appoint another public notary in this city.

Cincinnati, Sept. 19, 1827.

M. Spencer,
Geo. W. Jones,
Wm. M. Walker,
S. Wright,
N. G. Guilford,
P. V. H. DeWitt,
S. B. and O. B. Solachy,
J. & R. Sterrett,
May J. Bopson,
Avery Sharpless,
John D. Wues,
Martin Frollter & Co.,
Graham Close,
Carlisle & Mason,
Thomas G. Lea,
Jas. Butler,
Amos Worthington,
W. Woodnutt & Co.,
Arthur Hemie,
Jac. W. Piatt,
M. Gill,
J. Strader,
Henry Q. Kight,
Norman Bird,
Martin Baum,
Thos. Clark,
Samuel Lowmy,
Jno. Duval,
D. S. W. Griffin,
Chas. Foster,
T. & C. Neave,
Leonard Sayle,
Hugh San ers,
Thomas M. Caman,
Berni. Murray,
W. Turm,
*Oliver Dovill,
*James McIntire
Wright Smith,

J. M. Groesbeck,
M. Disney & Son,
John Davis,
Thurston Crane,
John A. Harris,
C. & G. Schult,
J. Gorman,
J. H. Barr & Co.,
Bayly Muzz,
James Chamberlain,
Henry Miller, Jr.,
C. Wayne,
John B. Enness,
Marcus Smith,
Rukener Hurd,
Christopher Smith,
Wm. Hartzhorn,
Henry Starr,
E. Hall,
P. Gorham,
Sam. W. Phelps,
Vaultusdal & Gray,
James Tatland,
W. S. Hatch,
Nat. Wright,
Wm. Lyttle,
M. Plassilly,
Calvin Washburn,
Josiah Wing,
John Gibson,
Jos. Rippey,
Samuel Perry,
Samuel Borden,
J. & C. Morsell,
V. Worthington,
J. Reynolds,
P. Benson,
N. Longworth,
J. Fellman,
Wm. Turm.

* Members of City Council.

[*The Cincinnati Notary Public.*]

CINCINNATI, O., October 12, 1827.

To Hon. Allen Trimble:

DEAR SIR: At the request of Griffin Yeatman, Esq., I have this day examined the Record of Protests made by him as Notary for the year 1826, and find that the whole number of protests were 77; of these I think, four, against marine silks, or what may be more technically termed commercial protests. From the 1st day of January last, till the 10th, inst., the whole number of protests were 93. This statement shows that although there may be from four to six Notaries in places of less commercial importance than Cincinnati, yet one can do all the business here, if it amounted to five times as much as it is now. By dividing the office (the business of which is now so limited that it is scarcely worth having), the public interest and convenience will not be promoted.

All business here is done thro' the Bank of the United States, and the officers of that institution are perfectly satisfied with the present Notary. I would at all events suggest to you, with great respect, to postpone any appointment until further representations can be made. The appointment of an additional Notary would injure Mr. Yeatman, who is one of our oldest and most worthy citizens; without being of any advantage to the public. I am satisfied there can be no necessity for two Notarial seals in our city. I am with great respect,

Your most obedient servant, NAT'L G. PENDLETON.

P. S.—Our election has just terminated in the choice of the whole Jackson ticket. I was a candidate until Friday before the election, when I declined as Major Oliver (an administration man), was also a candidate, and both running, there were no hopes of electing either. N. G. P.

[*Letters to Gov. Trimble from Committee to Examine Notarial Records.*]

At the request of Mr. Yeatman, we have examined his Notarial record, and find that he has protested since the 1st day of January, 1827, ninety-nine notes and drafts, which, with an occasional attestation to foreign letters of attorney, compare the whole business of his office. We further state that we are satisfied, that one Notary Public is amply competent to transact all the business pertaining to his office in this city.

October 16, 1827.

C. HAMMOND.

B. STORER.

I would further state, that the greater part of the notes protested, and made payable at, or are deposited for collection in, the offices of the department, or in U. S. Bank, in this city, and from my knowledge of the concerns of that office, I am satisfied no complaint can be made against the competency, or punctuality of the present incumbent, in the transaction of his duties or as Notary.

October 16, 1827.

B. STORER.

I have thought it proper to state for the information of his Excellency, the Governor, that the idea of an additional Notary in this city, originates, as far as I can learn, in an opinion that the business of the Notary may be much extended in authenticating a variety of instruments. Registry of vessels are mentioned amongst them. Protests upon policies of insurance; authentication of depositions, etc. Much of this is done in other cities, but it is without any legal offset, such as protesting promissory notes, for non-payment. Whilst it makes fees, for Notaries, it is an impudent Tax, upon the uninformed, which ought not to be encouraged. I am satisfied that many do urge a new assessment, hence are united in respect to its legal utility.

C. HAMMOND.

The following citizens remonstrated against the appointment of Mr. Ephraim Robbins and desire the continuation of Mr. Griffin Yeatman in office as Notary Public "who has been skillful, prompt and fully competent." Joseph Benham, W. H. Harrison, Patrick Smith, Enos Woodruff, Geo. P. Tunnen, Ben de Piatt, Dan'l Gano, John O. Avery, Peter McKnoll, Henry Muker, Daniel Van Metre, Sam Finolay, Lewis Howell, Charles Fox, Thomas Moorehead, Samuel Lewis, E. L. Haches, Bellamy Storer, Sam H. Miller, Daniel I. Calurh, John G. Worthington, Mac eira, Robt. T. Lytle, Stephen MacFarland, Benj. F. Powers, N. O. Penuleton, Samuel W. Lewis, C. Hammond.

A letter from Doctor Benjamin Drake recommends "his friend", Mr. Ephraim Robins, Aug. 4 1827; Mr. Seitz, Jno. P. Foote S. Woodman, Jeremiah Butler, A. Delano, also are in favor of Mr. Robins, and two letters from Mr. Robins himself to Governor Trimble are preserved among these records as well as the memorial.

[*S. Fales to Gov. Trimble.*]

DAYTON, November 16, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your letter for which I thank you. I feel much obliged to you for this in addition to many other expressions of your kin ness to me. To be treated with friendly regards by those who are distinguished for their virtues and intelligence, I have always thought is one of the most pleasing circumstances in life.

With respect to the particular causes of my defeat at the last election, I cannot speak with certainty. I could never electioneer for myself, report says that my opponent is unequalled in that business. I was hurt, I expect, more by the formation of a Jackson ticket than by anything else. The Jackson party, placed Mr. Holt on their ticket. He, however, supports the administration. But the leaders of the Jackson party said that I was on the black list, meaning that my name was amongst those that were published in the Jackson papers this last summer, as those who were selected at Washington as friendly to the re-election of Adams.

The Jackson party thought if they could not elect a thorough going Jackson man to the Senate, that in affecting the election of Mr. Holt, they chose the least of two evils. At the last fall election for Congress the Jackson party in our County supported Mr. Holt in opposition to Mr. McClean, from a belief that he would vote for Mr. Jackson if a majority of the people were for him. As against me, Mr. Holt had the support of the Jackson party with the exception of a few solitary votes. Mr. Holt rendered himself very popular among the Dutch in our County by the great noise he made whilst in the legislature, about reducing the wages of the members.

I fear I have detained you too long on a subject so unimportant. As it regards your communication to the legislature, I am very certain, that whatever is pertinent and appropriate will not escape your reflections. The subjects that appear to me the most important to the welfare and prosperity of the State were remarked upon very happily in your inaugural address.

I allude more particularly to common schools, colleges, and internal improvements. Such is the importance of these subjects, I am sure that you will have anticipated me, that they again merit the attention of the legislature. In some of the states the subject of establishing schools for qualifying teachers of the common schools has been thought worthy of the attention of the legislature. In this State, I am inclined to think that it would be better to wait until the system of common schools is brought to greater perfection and more firmly established, before the high schools for preparing teachers are introduced.

It will be going as much as can be expected, for a while at least, to introduce improvements, such as experience may suggest in the regula-

tions of common schools. If the legislature would give some pecuniary aid to our colleges, it would be timely.

It would have been the best policy for the legislature to have contracted its patronage upon one college. But an enlarged and generous view must yield to sectional prejudices. If we cannot unite in building one great and towering university, we should at least endeavor to have two or three respectable institutions.

From the circumstances of being a trustee of the Miami University, I know that it is becoming useful to the State, and from information, I believe that the college at Athens is an highly respectable institution. I entertain no doubt but that some legislative grants to these institutions will rebound to the best interests of the State. Of all these subjects, I can say with pleasure, that you have been one of the earliest and most efficient friends. I am sure the time will come when the first and constant supporters on internal improvements and free schools in the state will be considered as its greatest benefactors.

I should like to see Adams re-elected President and Clay his successor. If Jackson succeeds, Clay is prostrate. Whether a passing remark with respect to the measures of the administration would be timely, whether it would not offend the Jacksonians too much, I know not. I can only speak for one on that subject. I should not wish however, that you should notice that topic if it might in the least degree injure that deserved popularity which you enjoy. I am inclined to think that the Jacksonians will get up a candidate in opposition to you at the next election, but I feel sure of your triumph. In a retrospect of my connection with the legislature I recur with grateful feelings to the advice and instruction I received from you. I remain, with greatest esteem and respect,

Your friend and servant,

S. FALES.

[*Daniel Drake to Gov. Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, November 20, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: In answering your favor of the 29th ult., I shall invert the order of its subjects and reply first, to those which you have presented last.

I would say, then, in reference to the Presidential question, that you owe it to yourself, to the character of Ohio, and to the great interests for which the present administration is contending, to let your sentiments be known. Such is the fashion of the times. You conformed to it last year; and if you should not this, it would be construed into a proof that your opinions on national politics have changed; which I presume is not the case.

If Ohio can be kept from stumbling, at the present time, her character and influence in the West, I should rather say in the Union, will soon rise to an enviable distinction. Should Mr. Adams not be re-elected, but Ohio continue right, I should feel almost as much gratified, as for him to succeed, with her vote against him.

What and how much you ought to say, may be safely confided to your own excellent judgment; but that you ought to say something should, I have no doubt, be the opinion of every judicious friend whom you might consult.

I am greatly flattered by the request, that I should furnish you with a paragraph on the progressive improvement of our State, in insolubly wedded, as I am, to her destiny I should regret that incessant occupation and incompetent abilities have prevented a compliance with your wishes, did I not know, that by being left to your own genius, it will be executed in such a manner as cannot fail still better to promote what I have so much at heart.

That I may not blend things which have no particular relation to each other, I shall answer the other questions contained in your letter, on a separate sheet, which you may expect by the next mail. I have the honor to be most respectfully, your friend and servant,

DAN DRAKE.

CINCINNATI, November 21, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: In reference to the Medical College of Ohio, for which you have at all times manifested so much interest, I scarcely know what to say, altho' I have deferred my reply until the class for the present session should be made up. The number of pupils I am informed, is about 85, which is within one or two of the amount of the Class last winter. This, it must be admitted, is but a small number for the 8th session of the school, and a majority of these I understand belong to Ohio, of whom 21 are, or may be, beneficiaries, sent by the different medical districts.

The Kentucky school, in its 8th session had 282, or about 200 hundred more than ours; altho' it had not the aid of a hospital, a large city, abundance of subjects for dissection, nor water communications, and was not in operation at the time the Medical College of Ohio was chartered. With so great a preponderance of natural and statistical advantages in favor of Ohio, we can only explain the enviable advantages of Kentucky, by referring to the character and relative rank of the Professors, in the two institutions. For if public opinion (as is the fact) be in favor of Cincinnati, what reason can be assigned for the inferior number of its school, but inferiority in its teachers? The first session of the school at Lexington, was commenced in Nov., 1817, and had 20 pupils. Next year it was suspended and Cincinnati had lectures for the first time to 12 students. In the following Autumn, 1819, the Lexington enterprise was revived with 36 pupils, and the Cincinnati project in turn suspended. In the succeeding Autumn, 1820, it was resuscitated, and has been in operation ever since with the liberal assistance of the state and the incredible growth of the city, without having yet reached 90 pupils.

Further, it is an acknowledged fact that more than half the pupils, indeed two thirds, that it has ever had were of our own State and it is equally true, that almost without an exception every young man who comes here is poor and has been led to prefer Cincinnati from the cheapness of living and the low price at which the Professors work.

The fees of tuition here are \$56, in Lexington \$100, in Phil., \$120. It is a fact that a student can attend a course of lectures in this city at an expense in the aggregate, ten dollars less than the fees of tuition only in Lexington. It is this cheapness which has kept alive the institution and I hazard nothing in saying that if the cost of a winter's residence and the lectures, had been equal at the two winter's schools that of Ohio would have ceased its operations long ago.

Now with the cheapness of living and other advantages of Cincinnati, its schools with a body of able professors would soon swallow up all others that may exist, or be started into existence in the West, and as it is under the patronage (the bountiful patronage) of the State, it is but right that the State should inquire into the competency of professors and the management of its concerns.

But how can this be done? I would say that the legislature can only do it by appointing an intelligent, patriotic and independent Board of Trustees or Regents, resident in different parts of the State, (especially the western half), who should come up to their duty without fear, favor, partiality, prepossession or previous understanding, and administer the affairs of the College in a manner worthy of the State which is labouring to establish it. To effect this they need not assemble more than once or twice a year, for after appointing suitable professors and enacting the necessary by-laws everything else might be left with the Faculty, as medical students are not to be governed like academical.

My Dear Sir! You have done me the honor to request my views and I have given them to you without reserve—in deed, with all possible frankness. But I wish nothing recommended or undertaken with any reference to my benefit. I did not resign at Lexington for the purpose of teaching in Cincinnati, but of cultivating my profession, theoretically and practically. I have spoken as a citizen of Ohio: as one who was happy to find himself associated with you and other distinguished statesmen in 1819 and 1820,

when the College and hospital were legislated into being; I have spoken as one, who like yourself feels an affection for those institutions, and as ambitious of the glory of the State; but I have not spoken as a candidate for office.

I was lately offered a place in it, but refused; as I shall continue to do, unless it should acquire an organization which I do not expect. Meanwhile I feel myself at liberty when called upon by you, to protest against abuses, while I equally protest against their being corrected for my advantage. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your friend,

DAN DRAKE.

[*Eye and Ear Infirmary.*]

CINCINNATI, November 24, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: I have lately written you two letters, in obedience to your commands. I am now about to trouble you with a third "of my own accord."

During my journey through the Eastern Cities, in the North, of April and May last, I collected what information I could relative to several institutions, and among the rest an infirmary for diseases of the eye which seemed to be imperiously demanded in the West. At the same time I resolved, when I should return to Cincinnati, to make an immediate effort to establish one. That effort has been successful.

One hundred respectable citizens have become annual contributors, at one dollar each. The moneys that may be collected are to be appropriated exclusively to the support and accommodation of the poor. I have procured many rare and expensive British, French and Italian works on diseases of the eye, and the various instruments that are necessary. The Infirmary was opened on the 1st of July. The following are the names:

Martin Baum,	F. Carr,	Jacob Burnet,
Jos. S. Benham,	S. G. Burnet,	Geo. B. Torrence,
Ed. D. Mansfield,	Enos Woolf,	Sam W. Davies,
E. Morgan,	C. C. Febiger,	Wm. Corry,
J. D. Jones,	D. J. Casarell,	Rev. Joshua L. Wilson,
N. Longworth,	Samuel Boren,	Ch. Macalester, Jr.,
D. B. Lawler,	Jn. G. Worthington,	J. B. Brooke,
W. Greene,	E. S. Haines,	D. Trotter,
N. Wright,	D. Waite,	J. Dorfennille,
Lewis Howell,	N. Guilford,	J. D. Garrard,
Wm. R. Foster,	L. W. Smith,	Wm. C. Rogers,
E. P. Langdon,	A. Adams,	Chas. Schultz,
Levi James,	J. H. Looken,	J. Madeira,
H. D. Carneal,	Jno. Duval,	A. Martin, Jr.,
M. Spencer,	E. C. Smith,	O. B. Blatchly,
Wm. Lytle,	Wm. S. Johnston,	A. McAlpin,
Geo. W. Neff,	Samuel Lowry,	Jno. Forbes,
Jno. T. Drake,	Js. McCannless,	L. Whiteman,
Samuel Perry,	A. L. Moore,	Jno. Locke,
P. S. Symmes,	N. G. Penleton,	H. Starr,
Wm. M. Walker,	Thos. Bell,	D. K. Este,
James Graham,	R. B. Bowler,	B. Storer,
Peter Beason,	Wm. D. Jones,	M. P. Cassilly,
E. Robins,	D. B. Close,	Js. Ward,
Jno. P. Foote,	Geo. Carlisle,	Wm. S. Hatch,
Jer. Butler,	J. W. Mason,	David Gwynn,
Wm. Conklin,	P. Granin,	Jno. Baker,
Lewis Baker,	Wm. Schillingen,	C. C. Perry,
Benj. Waren,	Js. Tallant,	P. A. Sprigman,
Thos. G. Lea,	M. Lyon,	Baley Keys,
C. Braubury,	S. Sharpless,	Joseph Peirce,
Wm. Lockwick,	J. C. Avery,	Chs. Smith,
V. C. Marshall,	J. D. Jones,	S. Reynolds,
M. Lyons,	F. Sharpless,	J. L. Avery.

The Visitors are: Rev. J. L. Wilson, Pres.; Mr. D. B. Lawler, Sec.; Mr. Wm. M. Walker, Treas.; Rev. Wm. Burke, Mr. Martin Baum, Mr. P. S. Symmes, Mr. Jno. P. Foote.

I send you the *Saturday Evening Chronicle*, which contains a publication by the Board of Visitors, and if that paper should not reach you, the same publication may be found in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, of this week, of the 24th, and the *National Republican* of the 20th, and 23d inst.

Now it is not the design of the Association nor of myself at present to petition the legislature for a law of incorporation or for pecuniary aid, but it might pave the way and encourage further contributors, for you to throw into your message a single sentence commencing the establishment to the Guardianship of the General Assembly, as a Public Charity, interesting to the State at large and perhaps deserving of Legislative encouragement; for diseases of the Eye are extremely complicated and common in Ohio.

I hope, my dear sir, you will excuse the liberty, which my knowledge of your ardent and liberal feelings, has emboldened me to take in troubling you with so long a letter. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant and friend,

DAN DRAKE.

[Dr. Dunbury et al to Gov. Trimble.]

COLUMBUS, December 14, 1827.

SIR: The undersigned having been appointed by the Medical Convention, which assembled in the town of Columbus on the second Monday of December, 1827, to express the views of that body on the subject suggested to their consideration by the communication, they had the honor of receiving from Your Excellency.

The convention would represent to Your Excellency that they are decidedly of opinion, that the laws at present enacted, have had and will continue to have a very beneficial influence, in protecting the people from imposition, by restraining the conduct and influence of mere pretenders, and that the repeal of these laws (which has sometimes been agitated in the Legislature) would be subversive of good order, and very injurious to the people.

They however, concur in opinion that many imperfections exist in the present laws regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery arising from the existence of so many Tribunals which have been established, as judges of the qualifications of applicants. Their decisions have been variant and there is no uniform standard of Medical qualifications to govern them, in conferring licenses. The Convention is of opinion that the powers vested in the District Medical Societies are too great, and their responsibilities too little. They think it would be better to confine their power within the limits of their own districts, and that the State Medical Society only should have the power of granting licenses for the whole State.

The convention believe that the inconveniences resulting to students from being required to attend for examination, in the centre of the State, would be amply compensated by the greater honor and respectability they would derive from having their medical attainments tested and approved by so respectable a tribunal. But as the convention only had the power to provide for the future existence of a State Medical Society, they have deemed it proper to postpone bringing this subject before the Legislature, until that society assemble. This tribunal will not exist until representatives from the district medical societies assemble on the 1st of January, 1829, and organize themselves pursuant to a Constitution, which the convention has adopted for their government.

In consequence of the deep interest, which the community at large must feel in the value and usefulness of the medical art, as well as to promote the dignity, and insure the responsibility of its professors, the convention ardently hope, that at no very distant period, it will be required of candidates for examination, the attendance upon one course of Medical Lectures at least, in addition to the present requisitions, yet

it is the opinion of many members of the convention, that the exigencies of the people, and the difficulties and expenses attending this important part of a good medical education would render any further requisitions at present premature.

The committee, in behalf of the convention, and for themselves individually, avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency the obligations they feel for the very polite and friendly attentions you have manifested towards them during their session, and pray you to accept of their high consideration and esteem.

JOHN C. DUNBURY,

JOHN J. BRICE,

ROBERT MCNEILL,

Committee in Behalf of the Convention.

[*Nathan Guilford to Gov. Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, December 17, 1827.

DEAR SIR: The friends of the Medical College of Ohio have heard with deep solicitude, that several persons, some governed by feelings of hostility and disappointed ambition, others interested in schemes opposed to its interests, have been endeavoring to organize an opposition to that institution. Many have been led, from the manner in which you speak of its concerns in your message, connected with your recommendation of the Eye Infirmary, to suppose that you had been deceived by the representations of this faction, and had made your communication under the influences of prejudices thus excited against the present faculty and trustees of the institution.

Being fully persuaded from my knowledge of your character, that these jealousies were wholly without foundation, and that you entertained no feelings unfriendly to the present incumbents, I have repelled every insinuation of the kind. But as these sentiments are entertained by several persons whose good opinion I value, I thought it would be an act of friendship to inform you of their existence.

I know that you feel as strongly as any man in Ohio a desire to promote the interests of that institution, and we are much gratified at its present flourishing condition and good prospects. The Trustees will make their report in a few days, by which it will be seen that there are now 108 students from the different parts of the Union attending lectures, 16 of whom from our State, receive gratuitous instruction. If there is any cause of dissatisfaction, it is unknown to me.

The present Board of Trustees are men of the first standing, and have been inestimable in their exertions to advance the substantial interests of this young and rapidly growing college. If any such faction exists among a few disappointed members of the profession, I am sure, that there is too much good sense in the legislature to lend an ear to it, and that they will be disposed to trust to the good sense and experience of the Board of Trustees, whose immediate duty it is to watch over the best interests of the institution.

Accept of my most cordial thanks for the just and excellent remarks you have addressed to the legislature upon the subject of education; and particularly for recommending an additional tax for the support of common schools. I do most anxiously hope the legislature will carry the recommendation into effect.

Very respectfully yours,
NATHAN GUILFORD.

[*J. C. Wright to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, December 20, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Having taken up the subject of the Resolutions of our General Assembly on the subject of obtaining grants of land to our Deaf and Dumb Asylum, I am desirous of obtaining a copy of our legislative act on that subject, and complete account of the doings of the corpora-

tion, for the information of Congress; but am unable here to learn, to whom, in Ohio to apply, being ignorant of the officers, etc.

Will you do me the favour to procure and cause to be transmitted to me, the required information with any other in your power tending to elucidate the subject, and calculated to advance the claim of the institution or the munificence of this Government.

I shall delay a report for some time to afford an opportunity to obtain information from different parts of the country. I presume my object can be effected without putting you to too much trouble by addressing a note to the officers of the institution, which I would have done directly if I had known them.

We have nothing here of general interest or of much moment, except the recent destruction of the Turkish fleet by the allied powers of England, Russia and France, and the general alarm, lest the fury of the Constantinople populace, should fall on the heads of the Christian ministers and traders in that city, and overwhelm them in indiscriminate destruction.

In the political way, little occurs. On the subject of the Vice Presidency, the public mind here is not fixed; and we cannot say precisely when it will be. The morning papers give us Gov. Coles' and Mr. Gilman's letters on the subject of Mr. Jefferson's opinions of Gen. Jackson's fitness for the Presidency. The former corroborate, in substance, the publications made during the past summer on that subject; the letters, add another very significant remark of Mr. J., viz.: "One might as well make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."

The Congressional proceedings are all incipient, without interest, and affording no aid to foretell future movements or events.

With great respect, truly your friend,

J. C. WRIGHT.

[*C. J. Ingersoll to Gov. Trimble.*]

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1827.

SIR: By resolution of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, I am directed to inform Your Excellency of the gratification received by the members of that Society, in common they trust with all the friends of domestic industry and the national welfare it causes, from Your Excellency's late Message to the Legislature of Ohio, in which you do clearly and forcibly recommend to public attachment and protection the great manufacturing interest, as essential to the prosperity of our common country, especially in its agricultural and commercial possessions and pursuits.

The Society have the best reason for believing that the views you have thus declared of the constitutionality and policy of the protection of manufactures, are anxiously entertained by the most venerable and experienced statesmen of our country, as well as by the great mass of the people, and it relies on the efforts now about to be made under such impulses for their adoption by Congress in laws to bestow the greatest advantages in the United States. Yours, C. J. INGERSOLL, *Vice-Pres.*

[*J. C. Wright to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, January 2, 1828.

DEAR SIR: We frequently have occasion to search for the Laws of Ohio, and the Reports of the Ohio Supreme Court, in the Library of Congress, and regret not to be able to find them. Two or three years since I suggested to a friend of mine in the Legislature the propriety of the Legislature adopting a Resolve to furnish a copy of our laws and the reports from time to time as they increase, to the Department of State of the United States, and to the Library of Congress.

I received for my answer that my wishes had been anticipated, and that the Legislature before, passed such resolve. I have no copy of the

resolution passed, and am ignorant of its extent. We are unable to find the laws or reports in the Library of Congress, and the reports are not found in the Department of State.

It is known to you, probably, that the Department of State and the Library of Congress are a mile distant from each other, and that the transmission to one place, will answer no purpose connected with the other. My object in this is to direct your attention to the matter, and if there is such a resolve to suggest, that in executing it, the copies intended for the Library of Congress be directed to the clerk of the House and marked for the Library of Congress, while that for the Department of State, should be directed to the Secretary and to request the transmission to the Library of the Volumes of Reports. Should no such resolve have been passed, and the object meet your approbation, that you suggest it to some friend in the Legislature, who will attend to it.

There is not much new in the political world. R——, it is understood, will be the Acm. candidate for the Vice-Presidency. You will have noticed the strange course of our Com. on Manufactures. It is worthy of special remark, that the first move of the Jackson tariff committee should have united all the inveterate anti-tariff men, with those opposed on constitutional grounds as upon expediency, in its support. It excited magical power! Randolph was busy, and happy, in promoting the divisions of the North and the union of the South, in conquering, and in "nailing us down like base money."

The discussion and result, I think, will recoil upon their heads, if we use properly the advantage it gives us. No nomination of a minister to London has yet been made, nor is there any interesting one dits to communicate. Our course on the whole, is not retrograding.

Truly yours,

J. C. WRIGHT.

N. B.—Your message has been generally read and with decided approbation by all well informed men; allow me to say (without setting up any special claim to be included in that class), that its perusal gave me great satisfaction. It is a lucid exposition of the affairs of our Government, and a state paper creditable to you and the State.

[*Martin Ruter to Gov. Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, January 14, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR: From information received by several gentlemen, recently at Columbus, I am induced to believe, that some very unjust and dishonorable representations have been made to yourself and certain members of the Legislature, in relation to the Medical College of Ohio, its Trustees and its Professors. Under this conviction, I deem it my duty to say to Your Excellency, that I consider those who make the representations, far from being friends to the College; that they never were its friends; and I fear they never will be, any farther than they can render it subservient to their own private interests.

If it were consistent with your arrangements and official duties, for you to visit this city during the present course of lectures, or at the Commencement, which will take place early in March, it would be gratifying to your friends. you would be able to form an opinion from your own personal observations, and I doubt not but the state and prospects of the College would be entirely satisfactory to your mind.

I will add, that the present flourishing condition of this institution far exceeds what its friends had anticipated. And if not ruined, nor interrupted by the plots of its enemies, there can be no doubt of its success and extensive usefulness.

The Trustees have freely and gratuitously devoted much time to secure its prosperity; and their whole course, both in the management of its pecuniary concerns, and in the appointment of professors, has evidently been dictated by a sincere desire to subserve the best interests of the public. I remain, dear sir, very respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

MARTIN RUTER.

[*Invitation to Gov. Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, February 29, 1828.

SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend the Commencement of the Medical College of Ohio, to be holden on the 11th of March, 1828.

By order of the Board of Trustees and Faculty.

SAMUEL RAMSEY, M. D. P.

J. COBB, Dean of the Faculty.

[*John Woods to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Ruggles has put into my hand a line from you on the subject of the grant of land made to Indiana at the last session of Congress and he requests me to write you on the subject.

I have no doubt but the proper construction of the Act will entitle Indiana to the land so far as the line of her canal will pass through Ohio in reaching navigable waters of Lake Erie which I believe will be the Maumee Bay. Such was my opinion at the time the bill came before the Committee of which I was a member last year and such I believe was the opinion of the representative from Indiana.

The United States have in my opinion a right to grant the public land to a state as well as to an individual, at least this is the impression which I now have but it will be held subject to the jurisdiction of the State in which it is situated. The grant of the land does not enable Indiana to exercise any other power than that of a mere land holder. We acquire no right to execute a canal or any other work of the kind in Ohio even though the grant may depend upon that as a condition precedent. We must obtain the consent of Ohio and take it if at all upon such terms as we may impose.

I enclose you a report presented by the committee to which I belong with a bill reported with it which is connected with this subject. It was believed to be best not even to suggest that any probable difficulty could arise between Indiana and Ohio on the subject, the report therefore only glances on the matter of arrangement between the States, and you will see the bill makes a special provision on the subject.

I believe it is the interest of Ohio to favor the construction of the Act contained for by Indiana as more than 50 miles of the canal for which the Act of Congress grants land will be common to both States as the great northern route from our western produce and trade. From Defiance to the Lake it will be a part of our Miami line of Canal.

I have had the pleasure of seeing Gov. Ray here a few days ago and I conversed freely with him on the subject. I also before drawing up the bill and report enclosed, consulted all the gentlemen from Indiana and they all assure me that it is the wish of that State to relinquish the grant to Ohio if we will execute the work or they will do it so far as Defiance if we will complete it below that point and give them such power over the part of the line above Defiance and in our State and as will enable Indiana to accomplish the work. They all concur in the opinion which you very properly express that Indiana can not by virtue of the grant of land from the General Government obtain a right to execute the Canal in Ohio and thus to absorb our wealth and source of revenue. But they are anxious to obtain our consent or rather to make some arrangement which will be mutually satisfactory.

I believe there can be no difficulty if we succeed in carrying the enclosed bill through and it now stands in a favorable attitude as the Senate have passed a bill granting 400,000 acres to Alabama to improve the Tennessee and other rivers which will be referred to the same committee of the whole to which our Miami bill is committed. We will thus gain all the Southern interest in favor of taking them up.

It may be suggested that we cannot obtain a sufficient supply of water to justify making our Western Canal. That is a matter we will not

admit to be questioned here but if after we obtain the grant it would be found expedient to make a railroad or some other improvement the application of the grant could easily be changed so as to affect our wishes and at the same time attain the same general object.

I confess that I feel deeply interested in this subject not only as it affects my immediate constituents but in relation to the interest of the whole Northwest part of our State where the United States yet owns more than four millions of acres of rich and valuable land which would soon be filled with population if proper facilities can be made for the transportation of its productions and the intercourse required to secure its prosperity.

I hope it will be consistent with your opinion of the interest of our State to take such measures in your correspondence with the authorities of Indiana as will lead to an arrangement which will secure to both States the full advantages of the grant of land already made and which will operate in favor of our obtaining the grant asked on our part next session if we would fail at this time. By ascertaining as fully as possible in your correspondence with Governor Ray the wishes of that State and the terms to which they would probably accede you may be able to present the subject favorably to our Legislature.

I will not trouble you farther on the subject as you will, I am confident, see more clearly the course which the interests of our State require us to pursue than I can. I will be much gratified to receive a line from you on the subject.

You will have seen that a bill has been reported to make a general grant of land to Ohio to aid in her Canal. That bill will not be taken up, I presume. Indeed, I am perhaps doing injustice to those who have brought it forward when I admit that I am suspicious that it was only intended as a political maneuver. I will, however, cordially support either bill if we can get it taken up.

I enclose you a bill and reports of the subject of our northern boundary.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WOODS.

[*H. Richardson to Gov. Trimble.*]

EXECUTIVE DEPT., RICHMOND, VA., April 21, 1828.

SIR: I am instructed by the Governor to transmit to your Excellency the map referred to in his letter which, at the time of writing, he intended should accompany it, but has since determined to send by mail. I have accordingly transmitted to Messrs. McDonald & Reels of Baltimore, a package for Your Excellency, containing a map of the State of Virginia, addressed to _____ of Wheeling. This was suggested by your Senators in Congress as the safest and most expeditious mode of conveyance, as I hope it will prove. Be please, to notify the Governor of the receipt of the map. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. RICHARDSON, *Council of State.*

[*John C. Brigham to Allen Trimble.*]

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I am directed to inform you that at a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the "American Bible Society" you was duly elected one of the Vice-Presidents of this institution.

It is hoped, sir, that you will accept of this office, intended as a token of respectful confidence on the part of the Board, and to which I beg leave to add the assurance of the personal regard of your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BRIGHAM, *Cor. Sec. of A. B. Soc.*

P. S.—Please accept of a copy of the addresses made before this Society at its late Anniversary.

(To be continued.)

PARKMAN ALMANAC NOTES.

[Communicated by one of our Correspondents.]

THE almanacs from which the following notes are taken were formerly the property of William Parkman of Boston, Mass., and with few exceptions the notes are in his hand handwriting. The almanacs are not interleaved, but the notes are made upon the margins of the pages. The almanacs have been carefully sewed into one package or volume by their original owner. They include 1702, 1706-1745. A number of them have not heretofore been described in any list or bibliography.

CLOUGH, SAMUEL. Almanac, imperfect, 1702. 3 ff. only.

CLOUGH, SAMUEL. Almanac, imperfect, 1706. Wants title. 15 ff. remaining.

[May] Sarah Parkman was married [] Benja Swain ye 10th day
[WHITTEMORE, NATHANIEL.] An Almanack for 1707. By N. W. Boston:
Printed by B. Green. Sold at the Printing House, and by
E. Phillips at Charleston. 1707. 8 ff.

[Jan.] Daniel Needham born ye 25 day.

[Sept.] the Revrd. Mr. Sam'l Willar[] died the 12 day.

CLOUGH, SAMUEL. An Almanack for 1708. Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green: Sold at the Booksellers Shops 1708. 8 ff.

[May] my only sister Susana hum[] died the 18 day in the fiftieth year of her age.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1709. America Printed, and sold by N. Boon at the Sign of the Bible in Cornhill, Boston, 1709
Imperfect at end, 7 ff. remaining.

[May] Will'm Parkman was married to Mrs. Hannah [] the 5 day.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1710. America, Printed in the year 1710. [?New York: William Bradford]. Imperfect at end 7 ff. remaining.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1711. America: Printed. Sold by N. Boone at the Sign of the Bible in Corn-hill, Boston. 1711. 8 ff.

[Feb.] Hannah Parkman born ye 4 day.

["] Sarah Swain died ye tenth day in the 27th year of her age.

[June] the fleet arrived here and the camp pitched their tents at Nodols Island and continued there all this mounth.

[Oct.] the Great fire ye 2 day.

[Nov.] Elias Parkman was married to Mrs. Martha Clough this mon[].

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1712. America Printed: Sold by N. Boone, at the Sign of the Bible, Boston, 1712. 8 ff.

[Nov.] Sarah Parkman born ye 11 d [].

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1713. America Printed: Sold at the Booksellers Shops, in Boston, 1713. 8 ff.

Elizabeth Parkman.

W. Parkman His Book.

[Sept.] Cousin Eliz'a Townsend died ye 20th day in the 48th year of her age.

[WHITTEMORE, NATHANIEL.] The Farmers Almanack for 1714. By N. W. America: Printed for the Author: And are to be sold by N. Boone, at the Sign of the Bible in Boston, 1714. 8 ff. Cut of Queen Anne on title.

William Parkman.

This Book by Whitemor[].

[WHITTEMORE, NATHANIEL.] An Almanack for 1715. By N. W. America: Printed for the author. 1715. 8 ff.

[Jan.] Will'm and Eliz'a Parkman born ye 7 d[].

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1716. Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green: Sold at the Bookseller's Shops. 1716. 8 ff.

[May] the 2d day we left the old house.

[Nov.] John Parkman born ye 19 day and dyd Dec. 8, 1748.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1717. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1717. 8 ff.

[Feb.] On the 10th Miss Hannah Breck born.

["] 18. Rev. Mr. Pemberton buried.

["] 20. Rev. Mr. Brattle of Cambridge buried, and ye grt Snow beg[].

["] 21. The great Snow.

[July] Ebenr enters the College.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1718. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1718. 8 ff.

Wm. Parkman in boston, New England.

Feb: 25 John Parkman Sailed for holland

[Mar.] Elias Parkman born the 10th March and his mother Died the 30 day 1718

[July] John Parkman was married ye 24 day.

[Aug.] the twenty-six Thomas Meirs (?) was kild by ye fall of a mo(?) [].

[Sept.] Benj'n Parkman born ye 3d day.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1719. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1719. 7 ff.; probably lacks 1 f. at end.

[Feb.] ——— John Parkman ———

[May] ye 16 Maria died.

[June] ye 9: warr w[] against Spaine [??]ted from her [].

[Nov.] Eliz'a Tiley born ye 6th: 1719 [] o'clock at night.

[Dec.] mar Mary Edwards.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1720. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1720. 8 ff.

[July] ye 28: 1720 Cousen James Coffen, departed this Life.

[Aug.] 13 John Parkman sailed for St. Christopher.

[“] the 14 Mrs. Hurst died. Mrs. Gill died.

[“] Nath'l Parkman born ye 25 day.

[Sept.] ye 15 Mr. Wadsworth ca[] to ye Chamber at 5 pound a yea[].

[Nov.] Eliz'a Parkman died ye 4 day.

[Dec.] died the last twenty year in boston six thousand four hundred 29.

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1721. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for the Books[] and Sold at their Shops. 1721. 8 ff.

[Apr.] . . . ril ye 1st Mr. Donesit entred the hous[] per [].

[May] ye 10th new brick Meeting house was Dedicated.

[July] Eben'r took his first Degree ye 5 day.

[“] Small Pox rages in Boston.

[Dec.] —rother Tyley died 18 day

TRAVIS, DANIEL. An Almanack of 1722. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1722. 8 ff.

On first day a fire in boston.

[Mar.] Eliz'a, daughter to Wm. Parkman, was born ye 13th day.

[May] the Rev'd Mr. Will'm Waldron was ordained ye 23 day.

[Dec.] 27 Gov'r Shute embarks for England.

An Almanack of 1723. In the Method of Daniel Travis. Boston: Printed by T. Fleet, for the Booksellers. and Sold at their Shops. 1723. 8 ff.

[Feb.] 24 the great storm and high tide

[Mar.] 2 day sister Tyley died.

[“] 31 Eben'r joins to ye New North Chur[].

The Twenty-third of August, old Docter Mather departed this life.

[Dec.] 2 day John Tily born.

Alexander Parkman 1722 3.

The New England Diary, or Almanack for 1724. By a native of New England. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1724. 8 ff. Probably by N. Bowen.

[Apr.] Martha Parkman born ye 21 day.

[June] 5 Eben'r gives his Ans'r to the Town of Westborough to stay there and be their Minister.

[July] Ebenz'r married the 7 day 1724.

[“] John Parkman's daughter Esther was born ye 17 d[].

[Aug.] Mr. John Wilkens died ye 17.

Eben'r ordained at Westborough Oct. 28, (1724).

The New England Diary, or Almanack for 1725. By a native of New England. Boston: Printed and Sold by B. Green, and Sold also at the Bookseller's Shops. 1725. 12 ff. Calls it his "Fifth Essay" and criticizes the Almanack of "N. W." By N. Bowen of Marblehead.

[Sept.] Sarah Tyley was born ye 4 day and Mary Parkman was born the 14th.

The New England Diary or Almanack, for 1726. By a native of New England. Boston; Printed & Sold by B. Green, and Sold also at the Booksellers Shops. 1726. 8 ff. By N. Bowen.

[Jan.] Deliveranc Parkman born ye 17 day.

[Feb.] Dorothy Parkman born ye 8 day.

[Mar.] Sam'll Parkman born ye 3 day.

[June] Alex daughter Ester Parkman was born the 29 day.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1727. Boston: Printed and Sold by B. Green, and Sold also at the Booksellers Shops. 1727. 8 ff.

[Mar.] Susana was married 16 to Capt. Josiah Willard of Salem.

["] 27 ab't ten o'clock at night John Parkman was cast away & drowned near Cape Ann.

[Aug.] Lydia tyley was born ye 11 day in the morning.

["] Ebenezer Parkman was born the 20th day at night.

[Sept.] 1 at 2 morn Elizabeth Tyley Dyd aged thirty-seven years. mr. waldron died ye 11th day.

["] Esther Parkman Died the 20th day.

[Oct.] the 29 at night the great earthquake at 10 o'clock.

[Dec.] Susanna Parkman born ye 14 day.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1728. Boston: Printed by B. Green, and Sold at the Booksellers Shops. 1728. 8 ff.

[Feb.] the Rev'd Doctor Cotton Mather died the thirteenth day, 40 min. past 8 in ye morn. of an Asthma.

[May] Alex'dr Parkman had a son stillborn the 13 day.

[July] 13, Gov'r Burnet arrives at Boston by Land from New York.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or an Almanack for 1729. Boston: Printed by B. Green, and Sold at the Booksellers Shops. 1729. 8 ff.

[Jan.] Black Nanney died the twentieth day.

[Apr.] Williams son Samuell Parkman died the 23 day.

[June] Alex'drs daughter Esther Parkman was born ye 14 day.

[July] Thomas Parkman was born ye 3d day.

[Nov.] Will'ms daughter Mary Parkman was born ye 26 day.

["] Daniell Needham was born ye 19th day son to Daniell Needham.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1730. Boston: Printed by B. Green, and Sold at the Booksellers Shops. 1730. 8 ff.

[Jan.] Sam'll Parkman was married ye 29 day.

[May] William Parkman ye younger died the fourth day in the Sixteenth year of his age.

[Aug.] In the beginning of this month arrived Mr. Jon'n Belcher Governor.

[Sept.] Mary Edwards died ye ninth day in the fiftieth year of her age.

[Oct.] Dorcase Parkman was born ye 13th day of November.

[Nov.] John Tyley died the 21 day in the thirty-seventh year of his age and William Parkman, Senior died the 28th day in the seventy-third year of his age.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1731. Boston: Printed by B. Green, and Sold at the Booksellers Shops. 1731.

[Jan.] their hath died this last year nine hundred and forty and baptized four hundred and thirty.

[Apr.] Mary Needham daughter to Daniell and Isabella born ye [] day of ys month.

["] the 8th of this month Mr. Josiah Willard died.

[June] 21 Capt. Simon Willard died.

[Sept.] Lydia Parkman was born ye 20th day.

[Oct.] Hannah Parkman was married to Mr. Sam'll Procter ye 28th day thanksgiving night.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1732. Boston; Printed by B. Green, and Sold at the Booksellers Shops. 1732. Imperfect at end . 7ff. remaining.

[Apr.] Sam'll Parkmans daughter Eliz'a was born ye 30th day.

[June] the Rev'nd Mr. Sam'll Mather was ordained ye 21 day.

[Oct.] J. (?) Willson was Executed the 19th day.

[Dec.] Eleventh day the ferry boat was over set and lost and nine men was in it and all drowned but one.

["] Mr. Mather Boyls was ordained 2[] day.

["] Mr. Langdon Decon Barnard died (?)

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1733. Boston: Printed by B. Green, and Sold at the Booksellers Shops. 1733. 8 ff. \$2.50

[June] Lydia Parkman died the 21 day.

[Sept.] Rebecah Chamlet was Executed ye 27 day.

[Dec.] Sam'll ye son of Sam'll Parkman born ye 23 day.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1734. Boston: Printed for the Booksellers and Sold at their Shops. 1734. 8 ff., one of them imperfect.

[July] Cousin Davison died ye 8 day.

[Sept.] Lucy Parkman was born the 23 day.

[Oct.] Ormsby and Cushen were executed the 17 day.

[Nov.] Mr. Levsies Negor was Executed the 11 day.

AMES, NATHANIEL, JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack, for 1735. Boston in New England: Printed for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1735. 8 ff.

[Jan.] Sam'll son Sam'll Parkman, died ye 18 day.

["] 27 day ben'ja Cushen was kild by a fall.

[Mar.] Will'm Street was kild at launching a vessall 28 day.

[July] Will'm Bowes Parkman born 25 day.

[Oct.] A man frozen to death on the Kings birthday.

[Nov.] four young men drowned at ye going to see ye bonfire ye 5 day.

[Dec.] Venuzo Pitos wife, died ye 27 day.

AMES, NATHANIEL. JUN. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1736. Boston, New England; Printed by J. Draper, for the Booksellers, 1736. Imperfect at end. 7 ff. remaining.

- [Jan.] the 29 day Eben's wife Mary Parkman died in the thirty-seventh year of her age.
 [Feb.] 2 Eben's wife was buryd.
 [Apr.] old Mr. Robards died the first day 80 years old, it being fast day.
 ["] Dorcas Parkman died ye 24 day being five years and five months old.
 [May] the fast at the old North Church the 11 day for the rising Generat[].
 [June] Cor'll fitch died ye 28 day.
 [Sept.] Sarah Parkman was married [] 2 day to Mr. Sam'll bradshaw.
 ["] Mrs. Gee died the 4 day.
 ["] Mr. John Holland was kild by a fall ye 9 d[].
 [Oct.] Madam Belcher died ye 6 day.
 [Nov.] thanksgiving the eleventh day.
 [Dec.] the first day at night Mr. Stodders work house was burnt.
 ["] Margrett Willard was married to Jacob hasey the 23 day.

AMES, NATHANIEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1737. Boston, New England: Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers. 1737. 8 ff.

- [Jan.] Mr. Gill died ye first day.
 ["] Mr. Page died ye fifteenth day.
 ["] Mr. Dantrey died ye twenty-first day.
 [Feb.] Mrs. Christian Pitts died ye 7 day.
 ["] The Earthquake was ye sixth day.
 [Mar.] Cousen Benja. Little died ye 19 day.
 ["] The fast ye 31 day.
 ["] The Market was puld down 2[] day.
 [Apr.] Mary Willard was married to Mr. Jeames Strong the 14 day.
 [June] thunder ye first day. Very terrible thunder and lightn[].
 ye 4 day and a garl kild.
 [July] Sam'll Bradshaw Juniour was born ye 18 day.
 [Aug.] Sights in the heavens the eleventh day.
 ["] Mrs. She[]orn died ye 24 day.
 [Sept.] Eben'r Parkman was married to Mrs. Hannah Brick ye first day.
 [Nov.] Thanksgiving ye 17 day.
 ["] Queen Carolina died the 20th day.
 [Dec.] old Mrs. holland died ye 6 day.
 ["] Mr. farnham and Mr. holoway died the 13th day.
 There hath died this last year 607 in boston.

AMES, NATHANAEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1738.
Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the
Booksellers. 1738. 8 ff.

- [Feb.] []rs. White died at brantry the 16 day.
["] Little Jeames Clark died ye 27 day.
["] Susana Pomerey was drowned in the mill pond ye eleventh
day.
["] Sarah Townsend [].
[Mar.] Queen Carolinas funerall was kept here with great Solemnity
and Exspreti[] of Sorrow by the most of people the 2.
["] the Revrd Mr. Calander died ye 31 day.
[May] Sam'll ye son of Sam'll Parkman born the 9 day.
[June] Mr. Jonathan Corsser was married to Eliz'a Tyly the []
day of June, 1738.
[July] I came home from westbrough to boston the 3d day of this
month.
[Sept.] Madam Archer died ye 20th day the Reve'd Mr. Gray was
ordained at the new brick ye 27 day.
[Nov.] Thanksgiving ye 23d day.
[Dec.] Cousen Nath'll Jarvis died ye day.
["] Eliz'a daughter to Eben'zr and Hannah Parkman born the
28th day.

AMES, NATHANAEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1739.
Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the
Booksellers. 1739. 8 ff.

- [Jan.] Eliz'a daughter to Ebin'zr and hannah Parkman died ye
14th day being 17 dayes and 3 hours old.
[Feb.] Very terrible thunder and lightning the 25 day at night, and
the Revrd Mr. Thather died the morning after.
[Mar.] Eliz'a Corsser was born ye 5 day.
["] Mr. Monk ye ferry man was kild by a fall the 10th day.
["] The yearly fast was ye 29 day.
[Apr.] William Bradshaw born.
[July] Decon Procter's wife died ye 29 day.
[Aug.] Mr. Elisha Hutchinson died ye 2 day.
[Sept.] Sam'll son of Sam'll and Dorcas Parkman died ye 13 day
aged 16 months.
[Oct.] terrible thunder the 10 day. Mr. Hubard's house was
strok and shatered.
[Nov.] Thanksgiving the [].
[Dec.] the honourable Mr. Thomas Hutchinson died the third day.

AMES, NATHANAEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1740.
Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the
Booksellers. 1740. 8 ff.

- [Jan.] My son Elias was taken with a palsey the 21 day.
[Feb.] [Elis'a(?) Carsser (?) died the 10 day.
[Mar.] the fast was ye 27 day.
[May] John Parkham was married to Mrs. Eliz'a Ems ye 1 day.

[Aug.] Sarah Bradshaw born the 31 day.

[Sept.] Mrs. Ingersol and several others were kild at the new South Meeting house 22 day.

[Nov.] Thanksgiving ye 13 day and Tabitha was married that night to Mr. Israel harsey.

AMES, NATHANAEL. An Astronomical, or, an Almanack for 1741.
Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the
Booksellers, 1741. 8 ff.

[Feb.] Will'm the son of Ebenezer and Hannah Parkman, was born
ye 19 day.

[Apr.] Dorothy Parkman died the ninth day aged 15 years and 2
months about 8 o'clock P. M.

[May] My son Elias Parkman died the 24 day about 11 in fifty-
third year of his age.

[July] Mr. Wm. Shirley Govr.

[Oct.] William Hersey born the 24 day.

[Nov.] Thanksgiving the 12 day.

AMES, NATHANAEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1742.
Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the
Booksellers, 1742. 8 ff.

[Feb.] Doctor Edward Archbold died ye first day.

["] Capt. Sam'll Greenwood died ye 22 day.

["] Cusen Daniel Coffin died ye 10 (? 19) day.

[Mar.] Hannah Bradshaw was born the tenth day.

[Apr.] the general fast ye 8th day.

["] the Rev. Mr. Eliot was ordained the 14 day at the new north.

[June] William Parkmans daughter Eliz'a died the 26 day aged 20
years and 3 months and 13 days.

[July] terrible lightning and thunder the 30th day at night.

[Oct.] the Rev'd Mr. Elioat was married to Mrs. Eliz'a Langdon
the 5 day.

[Nov.] and Decon Langdon died the 5 day.

["] Elder Lyman died ye 16 day.

["] 11 Thanksgiving.

AMES, NATHANAEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1743.
Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the
Booksellers, 1743. 8 ff.

[Feb.] a fast at the Old North Church the 22 day.

[Mar.] Sarah daughter to Eben'zr and hannah Parkman was born
the 20 day.

["] the Publick fast the 24 day.

[Apr.] Abigail the daughter of Sam'l and Dorcas Parkman born ye
6 day.

[Aug.] Esther (daughter of John and Abigail) Parkman married to
Adam Brown ye 4 day.

["] Martha (daughter of Wm. and Hannah) Parkman married to
Joshua Emmes ye 9 day.

[Sept.] Elizabeth Bradshaw born the first day.

[“] Benjamin Parkman died ye 5 day aged 25 years.

[Oct.] Thanksgiving on Acc't of ye King's Victory in ye Battle of Dattengen.

[“] 21 Total eclipse of ye Moon visible.

[“] 22 a very Remarkable Storm w'ch did exceeding much Damage, &c.

[Nov.] 5 Elias Hearsey born

[“] 16 Susanna Parkman died of a Consumption aged 15 years 11 months and 2 days.

AMES, NATHANAEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1744.

Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers. 1744. 8 ff.

[June] 2 an Alarm & War proclaim'd herew'th France.

[“] 3 a Terrible Earthquake.

[“] A fast for War.

[Sept.] 6 Nath'll Parkman married to Mary Harlow.

[Oct.] 5 ye Victory Man of War lost and 1136 men drown'd.

AMES, NATHANIEL. An Astronomical Diary, or, an Almanack for 1745.

Boston in New England: Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers. 1745. Imperfect, 5 ff. remaining.

[Feb.] 28 Fast in this Province & New Hampshire on acc't of ye Intended Expedition to Cape Breton.

[Mar.] 4th Dorcas (wife to Sam'l) Parkman died of Consumption aged 36 years. 10 Esther Hersey [].

[“] 13 Susanna daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Parkman born.

Affidavit of Ann Warren.

State of Ohio, Ross County, ss :

Ann Warren, widow of Peter Warren, deceased, being first duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

That, she was born August 21, 1820, near Kingston, Pickaway County, Ohio; that her maiden name was Ann Saylor, and that she was a daughter of Micah Saylor and Elizabeth (Monnett) Saylor.

That, she was married to Peter Warren upon August 11, 1842, and that of such marriage the following children were born: (1) Elizabeth Ann, born November 19, 1843, and (2) John, born November 29, 1848, and with whom affiant is now making her home.

Affiant further says that her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Monnett, and that the latter was a daughter of Abraham Monnett and Ann (Hillery) Monnett; that Abraham Monnett was born March 16, 1748, in either Virginia or Maryland, and died near Kingston, Pickaway County, Ohio, December 7, 1810; that, Ann Monnett was born June 11, 1748, in Virginia or Maryland, and died September 20, 1833, near Kingston, Pickaway County, Ohio.

That, affiant was thirteen (13) years old when her grandmother died, but that the latter spent the last eight years of her life in the home of affiant's parents, Micah and Elizabeth Saylor, and affiant was in constant companionship with her grandmother, and remembers accurately what she told affiant, her condition of health and state of mind; that said Ann Monnett often talked with her about the Monnett family, her husband Abraham Monnett, and the events of their lives; that, during such conversations,

Ann Monnett was clear in mind and had a definite and positive recollection of all that she communicated to affiant.

That, said Ann Monnett told her the following facts, upon many separate and distinct occasions: that, Abraham Monnett and his family had lived in the state of Virginia, near Ft. Cumberland and in sight of Knobly Mountain, prior to coming to the state of Ohio in 1802, when he located on Pike Hole Prairie, Pickaway County, Ohio; that, the family had not lived in that part of Virginia but ten or fifteen years and that they had come from some other part of Virginia or Maryland to the location near Ft. Cumberland; that, said Abraham Monnett had served in the Revolutionary War, as a colonial patriot, for seven years, but affiant does not remember whether the family lived in Maryland or Virginia at the time; that, her grandmother told her many times that she had had a hard time of it while Abraham was away in the war, because she had the little children to look after and had to do the hard work of the farm, *i. e.*, look after the sheep, sow and raise flax, shear the sheep, wash wool, card it by hand and spin it—that she was left at home alone with her three children, Isaac, John and Margaret, and when Abraham returned from the war, Isaac was just old enough to chop wood and plow a little in the field, but the women had to do the work while the men were away at war.

That, Abraham obtained a cloak, cut circular fashion, from a British officer, scarlet in color, of the brightest red, which was trimmed in white fur—that this was in the family for a great many years, affiant's mother having fallen heir to it, and that it was used for years as a baby wrap for all the children.

That, affiant's grandmother told her how the Indians were employed by the British, during the war, what black eyes they had and black hair, and how they would come around the old home and stare at every one, as she said, "set eyes on you, and look you through and through."

That, her grandmother told her how a British officer and some men came to the house of a neighbor woman and made her take a turkey, clean, dress and cook it; that they left their guns outside, and lay down on the floor to sleep while the turkey was cooking; that the woman motioned to the girl helping her, and slipped outside and got the guns, and shot three of the British soldiers through the crevice of the wall of the log house; that, the woman then sent Sucky, the girl, to call some help, and together they dragged the dead British soldiers out of the cabin.

That, in case of another woman, a Tory came up and peaked through a crack in the wall of the log cabin at a woman making soap. She took up a ladle full of soap and threw it through the crack at him. It struck him full in the face, nearly blinding him, and he went staggering away. The woman said she "guessed he had enough."

That, affiant's grandmother told her how hard the women had to work while the men were in the army, how they would break up the ground, and how the boys thought it was so much fun, as they would plow it up with a mattock—that the women were so ambitious and so loyal, that they would do almost anything to help the cause along, while the poor men in the army went barefooted, wearing out their shoes and stockings, so that it was literally a trail of blood wherever the armies followed the British.

Affiant further says that her grandmother said to her on many occasions, with much seriousness, and speaking from her own experience, that "you ought to enjoy this liberty and stand up for it as long as you live. I tell you it cost blood and treasure."

Affiant further says that her grandmother was an absolutely truthful woman, and that there was and could not be any reason why she should misstate any of the foregoing facts, or falsify in any particular, and that affiant verily believes that her grandfather, Abraham Monnett, did serve, as aforesaid, in the war of the American Revolution.

And further affiant saith not.

ANN WARREN.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1907.

JOHN T. JACK, Notary Public Ross Co., O.

Monumental Inscriptions from Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

With notes by DAVID E. PHILLIPS.
(Continued from Vol. X, page 258.)

- Dalton—Isaac, born in Warren, N. H., May 27, 1801, died Feb. 18, 1880.
Eliza Foster, wife of Isaac Dalton, born in Canterbury, N. H., Feb. 28, 1806, died Nov. 28, 1841.
Elvira Stewart, wife of Isaac Dalton, born near Columbus, O., Dec. 29, 1814, died Nov. 12, 1852.
Wm. S. Dalton, Capt. Co. D, 46th O. V. I., died Dec. 16, 1866.
Eliza S. Dalton, born Oct. 28, 1841, died Nov. 2, 1873.

Col. Dalton was honored in one of the beautiful memorial windows in the Chapel, as noted on page —. He was one of the most active and useful men of his time in this county, coming to Columbus in 1831, after having begun a useful career in his native State. He was descended in the seventh generation from Philemon Dalton, who, with his wife Hannah, and son Samuel, embarked on board the "Increase," at London, April 15, 1635. A great-grandson of this man (Isaac Dalton) was at the Siege of Louisbourg in 1745, and in a letter written on that battlefield mentions the names of all his children, the eldest of whom was Samuel, grandfather of the subject of this note.

"The Increase" above noted was the same ship (and same voyage) which brought Simon Stone and family from Bostel in Essex, the original owner of Mount Auburn near Boston, Mass.

- Doherty—William, born Nov. 30, 1790, died Feb. 29, 1840.

He was born in Charleston, S. C., came to Franklinton, 1812, and Columbus, in 1820. He was a lawyer of prominence in his time, was seven years Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, Adjutant-General and U. S. Marshal; State Senator from Franklin and Pickaway Counties, and President of that body.

- Elisa McLene, his wife, born Feb. 27, 1803, died Aug. 13, 1872.

She was daughter of Gen. Jeremiah McLene.

Among the older memorial stones removed from its first resting place is this extremely interesting one over the remains of

THOMAE S. GRIMKE
CONJUGI ET PATRI OPTIMO
UXORIS AMOR
FILIORUM PIETAS
NATUS AD CHARLESTON, S. C.
A. D. MDCCLXXXVI (1786)
DECESSIT A. D. MDCCCXXXIV (1834)

Ovis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis

He died of cholera near Columbus while on a lecture tour in the interest of the emancipation of the negro slaves. He was a brother of the celebrated Grimke Sisters, Sarah and Angelina, who in the early 1830's emancipated their slaves and came north, devoting their lives to the great work of emancipation agitation. All this family were ready writers and effective speakers, and did much to mould the sentiment of the period.

- Gill—John L., born Feb. 14, 1806, died March 11, 1895.

Mary S. Gill, born March 14, 1814, died Dec. 25, 1906.

For more than sixty years Mr. Gill was a prominent figure in the business life of Columbus. He brought a wagon load of coal from Nelsonville in the late 1820's where he had taken some stoves to sell, which is said to have been the first Hocking coal brought to this city. He was a prominent car manufacturer for many years. When the great fire destroyed Chicago, he had a carload of cooked hams on the way to that city while the fire was still raging.

- Geiger—Joseph H., born Nov. 11, 1817, died March 23, 1903.

He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., studied law in Philadelphia in the office of John M. Reed, afterward Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, came to Circleville in 1836, and read law with Judge John L. Green. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Pickaway Co. in 1840, State Senator in 1850, came to Columbus in 1852. He was small in stature but great in his powers of sarcastic wit and a formidable opponent before a jury or in political debate. He is well remembered by our citizens as one of the most marked characters of his time.

Galloway—Samuel, born at Gettysburg, Pa., 1811, died Apr. 5, 1872.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace."

Joan Wallin Galloway, born March, 1821, at Cincinnati, O., died Apr. 2, 1892, at Columbus, O.

He was a marked character of his time, a distinguished anti-slavery advocate, and personal friend of Lincoln. Is well remembered as an eloquent champion of all moral reforms.

Greenleaf—John, born Oct. 3, 1812, died Dec. 18, 1884.

Hannah, wife of John Greenleaf, born Dec. 29, 1812, died Sep. 5, 1883.

In his younger years he followed the occupation of a plasterer, but later entered mercantile life and for many years was one of our most successful merchants.

Harvey—Geo. B., born 1790, died 1864.

Jane Harvey, born 1791, died 1850.

James Harvey, born 1815, died 1818.

John A. Harvey, born 1817, died 1848.

William Harvey, born 1821, died 1842.

Geo. B. Harvey and Miss Jane Armstrong were two of the first four members who organized a Methodist class in 1814. They were soon united in marriage it being the first marriage solemnized in Columbus. They were among the founders of the First Methodist Church and at the time of his death was the last of the original members of the first class.

Bartlet—Samuel, died Aug. 31, 1880, aged 68 years.

He was born in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1811, came to Franklin Co. in 1837, and was active in various business enterprises, chiefly in grain, etc. He was a large land owner in the County, was State Senator in 1853 and was much interested in public affairs. He was never married.

(Same Monument.)

Town—Eliza M., died Oct. 26, 1873, aged 35 years.

She was a relative of Samuel Bartlet.

Pond—Samuel, died Aug. 9, 1857, aged 27 years.

Nephew of Samuel Bartlet.

Baldwin—Eli, born July 30, 1791; died July 5, 1866.

Eliza Booth Baldwin, his wife, born Aug. 22, 1799; died Feb. 16, 1883.

She was a sister of Mrs. Peter Hayden.

Upon a massive horizontal granite memorial stone is the following interesting inscription:

In Memory of Thomas Wright Blakeston, son of Major John and Jane Blakeston, late Captain in the Royal Artillery of the British Army, born at Lymington, England, Dec. 27, 1832, died at San Diego, California, Oct. 15, 1891.

He served the Queen of England in the Crimea, and in Europe, China and British North America, and was well known as an adventurous explorer and a distinguished naturalist. He lies with the kindred of his wife, Ann Mary, daughter of Mr. James Dun, of Dundaff. With her leave this stone is placed by his brothers and sisters in England.

Near the above are the following:

Dun—James, born July 30, 1817, died April 9, 1892.

Susan Virginia Dun, born March 10, 1820, died Aug. 29, 1895.

Jesse Carmichail Dun, born Aug. 9, 1855, died Dec. 23, 1883.

Armstrong—Jeremiah, died Oct. 21, 1862, aged 78 years.

His mother, two sisters and brother were killed by Indians in Virginia in 1794. He, with a brother and sister were taken prisoners, and was with the Wyandotts at Lower Sandusky at the time of Wayne's battle in 1794.

One of the most interesting characters of early Franklin Co., and as late as 1858 prepared a very graphic story of his capture and life with the Indians which is printed in Martin's History of Franklin Co. In his prime he was keeper of the "Red Lion" one of the early time taverns of Columbus.

Mary, wife of J. Armstrong, died Sept. 18, 1828.

- Witte—Capt. Frederick Augustas, a native of the Kingdom of Hannover, born March 21, 1788, died Sept. 1, 1858.
 Anna Scholoeman, of Oldenberg, consort of Capt. F. A. Witte, died Aug. 26, 1861, aged 43 yrs. 7 mo.
- Abbott—James S., born Sept. 18, 1811, died Jan. 4, 1904.
 Martha, wife of James S. Abbott, born July 6, 1811, died Sept. 2, 1882.
 He was one of the best known hardware merchants of Columbus, and remained in active business to within a few months of his death.
- Aston—James A., born Aug. 25, 1813, died Feb. 24, 1885.
 He was in the bookselling business for many years and business partner of Rev. D. A. Randall.
- Catharine Aston, born March 24, 1824, died Sept. 23, 1882.
- Barr—Samuel, born in Franklin Co., Pa., Apr. 17, 1778, died March 22, 1852.
 Rachel, his wife, (1st) born 1790, died July 14, 1824.
 Catharine, his wife, (2d), born Feb. 8, 1782, died Sept. 18, 1849.
 John Barr, born 1816, died 1891.
 Henrietta Barr, born Oct. 18, 1819, died May 8, 1851.
 Keys Barr, born Jan. 15, 1815, died Dec. 5, 1870.
 Elizabeth Barr, born Apr. 14, 1818, died Apr. 18, 1878.
- Baldwin—J. William, born Apr. 30, 1822, died Sept. 29, 1889.
 Margaret J., wife of J. Wm. Baldwin, died Apr. 16, 1892.
 Judge Baldwin graduated from Yale College in 1842, came to Columbus in 1844, was a Judge of the Superior Court under Gov. Tod. He was said to be the best Chancery lawyer at the Columbus bar. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Hoge.
- Benfield—Archibald, born July 18, 1788, died Oct. 2, 1831.
 Rebecca Benfield, born Apr. 10, 1791, died Sept. 2, 1831.
 Sarah Benfield, born 1765, died July 1, 1827.
- Bigelow—Timothy C., died June 10, 1876, aged 57 yrs. 3 mo. 9 da.
 Hannah M. Bigelow, born 1819, died 1901.
 Seven children of T. C. and H. Bigelow.
- Barbee—William, born June 9, 1806, died Aug. 28, 1891.
 Eliza Barbee, born Feb. 6, 1817, died Aug. 10, 1893.
- Behm—Edward G., born Oct. 27, 1824, died Dec. 7, 1902.
 Sarah, his wife, died May 7, 1857, aged 21 yrs. 10 mo.
 John Behm, died Aug. 13, 1872, aged 87 yrs. 9 mo. 27 da.
 Rebecca, his wife, died Jan. 7, 1870, aged 75 yrs. 2 mo. 10 da.
- Bayler—Jacob E., born Dec. 22, 1813, died Apr. 7, 1883.
 John Bayler, born May 12, 1788, died May 30, 1832.
 Albert E. Bayler, died Aug. 23, 1899, aged 53 yrs.

Upon a base of Italian marble is a sitting statue of a lad of six years, being a life-like reproduction in marble of

(Inscription.)

Blount—Geo. A., son of E. J. and S. A., born Sept. 26, 1867, died Feb. 14, 1873.

He was son of Col. E. J. Blount, proprietor of the American House and was killed almost instantly in the presence of his parents by falling over the balustrade leading to the second floor. He was their only son, and their almost inconsolable grief found expression in this beautiful likeness of their beloved boy.

Bates—James L., born 1815, died 1890.

His father was Stephen Bates, of Granville, Mass., his mother, Naomi Bates, of Guilford, Conn., both of old Revolutionary families. He was educated in the law and was partner of Noah H. Swayne, 1847 to 1851; was Common Pleas Judge for fifteen years and filled other important positions of trust. He was married Oct. 18, 1837.

Maria K. Bates, his wife, born 1818, died 1887.

She was the eldest daughter of Hon. Alfred Kelley and through her life was active in all the works having for their object the uplifting of the race. She was the first Secretary of the Columbus Female Benevolent Society which was organized in 1835.

Brotherlin—Thomas, born Oct. 27, 1820, died May 10, 1864.

Eliza E. Brotherlin, born June 9, 1826, died Apr. 7, 1865.

In 1852 he was a cabinet maker and lived in Friend St., afterwards of the firm of Brotherlin & Halm, founders of a well known furniture house.

On a quaint old monument, removed from its first site is the following inscription and quite original epitaph:

Broderick—George Wood, infant son of J. C. and E. B. Broderick, born May 6, 1827, died Sept. 20, 1828, aged 1 yr. 4 mo. 14 da.

Weep not for me whom the veil of the tomb
In life's early morn hath hid from your eyes;
Ere sin threw a blight on the young spirit's bloom,
Or earth had profaned what was born for the skies.
Death chilled the fair fountain ere sorrow had stained it,
'Twas frozen in all the pure light of its course,
And but sleeps till the sunshine of Heaven unchains it
To water the eden where first was its source.

Brodrick—Father—Mother—Henry—Sarah J.

In 1842 was a chairmaker and lived in Town St. near Third St.

To the memory of our father and mother—

Butler—Samuel H. born at Bennington, Vt., died at Columbus, O., Dec. 13, 1851, aged 65 yrs., 10 mo.

Judith, wife of Samuel H. Butler, born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died at Columbus, O., Feb. 28, 1858, aged 72 yrs. 6 mo.

The above were the parents of Courtland P. L. and Theodore H. Butler.

Courtland P. L. Butler, born at Clinton, N. Y., March 8, 1813, died at Columbus, O., Aug. 9, 1891.

Elizabeth, his wife, born at Providence, R. I., March 22, 1822, died at Columbus, O., March 1, 1901.

C. P. L. Butler was a well known man of business—merchant, manufacturer and banker—and is well remembered by the adult citizens of Columbus who were here prior to his death.

(An old monument.)

Bryden—James, born Jan. 1, 1802, died Jan. 26, 1850.

Rebecca Bryden, born Apr. 26, 1827, died March 14, 1848.

Sarah Bryden, born Aug. 26, 1829, died May 1, 1833.

Maria Bryden, born Apr. 1, 1832, died March 19, 1847.

Samuel Bryden, born June 27, 1834, died Sept. 31, 1849.

Helen Bryden, born May 30, 1847, died Sept. 4, 1848.

In 1842 lived in Rich St., in 1852 his widow lived in Town St. near Third St.
One of our best known thoroughfares was named for him.

Buck—Solomon, born 1803, died 1882.

Jeweler, lived in 1842 on High near Town, and in Third near Rich in 1852.

Sara J. Buck, born 1810, died 1886.

Brown—Walter C., born March 6, 1826, died Nov. 18, 1876.

A prominent manufacturer and capitalist.

Babcock—Isabella W., born July 23, 1831, died Feb. 2, 1899.

She was daughter of Julius J. Wood, and wife of Walter C. Brown, after whose death she became the wife of Rev. Charles H. Babcock, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Walter W. Brown, born June 18, 1864, died Dec. 19, 1894.

Lowell T. Brown, born Nov. 15, 1873, died Nov. 20, 1896.

Harry L. Brown, born Aug. 16, 1870, died March 25, 1895.

The above named three were brothers, sons of Mr. Walter C. Brown.

Chittenden—Asahel, died Jan. 5, 1880, aged 83 yrs.

Harriet H. Treat, wife of Asahel Chittenden, died June 26, 1872, aged 61 yrs.

His home was next west of the First Congregational Church in Broad St.

John C. Chittenden, Capt. 95th O. V. I., died June 10, 1866, aged 28 yrs.

Sterne Chittenden, born Jan. 1, 1833, died July 8, 1887.

Courtright—John, born in Canada, Aug. 27, 1808, died July 20, 1886.

Martha Courtright, died March 20, 1872, aged 63 yrs.

Also the records of nine children are here inscribed, aged from one to seventy years of age, the last being Albert Courtright, born Apr. 16, 1836, died Jan. 9, 1906.

Crum—Christian, died Oct. 1, 1851, aged 71 yrs., 10 mo.

A native of Frederick Co., Va.

Hannah Crum, his wife, died July 5, 1850, aged 65 yrs. 11 mo.

Dering—Henry R., born Dec. 17, 1848, died Nov. 29, 1903.

Sallie Merion Stewart, his wife, born Feb. 10, 1853, died Nov. 14, 1905.

She was daughter of Mrs. Emily Merion Stewart.

He was an officer of the Penn. Ry. Co. and well known in Columbus, although of late years residing in Chicago.

Gaver—Elias, born Feb. 16, 1806, died June 18, 1872.

Elizabeth Reason, wife of Elias Gaver, born Feb. 16, 1806, died June 18, 1872.

Wm. R. Gaver, died Aug. 11, 1886, aged 53 yrs.

Halley—Frederick, born in Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 18, 1800, died Nov. 6, 1883.

Sarah Halley, his wife, born in Yorkshire, Eng., Feb. 6, 1806, died Oct. 6, 1872.

Foster—Samuel G., died Aug. 26, 1861, aged 42 yrs. 20 da.

His home was at the Northwest Corner Mound and High Sts.

Fay—Cyrus, born Feb. 17, 1796, died Oct. 2, 1872, aged 77 yrs.

Myra, wife of Cyrus Fay, died July 24, 1849, aged 49 yrs.

Catharine Augusta, daughter of Cyrus and Myra Fay, widow of Milton Powers, died Nov. 7, 1879, aged 52 yrs. 2 mo.

Mr. Fay was a partner of Lincoln Kilbourne under the firm name of Fay & Kilbourne, in general merchandise, one of the most prominent business houses of their time, located west side of High St., north of Town St. Mr. K. lived in the rear of his store; Mr. Fay across the street. A limestone stepping stone is now seen not far from their store front with the letters cut into the top: "F. & K. 1838."

The memorial of one of the most useful men in connection with the public works in Ohio in his time is thus inscribed:

Kelley—Alfred, born at Middletown, Conn., Nov. 7, 1789, died at Columbus, O., Dec. 2, 1859.

Mary Seymour Welles, wife of Alfred Kelley, born at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1799, died at Col. O., May 19, 1882.

Freudenberg—Carl G., Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., born 1833, died 1885.

Anne Kelley Freudenberg, his wife, born 1836, died 1888.

Gere—George, born at Hartford, Vt., Sept. 11, 1807, died in Columbus, O., July 22, 1882.

Clenthera Fay, his wife, born in Stockbridge, Vt., March 22, 1820, died in the same place, Sept. 22, 1880.

"And they were both righteous before God."

He was a prominent business man of his time, energetic but conservative, honest, upright, scrupulously correct in all his dealings. He was once a partner of James S. Abbott, was a leading factor in general manufacturing establishments. He left no children.

Heyl—Lawrence, died March 22, 1833, aged 88 yrs. 3 mo. 5 da.

Mary Ann, his wife, died Feb. 6, 1830, aged 87 yrs. 4 mo. 23 da.

Henry, infant son of Christian and Esther Heyl, died Feb. 10, 1835, aged 5 mo. 3 da.

Christian Heyle died Dec., 1878, aged 90 yrs.

Came from Germany arriving in — 1811: was a baker and hotel proprietor. Built in 1816 the Franklin House (still standing). He was a useful citizen, filling many places of trust, and was for sixty years a prominent figure in the community.

Hayden—Peter, born Sept. 15, 1806, died Apr. 6, 1888.

Alice Booth, wife of Peter Hayden, born Aug. 11, 1815, died Nov. 6, 1865.

"Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God."

He was one of the most prominent and successful manufacturers of his time and amassed a large fortune in strictly legitimate business practices, never indulging in speculation. He was a man of great force of character, strictly upright and just toward all.

Hubbell—Horatio Nelson, for a quarter of a century Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, died Jan. 19, 1857, aged 57 yrs.

Harriet Cutler, wife of N. H. Hubbell, died March 9, 1842, aged 41 yrs.

Hodgkins—John D., born Apr. 8, 1771, died Aug. 5, 1834.

Jane Hodgkins, born July 3, 1782, died Nov. 9, 1856.

(Same Monument.)

Young—Mary A., born May 3, 1804, died March 29, 1841.

Hodgkins—John D., born May 12, 1808, died Nov. 29, 1873.

(Same.)

Sarah E. Frisbie, born May 27, 1812, died Feb. 12, 1875.

(Same.)

Charles E. Hodgkins, born July 23, 1817, died Dec. 7, 1858.

Geo. S. Hodgkins, born Aug. 10, 1822, died Aug. 29, 1873.

Was a plasterer and lived in Fourth St. near State in 1852.

Julia A. Hodgkins, born 1829, died 1885.

Richard O. Hodgkins, born Oct. 16, 1819, died Feb. 18, 1899.

Was a carpenter and lived in Fourth St. in 1852.

Mary A., his wife, born July 21, 1818, died Sept. 30, 1882.

Thomas Hodgkins, born July 10, 1810, death unknown.

Samuel P., born Nov. 27, 1824, died Oct. 16, 1854.

A confectioner and lived in Gay St. near High.

Sarah, born May 4, 1806. Death unknown.

Hutcheson—Joseph, born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Apr. 18, 1824, died Nov. 1, 1875.

Of the banking house of Hayden-Hutcheson & Co., predecessors of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank.

Lucretia Deshler, his wife, born at Columbus, O., Feb. 10, 1836, died Oct. 21, 1877.

She was a daughter of David W. Deshler.

Ide—William Elmore, born July 27, 1816, died Apr. 15, 1873.

Harriett Emily Jewett, wife of Wm. E. Ide, born July 12, 1826, died March 15, 1888.

Dr. and Mrs. Ide are well remembered as among the prominent charter members of the First Congregational Church.

Jewett—Moses, born July 7, 1777, died Aug. 12, 1847.

Laura Jewett, born Oct. 23, 1781, died Sept. 25, 1850.

The parents of Mrs. Dr. Ide.

Henry Jewett, died July 29, 1833, aged 62 yrs.

Electa Jewett, died Jan. 23, 1857, aged 47 yrs.

Kelsey—William, born Sept. 15, 1813, died Apr. 27, 1884.

Esther D. Kelsey, his wife, born Jan. 21, 1815, died Apr. 29, 1878.

He was proprietor of the American House for many years, afterwards of the Planters' Hotel at St. Louis.

Klippart—John Hancock, born July 26, 1822, at Canton, O., died Oct. 24, 1878, at Columbus, O.

"A self-educated man who became a member of learned societies in both America and Europe."

He was the Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for many years and the leading spirit in the management of all its affairs.

Kromer—Phillip, born Oct. 21, 1839, died Sept. 23, 1891.

Julia Kromer, born 1849, died 1900.

He was a business man of Mound St. for many years.

Comstock—Bulkley, died May 9, 1854, aged 68 years 7 mo. 16 days.

Margaret, wife of Bulkley Comstock, died Apr. 11, 1855, aged 63 years 9 mo. 2 days.

He came to Ohio early from Vermont. Served in the War of 1812. He was the father of Rodney, James and Theodore Comstock. Mrs. Comstock's name was Margaret Dixon, dau. of Richard Dixon, a native of Ireland.

Rodney Comstock, born at Lyme, Conn., May 15, 1787, died June 2, 1874.

Jerusha S., wife of Rodney Comstock, died at Palmyra, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1879, aged 83 years.

His home was south of Worthington and is the place now owned by R. G. Hutchins, Esq.

Theodore Comstock, born at Worthington May 1, 1818, died at Columbus, Jan. 9, 1889.

He was a well-known citizen, owner of Comstock's Opera House, etc.

Dennison—W., born Nov. 23, 1815, died June 15, 1882,

His father was a native of New Jersey, his mother of New England ancestry. He was born in Cincinnati, educated at Miami University, and entered the law office of Nathaniel G. Pendleton; came to Columbus about 1840; was State Senator in 1848. He was elected Governor in 1860, succeeding Salmon P. Chase, and became famous as "Ohio's War Governor," saving West Virginia to the Union. He presided over the National Convention which renominated Lincoln and Johnson in 1864; was Postmaster General under Andrew Johnson.

"Governor Dennison" is well remembered as a man of marked personality, dignified and courteous in manner, a most pleasing orator, and popular with all who came within his influence. He married in 1840, Anne Eliza Neil, dau. of William Neil, who still survives. Her childhood home was upon the present site of the Ohio State University, near the famous "University Spring."

Lazell—J. A., born in Mendon, Mass., March 24, 1789, died at Columbus, O., Sept. 10, 1870.

Bathsheba Patch, wife of John A. Lazell, born in Worcester, Mass., July 19, 1792, died at Columbus, O., March 8, 1866.

He was a nursery man and almost the only man in that business for many years. While his name is extinct in Columbus many of his posterity through other names are now residents of our city.

Lazell—Antony Homer, born at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 27, 1815, died at Columbus, O., March 8, 1889, aged 74 yrs. 9 da.

Lafayette Lazell, born June 21, 1821, died Nov. 5, 1882, aged 62 yrs. Sons of J. A. Lazell.

Lovina, wife of Thomas Davis, and daughter of J. A. and B. P. Lazell, born Oct. 1, 1825, died Jan. 16, 1859.

John Milton Lazell, born at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1823, died and was buried there, July 6, 1825.

Jeannette Lazell, born in Columbus, O., June 27, 1830, married Gen. S. W. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1853, died Dec. 22, 1853, leaving a daughter one month old.

The three above were children of J. A. Lazell.

Lilley—John W., born March 14, 1836, died July 17, 1901.

A well known merchant.

M. C. Lilley, born July 18, 1819, died June 22, 1897.

Amanda G. Brook, wife of M. C. Lilley, born Oct. 4, 1830, died July 21, 1887.

He was a bookbinder and printer in early years, later he founded and gave the name to the great manufacturing house of "The M. C. Lilley & Co."

Lehmann—Rev. Prof. Wm. F., for 33 years Professor of Theology in the Evan. Lutheran Seminary of Columbus, O., born Oct. 16, 1820, died Dec. 1, 1880.

Erected as a token of grateful affection by his former pupils.

Cornelia Augusta, wife of John B. Miller, of Hamilton, O., daughter of John and Eliza Ann Bryan, born Apr. 24, 1821, died Feb. 23, 1842.

Morrill—Moses, born in N. H., Apr. 19, 1780, died July 17, 1837.

Mille Morrill, born in Mass., Oct. 21, 1777, died July 22, 1858.

They emigrated to Ohio, 1812.

Miller—John, born at Worcester, Mass., March 17, 1811, died June 6, 1881.

Harriet Robinson, his wife, born Nov. 26, 1811, died Aug. 28, 1888.

He was of the banking house of Miller-Donaldson & Co., and lived in a fine home on High St. on the site of the Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

Upon a chaste and unpretentious monument are these words inscribed:

Orton—Edward, born March 9, 1829, died Oct. 16, 1899.

Simple and brief as the above may be they suggest a volume of thought to those who knew the distinguished and beloved first President of the Ohio State University. The story of his life and work has been told by able tongue and pen, however, all too inadequate for the task. The influence of such a life and work as his can never cease, but will go on forever in ever broadening circles like the waves caused by a pebble cast into the still waters of a lake, until they reach the remotest shores of time. He was one of the best of men in the broadest sense, a rare scholar, an advanced thinker, a thorough and considerate teacher, the embodiment of the highest type of Christian manhood. His address upon "The Place of Man in Nature" was the most remarkable discourse to which the writer ever listened. His life was a busy one, but he always had time for a pleasant word, and his smile carried sunshine wherever he chanced to be. The value of such a life cannot be overestimated.

Mary Jennings, beloved wife of Edward Orton, born Oct. 5, 1833, died Apr. 8, 1873.

She was a native of Franklin, N. Y., the mother of four children, one of whom is Edward Orton, Jr., Professor in the Ohio State University.

Anna D. Torry, beloved wife of Edward Orton, born Nov. 1, 1841, died June 25, 1900.

She was married to President Orton in 1875, and was the mother of two children. She was a sister of Mrs. Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, who is the mother of Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft.

(To be continued.)

BOOK NOTICES.

Memorial Volume of Denison University, 1831-1906. Denison Univ. Bulletin, New Series 24. Granville, O., June, 1907. Illustrated, pp. 286, paper.

103 pages of Part I of this book is entitled, *The Development of the College*. Part II is the *Seventh General Catalogue*.

Too much credit cannot be given the Committee of Publication, Rev. A. S. Carman, Prof. Johnson, Mrs. Hines, the Librarian, and Mrs. E. S. Shepardson, for the good taste, great care and pains taking labor everywhere apparent in this work.

There are forty-two individual portraits besides groups of the Faculty and the Trustees. Also many views of the College at various stages of its existence and of interesting documents concerning its history.

These are full accounts of the early trials of the College and biographies of the men who carried the College through those trials.

Pages 103-149 are given to the development of Shepardson College, with a General Catalogue of the Graduates. The Record of the Ohio Baptist Education Society from 1830; a Denison Bibliography; Granville's connection with Missions and the Programme's of the Centennial Home Coming of September, 1905, and of the University Commencement of 1906 are included.

The Seventh General Catalogue has an introduction entitled, "The Alumni of Denison," by F. W. Shepardson, Ph. D. '82.

A Condensed Genealogy of one Branch of the Edwards Family of Concord, and Acton, Mass., and of The Allied Families of Harrington, Heald, Haven, Locke, Conat, Fletcher, Tower, Haskell, Clemens, Pierson, Starr, Van Veghten, Knickerbocker, Crandall, Smith, Chetlain and others. Compiled by John Harrington Edwards, D. D. Brooklyn, N. Y. 1907. pp. 28. paper.

Robert Edwards, 22 years old, sailed from London in the Hopewell, in September, 1635, and settled finally in Concord in 1640. Two years later he was a "freeman" and died in 1650.

The fourth generation was Nathaniel whose second son was Col. John Edwards, who died in Acton in 1803. His wife was Susanna Harrington. Their children and grandchildren married into the other families mentioned in this pamphlet and an effort is made to trace to the emigrant ancestors all of these families.

The very interesting account of Dr. Comfort Starr, who came from Ashford in Kent, England, to Boston in 1635; of Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith, of Rockford, Ill., and of Brig. Gen. Augustus L. Chetlain, whose father Louis was b. in Bern Switzerland, Oct. 17, 1796, and died in Galena, Ill., Aug. 21, 1872.

His son Augustus was born in St. Louis before 1826, and is probably the oldest living citizen of the west born beyond the Mississippi.

From 1826 to 1861 he lived in Galena, Ill., he was the first man west of Chicago to enlist and had the help of Gen. (then Capt.) Grant in organizing and drilling the Company.

He was mustered out with the rank of Brevet Brig. Gen., Jan. 15, 1866. He was Consul General at Brussels, 1869-72, and has since resided in Chicago.

The Bates Bulletin. Sept., 1907. Vol. I. No. 1, pp 8. paper.

This is intended to advance the interests of the Bates Association and will be printed at least twice a year. The Treasurer of the Association is Rev. N. W. Bates, West Bloomfield, N. Y., and the membership is one dollar.

There is an account of the reunion July 30 last in Boston, some interesting queries and other matter also portraits of Ex-Governor John L. Bates, of Mass., and of the Treasurer.

A Branch of the Sherman Family descended from Philip Sherman, first Secretary of the Colony of Rhode Island. By Frank Demister Sherman. Reprinted from *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July, 1907. pp. 4. paper.

This contains a brief account of Thomas Sherman, of the third generation, his sons, Daniel and Benjamin, of Daniel's son David, and Benjamin's son James.

This James was the grandfather of the compiler and an account of the families of James' seven sons and their families is given.

Lord Stirling at the Telescope. By William C. Armstrong. pp 5. paper.

A very interesting article on Lord Stirling's observations of the Transit of Venus, June 3, 1769, at Baskinridge, N. J. The first Transit of Venus ever observed in America. There are quotations from Lord Stirling's note book and a reproduction of his drawing of "The Passage of Venus."

Mr. Armstrong says: "The notes on the transit have no astronomical value; but they do possess a high biographical value, revealing clearly the intellectual character of the man and his habits of thought. * * * * They mark him as a gentleman of refined tastes and broad culture."

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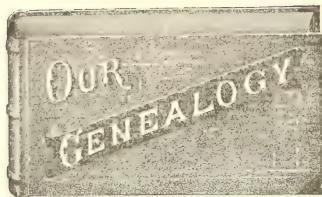
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